

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 691

Press
~~Mis.~~

111-112

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
12th May 1864.

No. 111. Read the following letter from J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; to A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, dated Ootacamund, 30th March 1864, No. 675.

I have the honor to forward reports of my visits to 13 Jails during the months of November, December and January. I mentioned to you that in returning from Palamcottah I visited Trevandrum, in order to advise with Mr. Fisher the Resident on an improvement in prison discipline in the Travancore State which His Highness the Rajah was anxious to effect.

P. S.—The Cuddapah report has been mislaid, but will be forwarded.

Notes on visiting the Salem Jail, 2nd July 1863.

Present State of Salem Jail.

Convicts.		Security.		Transports.		For Trial.		In Hospital.		Total in Jail.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
433	20	61	...	24	...	39	6	18	...	601

My inquiries into the causes of the late outbreak of cholera were to no practical result. I had an impression that the percolation of the surface drainage into the well might have induced a tendency to the disease, but I see no ground for this, the Jail notwithstanding its crowded state has been tolerably healthy since cholera ceased. I do not believe it was overcrowding or any other remediable cause which induced the disease, but the panic and the crowded state of the Jail no doubt had much to do with the mortality. I objected to having the Jails near the town of Salem at all. The ratio of mortality in the Jail in that town had averaged 13 per cent. on the numerical strength confined for a series of years. The neighbourhood of Salem has always been feverish, and what tends to fever under certain conditions no doubt under other circumstances induces cholera. The same reasons which induced me in 1856 to oppose the erection of the Jails near Salem influenced me in my suggestion last year that the site had not then been sufficiently tested to justify an extension of the building for a Central Prison, for which indeed it was never adapted. Had my original design been carried out in its integrity, I am convinced that the prison would have proved sufficient for the District, and the building might for centuries have continued healthy. Whether a building which has once received the taint is likely to be restored to a state in which disease does not find a soil prepared for it, I think questionable. One serious defect in this Jail, the want of privies, will be remedied; and the Guntoor plan for this purpose is, I think, preferable to that in use in other Jails, there a V shaped trough about 3½ feet long is dropped into a pit of the same size and shape in a platform of concrete; at Salem, to which the carriage is by Rail, the use of coal tar both for the platform and troughs will cost but little. The prisoners sit over the trough and the contents as deposited are removed; whereas in other Jails the weight of sand or water to be removed greatly increase the labor for the prisoners within the walls. The least offensive arrangement is that in use in the European Prison on the Hills, there the trough in use is made with parallel sides, and is say 12 inches high by 5 wide. This passes readily through an opening guarded by stone pavement sides and top in the outer walls, and nothing is known of its removal by the inmates of the prison. This plan I propose for the hospital here, if not for all the yards.

2. The system of watching this Jail by patrolling has been introduced. The Inspector, Mr. Ablet, informed me that the ordinary night guard consists of six Constables, two of whom are supposed to act as watchmen while the others sleep. In consequence of the building now going on the night guard is increased to nine with three sentries. It appeared on close inquiry

that so many of the day guard sleep at the Jail as shall complete the number to 25 in all; not a single sentry, however, is kept over the arms, 70 stand of which would, but for the accident of some of the sleepers awaking, be exposed to the use of any body of convicts who might once escape from their cells.

3. On two recent occasions these patrols or watchmen, on whose vigilance the security of 600 prisoners depends, were found sleeping, or not found at all. On one occasion Mr. Ablet entered the Jail at night unperceived and found the patrols asleep. On another, last Monday, Mr. Walter, the Jailer, entered the Jail by night, found the Warders asleep, but saw nothing of any patrols.

4. It was very evident that the practice of leaving 70 stand of arms in an open room without a sentry or any guard but that of twenty sleepers who, experience has shown, may be passed without challenge is highly objectionable. I therefore desired Mr. Ablet in the absence of the Superintendent to post a sentry over the arms by night, and further to remove all arms in excess of the number the guard require.

5. The jail guard now consists of the same men continually. This was one of the principal objections to the old system, and it may now be questioned whether economy and efficiency would not be improved by reverting to the former system of guarding jails, with the proviso that the cost now incurred for superintendence, &c. should still be devoted to the purpose.

6. There has been a continued misunderstanding of the relative duties of the Prisons' officers and of the Police, of which I endeavoured to disabuse the Jailer's mind at my last visit. Something of this may no doubt be due to the desire on the Warders' part to free themselves from responsibility. With natives, I despair of instilling into them a sense of the several duties for which the different classes are severally responsible; and until the prisoners and their officers are inside the walls and the Police outside, it is not likely that each will confine themselves to the relative duties.

7. The extension of the Police lines is objected to. It appears that already accommodation in excess of the wants of the detachment over the Jail is provided. The neighbourhood is, I am informed, becoming offensive, and it becomes necessary to limit the inmates to the Jail guard and the immediate families of the men, and to insist on proper sanitary arrangements.

8. Unless proper control is exercised, there is reason to fear that this hamlet will serve as a conductor of disease from the town to the Jail.

SALEM.

2nd December 1863.

Arrived and next morning visited the Jail with Mr. Cherry, Captain Gahagan, and Dr. Marrett. The block of cells I left in progress in July was now complete, and the completion of two more blocks in April next is anticipated; the work was good and the cells airy; the eaves of the upper verandah, of galvanized iron, not projecting beyond the lower verandah; the drip falls on it which is inconvenient. It may be well to lead this drip by gutters and fall-pipes to reservoirs for soft water within the walls. Nothing had been done towards separating the interior of the building into yards; walls were objected to by the Government and palisades proposed in their stead. These, I remarked, would not prevent the intercommunication of the prisoners in adjacent yards as was desired. No further notice has been taken of the matter, but it is necessary that some means for separating the prison enclosure into yards should be taken.

2. The Inspector General of Hospitals was mistaken in advising the Government that the walls I proposed would be two feet higher than the top of the cell-doors; his objection, moreover, was based on the omission to supply windows to the rear of the cells, a defect that I had already determined to remedy. The refusal of Government to build the walls was based on these objections. It only remains to use palisades instead of walls, sacrificing the idea of cutting off communication between the classes, but in other respects preferable, and I shall be obliged to Captain Gahagan for an estimate for these.

3. The windows for the back of the hospital cells were, I was informed, already prepared, and would be fixed in their places during the month. I requested Captain Gahagan to erect a privy, on the plan of those in the European Prison at Ootacamund, in the Hospital and one in each yard; both Mr. Cherry and Dr. Marrett approving this.

4. The cells for prisoners committed are still devoted to other purposes. This should be remedied: 1st, by the removal of tools to the lean-tos round the central tower; and, 2ndly, by providing some dry store for grain and damageable articles.

5. With the removal of 40 more prisoners to the hills, which I directed, the number in Jail will be reduced to little more than 200 male convicts, and the total in Jail to under 250 males and 31 females, or not more than sufficient to carry on the work; there will thus be only 2 men in a cell, leaving the upper story wholly unoccupied for the present. Until the season which usually has proved sickly in Salem has passed, I think it undesirable to occupy the new wards, or further to crowd the Jail.

6. The deaths in Jail since the late outbreak of cholera have been many, upwards of 30 since June. It will be remembered that when cholera broke out in the Jail the disease was unknown, at least as an epidemic, in the neighbourhood. The type the disease have since displayed is such as to induce me to fear that causes are in operation which, if not overcome, may ultimately render the Jail permanently unhealthy.

7. Over-crowding may have had something to do with the sickness, or rather with its diffusion and persistence, but I do not believe that ventilation or its insufficiency has any thing to do with the matter. The cells measure $12 \times 7 \times 10$. At one end is an iron barred door with an aperture 6×3 ; at the other, below, on a level with the floor, is a grated opening upwards of 1 foot superficial, and above are small holes with an aggregate aperture something larger. I had arranged with the Sessions Judge and District Engineer for windows to the back of these cells as originally designed, but a cheaper and perhaps more certain way of securing proper ventilation will be simply to remove two courses of bricks through an arch of say 60° immediately under the arch levelling off the outer edge of the sill and plastering. The opening this aperture with an area of $5 \times \frac{1}{4}$ feet, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet immediately under the outer end of the arch, will be ample addition to the present area for ventilation, and will have the additional advantage that it cannot be closed by the prisoners.

8. Until the additions to the Jail now in progress are complete, things must go on as before.

9. When the cholera broke out in this Jail, my first impression was that a recently formed tank, at some distance, might be the cause, from the surface drainage there collected, percolating into the well and bringing with it earth salt, &c. This opinion is not in accordance with those of the local officers; but my own opinion has long been in favor of drawing water for Jails from as deep a source as possible, and that every attempt to supply Jail wells from land springs, or in other words by filtration from neighbouring pools, should be discouraged. It was clearly shown in England during an outbreak of cholera, that in the Jails supplied from artesian springs not a single case of cholera occurred. If men would ascertain facts before propounding theories, the results would probably be much more satisfactory. I am writing this at Cuddalore, the Jail at which place has lately been visited by cholera which still prevails. The Zillah Surgeon has his data to show from which wards the cases have been admitted, but the only safe deduction is that the largest number of cases have been from the most thoroughly ventilated ward; that the wards exposed to the prevailing wind have furnished all the cases, not one case having come in from the wards opening to the opposite quarter!

10. The Sessions Judge of Salem has transported all prisoners whom he has sentenced to more than seven years' imprisonment. In the absence of all means for strictly imprisoning criminals, or of machinery for making a sentence of imprisonment dreaded by the generality of offenders, and the lash being no longer judicially held over them for crimes, it is certain that transportation is the only punishment now dreaded. Had the system of separate confinement, as proposed by me and sanctioned by successive Governments, been carried out, there can be no question that the prisoners would not have increased as they have, and that terms of imprisonment extending to seven

years would not have been needed. When work-sheds are established in this Jail and the upper stories are completed, I shall hope for an opportunity of commencing a system of strict imprisonment to all classes within the walls, and not of restraint only as at present. Whether the Jail will hereafter prove healthy, or whether my objections: 1st, to the locality; and, 2ndly, to the enlargement of the Jail till its salubrity had been further tested, will prove groundless has yet to be seen. In a former report I congratulated myself that they were so, but the passing year's experience has deprived me of the hope I had formed. Of one thing I am certain, that shelter from cold and chilling blasts is essential to the well being of native prisoners.

11. At the time of my visit there were 288 male and 31 female prisoners in the Jail; of these 11 were under sentence of transportation, 247 male and 31 female convicts at labor, 18 security prisoners, and 12 in hospital.

12. In reference to my notes relative to the guarding of this Jail in July last, I still think the arrangements defective. Mr. Ablet, the Inspector, was, as I have subsequently heard from the Sessions Judge, incorrect in the statement he gave me of the number of Constables who sleep by night at the Jail; but still the number is enough, provided proper watch is kept; and for so large a Jail, encumbered as it now is with scaffolding and material, I do not think the present number of sentries sufficient, and much less can I think a reduction of that number as proposed to the officer in charge, rational.

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

VELLORE.

9th December 1863.

At this station I visited the Jail and afterwards the State prisoners in the Mahals. Of the former the introduction of manufactures for the profitable employment of such prisoners, as the Police arrangements do not allow to be taken to labor beyond the walls, is satisfactory. From what I learnt, there is little doubt but that hemp may be procured at a rate which will render its manufacture remunerative; twine, mats, chicks, carts and such things as are in immediate demand, to a limited extent, by a small community, had been made under Mr. Barlow's orders. There was nothing calling for special notice in the state of the Jail which was clean and healthy. The demand for guards for sick prisoners treated in the Garrison hospital is a serious inconvenience. There can be no reason why all ordinary cases should not be treated in the Jail, and serious cases likely to be long protracted transferred to Chittoor. There is a small ward, sufficient for the few sick ordinarily found among the prisoners; but I think one ward in the side next the sally-port should be devoted to this purpose, part of the wall between the stone pillars being removed and gratings substituted, Mr. Barlow may probably be able to carry this out at no great cost, chiefly with prison labor. It will, however, be necessary to ascertain if any valid objections on the part of the Surgeon will interfere with this arrangement. He will understand that it is not expected that all the conveniences of an hospital can be found in a ward so set apart for sick prisoners; but that the inconveniences attending the transfer of prisoners to the General Hospital are such as to make it desirable that all ordinary cases should be treated at the Jail.

2. I had received suggestions from the Inspector General of Police for providing accommodation for Police guards. The porch or entrance affords, in my opinion, ample space, and only requires a few trivial arrangements to suit it for the guard. Had the Jailer been otherwise accommodated as proposed, better arrangements might have been made.

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

CHITTOOR.

December 1863.

Nothing more has been done towards the improvement of this Jail since my last visit a year ago. I understood from Mr. Fraser, the Acting Collector, that there was no objection to the prisoners making bricks for the cells, the foundations of which have now been laid for some years; and it may now be hoped that no further delay will occur. There is now no proper solitary cell or condemned cell, consequently sentences of solitary imprisonment cannot be enforced.

2. The hospital privy is another object for immediate attention. I know not why it was so constructed, but it is and must be filthy. Plans for altering it and for constructing a second privy on the opposite side on the plan of those in the Ootacamund Jail will be sent; also a plan of the Guntur privy for general use of the convicts.

3. From some cause no weighing machine has ever reached this Jail. I had sanctioned its purchase, but none having been found, I since bought one in Madras from Messrs. Shortt Brothers, and directed its being sent to this Jail.

4. The wards of the hospital require further ventilation. The most simple mode will be by knocking away the brick-work between each alternate pair of joists and substituting barred for battened doors. This I requested Mr. Roberts to carry out.

5. In regard to privies for the wards proposed by Dr. DeFabeck, I believe the Nellore plan is the best if it can be carried out with economy. The facility for procuring slabs of granite at small cost in the neighbourhood should recommend this course.

6. I found nothing else to remark at this visit except the over-feeding of some juvenile criminals, one of whom had been three times in Jail.

7. In answer to a question, whether I should consider the employment of prisoners on the Racquet Court allowable, I said yes, if it was strictly a public building.

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

GUINDY.

16th December 1863.

The gang at this place I visited on my way to Chingleput; a reference had been made as to the site of a new house for the Jailer in which the material of the old house should be made available. There is plenty of good ground on the opposite side of the road, or to the north-east of the rail on the same side as the Jail of the high road.

2. I found that the Jailer was not in possession of the rules; that maistries had been selected without reference to the rules laid down. For instance: Gopal and Pursaram, prisoners in the same case, Cawder and Soohoolie in another.

3. The building remains in the state formerly described: the north rooms had been vacated by the Cutcherry and were occupied by the Jailer, under which arrangement the new house may be dispensed with. Records were still in the intermediate rooms.

4. I observed that the shutters had been replaced, I was told, at the instance of the Surgeon.

5. The excessive mortality in the gang transferred to this Jail from Chittoor in the middle of 1861 was very remarkable; of 50 transferred, 24 died; not a single death is shown among the prisoners from other stations, only 4 deaths being from other diseases than diarrhoea, atrophy, and anasarca, which may be regarded as Jail diseases; not one of these prisoners was transferred till more than half the term for which he was sentenced had been passed in prison. The change from a mixed diet to one of fine rice may be one cause of this mortality, but the case is one of many which have lately occurred of undue death rate among transferred prisoners.

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

CHINGLEPUT.

17th December 1863.

The improvements to this Jail are now completed; the substitution of a pent-roof for that with gables, proposed by me, has induced the substitution of the objectionable ventilator by a break in the roof for the gable ventilators. I observed cracks in the partition walls, evidently caused by the thrust of the roof which does not appear to have been secured by ties; the wards are now lofty and well ventilated, and there can be no good reason for any longer keeping any of the convicts in the Ray Mahal, the larger ward of which will now be divided into four cells which are greatly wanted.

2. I found in this Jail two country born lads sentenced at the Mount for a theft in the school-room. The case is one that would, in my opinion, have been disposed of far more satisfactorily by a severe flogging in the school-room.

O'Brien, aged 12.
Reay, aged 10.

room than by preferring a criminal charge. The boys were confined in the Ray Mahal, and unless some means are taken to exact penal labor from them and to subject them to some more rigorous imprisonment than that to which they had been already subjected, it is to be feared that they will be worse rather than better for the sentence. I would recommend the case to the favorable consideration of the Government, with the view to these boys being pardoned on condition of their receiving chastisement in school for the breach of school-discipline. The diet of these boys I directed should be reduced; indeed I have found it necessary to direct a reduction in the dietary of most of the boys I have found in Jails, as they were often allowed the highest rate of rations.

3. The large mortality, 19 this year, from anasarca, in this hitherto healthy Jail, attracted my attention. I can find no cause for it, unless it be the foul state of the atmosphere about the hospital. The very objectionable mode of disposing of the fæces of hospital patients adopted by the Surgeon, and which I have already brought to notice, is no doubt one cause of this, and the want of proper arrangements for the privy is another. This latter I have arranged with the officer in charge to remedy by the erection of a privy platform with troughs similar to that at the Guntoor Jail. There had been two ways from the yard behind the hospital, neither of which led through the building; one was properly stopped at the request of the Surgeon, and after the inconvenience of the remaining way was brought to the notice of the officer in charge, a way the least inconvenient that could be found was open.

4. I think it desirable that the floors of the wards of this hospital and its verandah should be smeared once or twice with hot coal tar to prevent the absorption of any evacuations or exudations of the sick. I requested that this might be done. Mr. Shortt wished a screen to the dead-house to shut out the view. This I desired should be built.

5. There has been considerable profit to the Jail from the conversion of the garden into a meadow, the hay from which has been sold; the work is comparatively light, but generally the prisoners employed are unfit for hard labor; the garden was a good one, but its produce, I am told, never reached those for whom it was intended, nor could it be secured from trespassers.

6. The weaving was going on satisfactorily. A proposition had been made to me to extend the premises, but I have thought it better to transfer the manufacture to the Salem Jail as soon as the work-sheds are ready, as the guarding of prisoners in the loom-house at Chingleput, the Jail having no outer wall, is as expensive as guarding on the public roads.

7. The number of prisoners in Jail at the time of my visit was 328.

8. The mortality, as I have said, has been high; but this I attribute rather to the foetid atmosphere of the hospital enclosure than to the Jail.

9. I think it my duty to notice the increased and now excessive deafness of the Medical officer, amounting, as I conceive it does, to disqualification as a Medical practitioner. Some years since, after I had been for some time addressing myself to Mr. Shortt, Mr. Dowdeswell, accompanied me, remarked "that I might save myself the trouble as Mr. Shortt could not hear a word I said." On the present occasion I remarked such a misapprehension of what was said, and extreme difficulty of understanding what a patient said, that I must say I think some other occupation suited to his faculties might with great propriety be given him.

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

TRICHINOPOLY.

There are now in this Jail 361 convicts, 270 of whom labor on the public roads, and 15 security prisoners liable to labor, seven sentenced to simple imprisonment, and six under trial, making a total of 389. The main grievance complained of was that there were not enough prisoners in each ward to keep one another warm. The Jail was as usual clean and well kept, the alterations in the hospital Dr. Kennedy expressed himself fully satisfied with, and the conversion of the old ranges of cooking sheds into 18 separate cells by Major Palmer, the District Engineer, is a most satisfactory piece of work, which I must also say of his work at the hospital.

2. In regard to the proposal to remove the walls dividing the spaces between the wards from the street in the middle of the Jail, I have no objection to do this if palisades are substituted.

Dr. Kennedy expresses himself satisfied with this; indeed I had myself suggested this some years ago and the work was commenced, but in an unsatisfactory and expensive way, and the work was abandoned. Drawings of suitable palisading will be sent from my office, and the design carried out, if this can be done at moderate cost.

3. In regard to the insertion of ventilators on a level with the floor at each end of the wards, the ventilators are ready, and as the worst that can happen is the necessity for furnishing shutters to them in cold weather, I am induced to carry out Dr. Kennedy's suggestions which, I may remark, I should never have objected to, if, as I proposed some years ago, together with the ventilator, raised benches (as at Calicut) were provided *above the draught* for the prisoners to sleep on. On this principle the plan for the Salem Jail was prepared, and on this I proposed alterations in the Salem and Combaconum Jails. Dr. Kennedy and I are at variance as to the tendency of expired air, which he maintains is immediately heavier than that of the atmosphere, and consequently descends and must be carried off below; while I maintain that it is lighter and will escape above if permitted to do so, and provision is made for admission of fresh air from below to supply its place. No one can be a stronger advocate for ventilation, by which I mean the free ingress of fresh and the free egress of foul air, than I am; blasts of night air, where that air is charged with the exhalations of swamps, dung, and other decomposing matter, mineral, vegetable, or animal, I decidedly object to.

4. In the new cells Dr. Kennedy thought apertures at the back in those that have not the open roof ventilation, necessary. This may now be done by simply piercing the walls as near the roof as possible and putting in bars for security.

5. One very important fact in the mortality in this Jail is the predisposition to fatal sickness of prisoners transferred from other Jails, thus a large majority of the prisoners being of Trichinopoly men the mortality due to its prisoners was 10; to those from Coimbatore 14; to those from Combaconum 7, and to those from Cuddalore 8.

Of 39 Deaths.
10 are of Trichinopoly convicts.
14 of Coimbatore.
7 of Combaconum.
8 of Cuddalore convicts.

39	The deaths are from	4
Dysentery.....	11	
Diarrhoea.....	3	
Cholera.....	1	
Fever.....	9	
Dropsy.....	2	
Consumption.....	1	
Paralysis.....	9	
Atrophy.....	40	

6. In regard to the Coimbatore gang, I thought the change from a cholera to a rice diet might have tended to this result, but with nearly similar results in gangs from Cuddalore and Combaconum, I know not what to say. The very heavy mortality among Kurnool prisoners at Guntoor and among a Chittoor gang at Guindy tends to shake my confidence in the success of centralization, though I believe the confinement of all to the prison itself will to some extent remedy the danger.

7. The granary returns ever since the present Jailer has been in charge have shown a surplus in favor of Government on the purchase and issue of grains; thus, since my last visit, of the grain purchased for 1862, amounting to 3218 cullums and 4 mercials of paddy, the total gain in the boiling of the paddy and rice beating, and in difference in the purchase and issue of grain amounted to 243 cullums, estimated to be worth 666 Rupees 4 Annas; only 17 cullums of this being difference in measurement to and from the granary. Again, in 1863, on a purchase of 4000 cullums, there is a surplus in favor of the beating of rice to the amount of 137 cullums and upwards to the 27th November. This continued favorable result is very creditable to the Jailer.

8. Measures will be taken to carry out dry conservancy in this Jail in place of the present system; a plan of the Guntoor privy will be furnished for the purpose.

See Nominal Register.

9. I observed several prisoners in a wretched state, whose release I recommended to the Government in a separate letter, and have since received the pardon of Government to these men.

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

Vide Proceedings Madras Government, 1st March 1864,
No. 285.

12th May 1864.

NOMINAL REGISTER.

Names.	Ooradian.	Palany Ambalagaren.	Venutachella Padiachy.	Mootooveren.
Village.	Comungalum.	Porungoorchee.	Torivore.	Caroovalachary.
Talook.	Vittoocutty.	Manaparay.	Virdachellum.	Combacorum.
By whom committed.	Head of Police.	Head of Police.	Police Ameen, Oodiarpolliem.	Sub-Judge.
Offence charged.	Robbery.	Robbery.	Torch robbery.	Wounding with intent to kill.
Age.	75	45	37	40
Height.	5-0	5-4	5-10	5-4
Weight.	...	94½	109½	125
Descriptive Marks.	1 large scar in front of the left thigh; 1 scar in the right knee. Caste—Umbalagaren. Color—black. Cannot read. Character—good.	1 mole above the right-eye brow; 2 scars on the right temple; 1 scar on the calf of right leg. Caste—Vellalen. Color—black. Character—good. Cannot read.	Marks of small-pox on the face; 1 hole on the right side of the nose; 1 black dot on the right shoulder blade. Caste—Padiachy. Color—black. Cannot read. Character—good.	Mark of small-pox on the face; 1 black wart on the arm; quite blind of both eyes; 1 black mole on the left arm. Caste—Vellalen. Color—brown. Can read. Character—good.
Number and date of Warrant.	Session No. 15 of 1854, 15th July 1854.	Session No. 21 of 1858, 3rd July 1858.	Session No. 27 of 1858, 10th September 1858.	Session No. 23 of 1857, 6th July 1857.
How sentenced.	14 years' rigorous imprisonment.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment.	14 years' rigorous imprisonment.
By whom sent.	Session Court.	Session Court.	Session Court.	Session Court.
Disease.	Palsy.	Palsy.	Paralysis.	Stone blind.

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

CUDDALORE.

I visited this prison with Mr. Ellis and Dr. Doyle. There were at the time 425 prisoners,

Vide O. G. 25th June 1863, No. 1002.

several having been transferred to the Jail in July last by order of the Government, a measure that I thought attended with risk owing to the increasing unhealthiness of the Jail and the very confined area enclosed. The building was, if measurements alone were regarded, sufficient for the number of prisoners; but, when the very confined state of the lower wards is taken into account, it may be now considered crowded; such indeed was the opinion of the Surgeon, though a theory he proposed that the cholera was induced by such over-crowding was by no means substantiated by his statistics; on the contrary, it was

12th May 1864.

shown that the largest number of cases was from the most airy and abundantly ventilated ward; that all the cases were from wards exposed to the prevailing wind; and that not a single case came from the prisoners locked up by night in wards which were closed towards the prevailing breeze. I had been inclined to think the use of the water within the yard might have induced the sickness, but when I found a large number (near 50 cases) from wards so circumstanced; that all were more or less exposed to the prevailing wind; that half the number were from the ward most exposed, and that not a single case occurred from the wards with a southern aspect, while in all other respects their inmates (the cooks excepted) were exposed to precisely the same contingencies, I cannot but attribute the disease to exposure rather than to the cooping up of the prisoners in confined walls.

2. Where a Jail is generally healthy, but is visited at times with epidemics, especially when, as in the present case, the type of the disease is comparatively mild, the causes of disease may generally be considered to have been brought in, whether by night breezes, infection or otherwise. I have remarked at Cuddalore a great extension of wet cultivation and with it a cold chill, damp unwholesome feeling morning air; though I know but little of the place my impression is that cholera is more prevalent there than it used to be, and certainly in other respects the Jail is more unhealthy, but this I believe to be from other causes which will increase.

3. There is one remarkable circumstance connected with this out-break of disease which may or may not support my view of its cause, namely, the number of sick attendants who have been attacked; but I must here remark that the hospital is in an upper room, in the north wing of the building to which the prevailing wind is freely admitted, the number of sick attendants, 33 to 37 patients, is large and, if infection be the cause, may account for the number attacked; but they are also exposed to the wind, which I suppose to have brought or caused the disease.

4. The upper story, formerly occupied as a Court, is now added to the Jail and, as far as space is regarded, adds considerably to the accommodation. It must be borne in mind that this part of the building was rendered so offensive from the back-water as to have been abandoned ten years ago as a Court; the back-water has not since improved, and the same objections to the building as a Jail which I recorded in 1855 still exist; the mortality has, since then, increased, and the type of disease is that which distinguishes unhealthy Jails.

5. Though the upper story is occupied as a Jail it is not rendered as secure as prison wards should be, and an escape which occurred during the year showed this.

6. The ventilators from the lower wards should now be re-opened and the pipes carried up to discharge in the open air; grated doors are still wanting to the lower wards; I had hoped to get these done in the Arsenal, but the supply of the 90 Salem gages has exhausted for the present the aid to be expected from that quarter.

7. The old loom-house has tumbled down and the looms are now in the upper story of the south wing of the building.

8. On noticing the marks of the evacuation of the cholera patients on the floors, the necessity for paving them over with coal tar before they become further tainted occurred to me. This should now be done.

9. Urinals, for the upper wards especially, are needed. I have only six available; these are on their way from Coimbatore.

10. The gang of convicts, which had been fortunately moved out to Munjacoopum, was healthy. I proposed the removal of the 100 men next to be released to the Sub-Collector's station, but it now appears that no building there suited to the purpose is immediately available. Tents for the encampment of the prisoners had been applied for before my arrival, and I visited the spot proposed for the purpose, Mount Capper, a ridge of laterite running down from the interior to within two or three miles of the sea; a better locality for a Jail could not be selected. I requested Mr. Ellis to send all able-bodied convicts, whose term of sentence exceeded one year and did not exceed two years; or, who in the case of prisoners sentenced to seven years and upwards had still one-third of their time unexpired, to Captain Hankin at the Lawrence Asylum site, as directed by Government. Since my return to office, I find

that owing to sickness, reported on the way, the removal* of this gang has been countermanded.

* Since effected.

11. Of the total number of prisoners 425, 210 were at road work outside, 12 weavers, 4 washermen, 2 at basket making, 29 namely, 14 security, 11 females and 2 convicts preparing grain, 21 as cooks, 4 preparing salt as an antiseptic or antidote against cholera and 2 as Artificers; 37 were in hospital generally with cholera, 33 were administering to them, 20 were on the convalescent list, 3 under trial, 2 insane and 5 debtors.

12. Of the two insane patients, one Marial, a woman, has been in hospital since February 1850; she is reported in good bodily health, harmless, but abusive and liable to become excited on the smallest provocation. The other, Oodooky, was received in 1851 as a lad; he too is reported harmless, he is just now recovering from an attack of cholera. In neither of these cases does the Zillah Surgeon consider that recovery is probable.

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

TANJORE.

22nd December 1863.

I visited this Jail with Mr. Bird, the Sessions Judge, and Dr. Ross the Zillah Surgeon, having previously inspected a piece of ground near the Railway station selected for the erection of the new Jail.

2. Of the two sites proposed this is incomparably the best, and from what I learn claims are likely to be preferred to the other site which I think less desirable; that now selected is south-east of the great Pagoda in the little fort and lies between this fort and the Railway, and at a considerable distance from any dwellings. 2000 Rupees is asked for the land; but, in my opinion, measures should be taken to prevent any encroachment of buildings in its vicinity. This might, I think, be done without having to purchase, but even purchase would be preferable to risking the effects of a population in the neighbourhood. I requested Dr. Ross to examine the site attentively at leisure.

3. At the Jail it was evident that Mr. Cadell's absence had interrupted the arrangements proposed, the building having been since regarded as private property may further have tended to hinder outlay on it. The prison is, however, so crowded that the arrangements for the hospital and for relieving the existing wards must be carried out at once. If the door frames removed from the large building, a portion of which only is now occupied as a hospital, are still available, this may be done at small cost in a few days by simply putting a middle post from the top to the bottom of the frame and securing the openings by iron bars, now commissioned, from Madras. If on the other hand new door frames are needed, they should be substantially made, and the openings in the new Jail walls being made to correspond, be transferred to it eventually. By this means and by building a brick and mud wall between the pillars of the third row from the south end, an excellent airy and lofty hospital with a southern aspect, with Surgery on one side and privy on the other, will at once be obtained. The present hospital will make a good female ward, and another large ward will be provided for the prisoners.

4. The arrangement for ventilating the wards, proposed and settled at my last visit, had been commenced but not proceeded with. I may remark that the apertures should be made in the top of the arch, not on the side: a light seven inch steel-faced jumper, or chisel pointed bar, will very soon pierce the necessary holes, and a few bricks set round the hole above with a large open chatty, supported on three more bricks set on end, will keep out all the rain; these should be, say six feet apart and similar holes pierced through the outer walls on a level with the floor and guarded by a grating, will admit air from below. The building is neither worthy of or capable of any further improvement, unless it be to put gratings instead of the walls on the east side, but this is hardly necessary.

5. The Jail may be regarded as healthy, especially when it is remembered that it is peopled by the same classes among whom occurred the great mortality of the Combaconum Jail. On looking over the Nominal Register of sick there was no evidence of the existence of what may be feared as Jail diseases.

6. The opening to the road at the back of the Jail will be stopped, a wicket provided to the gate leading to the Jailer's quarters and a rough gate put to the entrance as suggested by Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of Police, who joined us at the Jail.

7. A modification of the plan proposed for the Chettarpore Jail and suited to the requirements of the Tanjore District, as directed in the Order of Government, 10th December 1863, No. 1924, will be submitted on my return to my office.

8. The temporary arrangements I propose have been sanctioned by me.

9. In regard to the unfortunate lunatic Narayna Iyen, whose case, furnished at my request by Dr. Ross, in a popular form, I append. I beg that he may be transferred without delay either to Madras or some other suitable Lunatic Asylum. This man is committed under the Order of Government, 1105 (10th July 1863). I found the man in a dark, miserable room, under the Jailer's quarters, the only place available; from such treatment recovery cannot be expected.

Short statement of the case of the lunatic Narayna Iyen now in the Jail at Tanjore.

The lunatic Narayna Iyen was received into Jail on the 20th July. I know nothing of his previous history beyond the fact that, when followed by a crowd of people teasing him, he threw a stone and slightly injured one of them.

2. While confined in the station-house here he made his escape, but was brought back in a day or two, and committed to Jail because his relations would not take charge of him, unless allowed to put him under restraint.

3. Since his admission here he has continued in a more or less excited state, talking and shouting, and at times he takes to beating the doors and windows, tearing his clothing, &c., but he is never dangerous and is easily managed. He is not very cleanly in his habits. Lately he contrived to scramble up to the rafters over his room where he was once or twice found perched. To prevent a repetition of this a pair of light chains were put on which he has worn without any trouble.

4. Occasionally and at irregular intervals he becomes greatly excited without any apparent cause, and in this state keeps walking about shouting for hours at the top of his voice; but even in this state he can be easily controlled.

5. His constant entreaty is to get out of the place in which he is confined, a step which I would strongly recommend being carried out at once as five months' solitary confinement in a damp gloomy room has increased his madness, and at the same time injured his general health.

(Signed) JAMES ROSS,
Zillah Surgeon.
TANJORE,
23rd December 1863.

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

TRANQUEBAR.

21st December 1863.

Visited this Jail with Mr. Clarke and Dr. Murray. Mr. Hudleston joined us during the inspection.

2. The health of the Jail has for the late years been good, with the exception of four cases of cholera, last January, a case of a very old woman and one other, the casualties being from prisoners transferred, in a bad state of health, from other Jails. The transferred prisoners complain much of the brackish water and assert that their sight is affected by it, but their appearance shows that they thrive, and the change of diet from rice to one of $\frac{1}{4}$ th rice, $\frac{1}{4}$ th dhol or other pulse and $\frac{1}{2}$ th raggy will probably remove the complaint of blindness. Another change in the system of dieting called for is in the substitution of a fixed quantity of the various articles for the supply of these, retail, by a bazaarman to an amount limited only by price.

3. One prisoner, Vyapoory, who seemed in very good case, complained of burning feet and has hitherto escaped labor on the plea of inability, but his appearance leaves very little room to doubt his being a malingerer. Dr. Murray coincided in this and has engaged to keep him under closer observation. There is a great want of variety in the labor at this place, there are no stones to break or any other mode of employing prisoners who cannot walk.

4. The Civil prisoners claimed more complete separation from the criminals. This the building does not, at present, allow, nor does it seem expedient to carry out any costly arrangements in this building till it is decided whether Tranquebar is to continue the Zillah station. I believe the real object of these men was to obtain indulgences in being permitted to be much outside the walls. In regard to their claim to be supplied with betel and drugs *ad libitum*, I see no reason to admit it. When they had the indulgence I am informed that they abused it by supplying convicts with forbidden articles.

5. The buildings generally are in a bad state. Three years ago I noticed the slovenly manner in which the repairs had been done; a great part of the Jail is now in an unsafe state. In my opinion the roofs should be supported by trussed beams, purlins and ridge pieces, one purlin being placed against the wall to support the foot of the rafters, now in a state of decay; the insecure collars or ties of the miserable coupled roof may then be removed, or left, at pleasure. This work was in the hands of the Engineers, and should be completed by them.

6. I arranged with Mr. Clarke for the execution of such repairs and alterations as could be done by convict labor; the piercing of the groined roof of the wards of the sea-face of the fort and carrying up pipes from them through the rooms above; the strengthening and staying of the window bars where too slight or decayed; the substitution of grated iron for wooden doors in some of the wards; the putting a door to the cook-room and of a grated gate on the inside of the sally-port way, the securing some of the apertures to the wards by bars, &c.

7. It will be necessary, should the Government decide on retaining Tranquebar as the Zillah station, to put this building in complete repair; and eventually to divide the Jail to separate the classes and provide rooms or sheds for the employment of many of the prisoners within walls.

8. Immediately, the prisoners under trial should be cut off from all communication with the convicts. The ward next the Police guard and now used as an office, seems the best suited to this object, a small court yard in front of it may be formed by a wall, say 7 or 8 feet high, about 20 feet from the ward on the south, the enclosure being completed by a barred railing or palisade to the west, through which the Police sentry would at all times command a view of the whole enclosure.

9. I understood that the buildings at Peroor never have been appropriated to other uses, and would again submit to Government that the whole fort be given up as a Jail, and the Principal Sudder Ameen and District Moonsiff's Court removed.

10. The building is now crowded, having in it 261 prisoners of all classes, namely, 201 male and 8 female convicts, 16 debtors, 3 security, 1 State prisoner, 2 insane prisoners and 7 under trial; of the convicts 23 are under sentence of transportation; of the insane one is Ramaswamy Raja committed for life, having killed his child and is at times unruly and violent but capable of labor; the other, Khadir Meer, is a harmless fellow from Karikal, who seems friendless and who was originally committed on a charge of theft.

11. Among the prisoners in hospital is one Mooteyan, sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment on a charge of robbery, and who having been confined for three years lies paralysed. Mr. Clarke would recommend him to the mercy of Government for restoration to his friends; and averse as I am and impolitic as I believe it to be, to introduce any rule providing for discharge from custody in such cases, I think the present case is one that I ought to recommend, and I would solicit sanction to this man's discharge.

12. Tressle cots will be made up in the Jail for the hospital where they are much required.

13. There was no convenience for putting away implements which might be used to facilitate a prisoner's escape. This is one of the points to be attended to should this fort be permanently occupied as a Jail.

14. Whatever may be the intention of the Government, it is necessary that measures should be immediately taken for strengthening and supporting and otherwise repairing the roof.

15. The plaster of the covering to the ramparts, from which, as I noticed three years ago, water percolated and kept the cells damp, is all broken up, but it is not worth while replacing it. It will be sufficient from time to time to fill in any hollows in the jelly.

16. Should this building be retained as the Zillah Jail, precautions for its greater security will be necessary.

17. A drain from the Jail and the building up of the door-way between the female and debtors' wards are among the alterations Mr. Clarke has undertaken with the prisoners' labor.

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

NOTES of the individuals referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Inspector General's Report, dated 21st December 1863.

Session Case No. 4 of 1860.

Name.	Charge.	Sentence.	Date of Sentence.
Pariary Muttien.	Gang robbery.	14 years' imprisonment with hard labor in irons.	29th November 1860.

No peculiar circumstances of aggravation connected with this prisoner.

Session Case No. 5 of 1861.

Name.	Charge.	Date of Warrant.
Ramasawmy Raja.	Murder.	3rd July 1861.

Ramasawmy Raja committed murder of his child, 18 months old, by dashing out its brains. Though the prisoner was found to have perpetrated the crime charged, he was acquitted on the ground of insanity pending orders from Government. The Government, under date 26th June 1861, directed that he should be kept in confinement under Act IV of 1819 for the term of his natural life, and the report on the case at the expiration of six months as required by the late Sudder Court was dispensed with by Government, who observed "that a man who has under the influence of insanity committed the act for which the prisoner has been tried, should never again be turned loose upon society."

(True Copy.)

TRANQUEBAR,
21st December 1863.

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

MADURA.

26th December 1863.

The number of prisoners at the date of my visit was 255, of whom were 10 under trial and 29 debtors, 209 were convicts and 7 security, of whom 179 were employed outside the Jail, 15 were under sentence of transportation, 4 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 4 were without labor, 11 in hospital including 3 vaccinated and 3 in attendance on them.

2. The average number in Jail for the year 1863 was 278 of all classes, the mortality 51; or of convicts only the average was 241, the deaths 50; of this diarrhoea, anasarca and atrophy were the cause of death in 28 cases, 16 deaths were caused by dysentery, 3 by cholera and 4 by other diseases. This mortality is above the average, and when contrasted with that of the Paumben Jail which has its prisoners from this Jail, many being in the first instance transferred on account of sickness, it cannot be doubted that the mortality is due to the locality. Nothing more need, however, be said on the subject, the Government having made provision for commencing a new Jail.

3. In regard to site for a new Jail, there is ground near the Tankum on the opposite side of the river, and there is some good ground two miles south of Madura on the Tinnevely road; otherwise there is no ground which is unobjectionable that I know of.

4. The only change in the present building that is worth making is the removal of the flat tiles from the tiled wards to allow more perfect roof ventilation, piercing the roof of the debtors' ward with the same object, the removal of the shutters and placing them horizontally outside the windows to keep out rain, repairs to the doors and raising the floors of the solitary cells to the level of the ground outside.

5. I observed great inequality in the size and weight of chains.

6. A child six years old was still being brought up in the Jail contrary to rule.

7. The Jailer, Mr. Patterson, seemed dependant on others, and I should not think him efficient; he must be considered as a *locum tenens* only, and will as such be entitled under the Order of Government, 18th February 1864, No. 212, to the reduced allowance of 40 Rupees only. A properly qualified European for the work should be appointed.

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

PALAMCOTTA.

30th December 1863.

The Jail at this place at the time of my visit contained 150 prisoners, of whom 132 were convicts, and of these 21 women. There were 12 prisoners committed to the next Sessions, one whose case was under reference to the High Court, and six debtors.

2. This Jail has lately been relieved by the transfer of 80 men to the Public Works on the Neilgherries, and by transfer to Madras for transportation of 33 prisoners, still the building is extremely crowded, 80 men being the number it is calculated to contain at 500 cubic feet of space for each, but even this number is excessive considering the nature of the building and the way in which the lower and larger portion is shut in with high walls.

3. The prisoners generally had a healthy look, but a reference to the returns of mortality shows a very large number of deaths, and this generally from diseases casually attributable to a foul and over-crowded Jail.

4. The prisoners were of necessity locked up without any regard to classification: in fact the building is altogether unsuited, and never can be made suitable as a prison.

5. The hospital is not, I think, a healthy building: I am inclined to consider it tainted, and on questioning, Dr. Gillies ascertained that there was a tendency to a lapse into diarrhoea and prison diseases of patients admitted into hospital with other complaints. The only expedients that occurred to me were coal tarring the floors, removing the privy from the vicinity of the hospital, and providing a privy properly constructed inside the yard.

6. In 1862 the deaths in this Jail were 25: in 1863, 35, an enormous mortality. From dysentery alone the deaths were 12 in 1862 and 15 in 1863, the admissions from this disease being 87 in the one year, and 82 in the other. Diarrhoea, atrophy and anasarca caused six deaths in the one year, and 11 in the other: diseases of the lungs were more common than in other Jails, the deaths from this cause being five in the one year and two in the other.

7. The mortality of this Jail is, I cannot doubt, mainly caused by its confined position and over-crowding: no Jail in the country is so confined; if it is thought worthwhile to retain it for its present use the number confined in it should never exceed 100, the wall to the left of the entrance should be thrown back in its whole length at least 100 feet and that in front, a large massive bastion about 40 yards square, also removed. No prisoner in confinement for more than one month should be kept in the lower rooms, and then he should have at least 1000 cubic feet of space; in truth this building is not fit for a prison for long term prisoners.

8. The fort walls have been removed and much fine stone is now available for enlarging the present prison enclosure.

9. I am of opinion that, under any circumstances, a new hospital that can be enclosed in the prison walls, and a few cells which may be placed on the rampart to the right of the building are necessary.

10. On looking through the daily reports I found a note of a convict having been sent to the Magistrate, and nothing more being known of him. On inquiry I found that the Assistant Collector, whose station is perhaps 70 miles from Tinnevely, had an additional charge against a prisoner, Ramen, who was already sentenced by him to two years' imprisonment on a charge of house-breaking, and applied that the prisoner should be sent to him to take his trial for escape; accordingly the prisoner was sent to the Magistrate on the 5th of November, and on the 18th the Head Assistant Magistrate reported his conviction and sentence for escape. It would in such cases be desirable that the charge should be preferred to the Magistrate, or other officer having authority on the spot, instead of sending the prisoner 100 or 150 miles at some risk and much inconvenience.

11. It is desirable that the labor report book should in all cases show the work to which prisoners are detailed; one entry in these books led me to believe that they had been employed in private work, an impression that was not removed by the answer first received, but which was afterwards shown to be a mistake.

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

COCHIN.

9th January 1864.

There is but little to add to my notes of December 1862 on this Jail, which contains only 38 convicts and has been and is most healthy, so healthy indeed as to afford no excuse for the excessive charges which Mr. Day, the Surgeon, has insisted on charging to the Jail. Mr. Cullen assures me that during the period referred to no prisoner has been treated in the station hospital, on what ground then Mr. Day certified charges, which I dare say were incurred for the hospital, to have been incurred for the prisoners, I do not know.

2. The cells which would, if in proper repair, be most useful are, from want of that repair, now useless. Mr. Cullen informed me that, as I requested at my last visit, he had requested the attention of the District Engineer to them, but nothing has been done; additional ventilation to these cells is necessary, and the most economical and convenient mode of doing this will now be to pierce the walls immediately under the roof.

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

No. 112.

ORDER THEREON, 12th May 1864, No. 691.

With his letter of the 30th March last, the Inspector General of Jails has submitted notes of his visits to 12 Jails, which have been made at various times within the last 10 months. The notes appear to have been written at the time of each visit; and, instead of being made use of, as they should have been, as the basis of a succinct report or set of reports, showing the state in which the Inspector General found the several Jails—the orders he had issued and the points on which he considered the orders of Government to be required—they are sent up in their original form, full of desultory remarks and vague allusions to facts of which the Government have no cognizance, and suggestions which in some cases have been already submitted separately and have been either carried out or rejected. For instance—to take the case of the first Jail reported on—it is impossible to gather, from the Inspector General's remarks on the arrangements for guarding, what is the actual state of matters. Mr. Rohde states, at the end of his second report on this Jail, that the information given in his first report, as to the number of Constables who sleep at night in the Jail, was incorrect. He does not say what the right number is. He says it is enough, but that the number of sentries is not enough; and he expresses his dissent from a proposal made by the officer in charge of the Jail for reducing the number of sentries; but what was the extent of the proposed reduction he does not say. All this, the Governor in Council observes, is very vague and unsatisfactory; and it is impossible for the Government to form any definite conclusions, or to pass any definite orders on such a report. Before addressing the Government on the subject at all, Mr. Rohde should have communicated with the Inspector

General of Police and endeavoured to get the arrangements for guarding the Jail placed on what he considered a satisfactory footing. If the Inspector General of Police differed with him, he could then have represented the matter to Government and sought their orders. If not, he should have stated in his report the defects he had observed, and what had been done to remedy them.

2. Again, in his report on the Vellore Jail, paragraph 2, he alludes to suggestions which he had received from the Inspector General of Police for accommodating Police guards. He does not say what they were, but observes that the porch or entrance affords, in his opinion, ample space, and only requires a few trivial alterations to suit it for the guard. Whether or not any steps have been taken to get this done, does not appear. Allusion is made in the same paragraph to a proposal for otherwise accommodating the Jailer; but what was the nature of that proposal, or when or to whom it was made, is not stated.

3. Again, referring to the Chittoor Jail, Mr. Rohde adverts to certain privies proposed by Dr. DeFabeck, which, he thinks, are less suitable than those constructed on the Nellore plan. What Dr. DeFabeck's plan was, or what the Nellore plan is, is not stated; nor does it appear whether anything has been done, is being done, or is intended to be done in the matter.

4. Similar vagueness pervades the whole of the notes, which are precisely the sort of notes an Inspecting Officer would jot down, for future use, at the time of, or after his inspection, but are very unfit to be laid before Government as furnishing them with the data on which their orders should be passed. Moreover, the course adopted by the Inspector General, of sending up at once his notes on a dozen different Jails relating to inspections made at various times ranging over a period of six months, is very inconvenient. With the letter recorded in these Proceedings, two reports are submitted on the Salem Jail: one dated the 2nd July 1863, and the other, the 2nd December 1863, just five months afterwards.

5. The Governor in Council directs that Mr. Rohde will submit his reports on the several Jails separately, as he inspects them. Each report should describe the actual state of the Jail and prisoners at the time of the inspection. It should specify any references which may have been made by the Inspector General to the authorities in any way connected with the Jail, as the Sessions Judge, the Medical Officer, the Superintendent or Inspector General of Police, the Magistrate, &c., on points affecting the health, security, and due working of the prisoners, and their replies; the instructions which the Inspector General may have given on such matters; and the extent to which they have been carried out. The reports should be complete in themselves, and should embody, in a succinct form, such information on the subject of the Jails to which they relate as the Inspector General may have obtained by his personal inspection, or by reference to the officers connected with them. Any points on which the orders of Government are wanted, should be distinctly stated. The reports should be free from digressions on general questions, or on matters already settled.

6. The Governor in Council directs that the Inspector General will re-cast the several reports above recorded, with reference to the foregoing instructions, and submit them in their revised form, and separately, with as little delay as possible.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Jails.

Exd. J. Talloch.

*Pro. 30th April 1863 - 458 to 594
- 1st March 1864 - 430 to 501
- 25th June 1863 - 242 to 246
- 10th July - 490 - 91
- 17th July 1864 - 4103 - 109*

*29 April
R. May.*

109

Memorandum for Orders.

Letter from the Inspector } 30th March 1864. No 675.
General of Jails. —

A With this letter, the Inspector General of Jails has submitted notes of his visits to twelve jails (the number given in his letter, thirteen, is erroneous), which have been made at various times within the last ten months. The notes appear to have been written at the time of each visit, and, instead of being made use of, as they should have been, as the basis of a succinct report ^{on the present} showing the state in which the Inspector General found the several jails - the orders he had issued and the points on which he considered the orders

orders of Government to be required - they are sent up in their original form, full of desultory remarks and vague allusions to facts of which the Government have no cognizance, and suggestions which in some cases have been already submitted separately and have been either carried out or rejected. For instance, to take the case of the first jail reported on, it is impossible to gather from Mr. Rohde's remarks on the arrangements for guarding, what is the actual state of matters. Mr. Rohde states, at the end of his second report on this jail, that the information given in his first report, as to the number of Constables who sleep at night in the jail, was incorrect. He does not say what the right number is.

He

He says it is enough, but that the number of sentries is not enough; and he expresses his dissent from a proposal made by the Officer in charge of the jail for reducing the number of sentries, but what was the extent of the proposed reduction he does not say. All this, I submit, is very vague and unsatisfactory, and it is impossible for the Government to form any definite conclusions or to pass any definite orders on such a report. Before addressing the Government on the subject at all, Mr. Rohde should have communicated with the Inspector General of Police and endeavoured to get the arrangements for guarding the jail placed on what he considered a satisfactory footing. If the Inspector General of Police differed

1. differed with him, he could then have represented the matter to Government and sought their orders. If not, he should have stated in his report the defects he had observed and what had been done to remedy them.

2. Again, in his report on the Vellore jail, para. 2, he alludes to suggestions which he had received from the Inspector-General of Police for accommodating Police guards. He does not say what they were; but observes that the porch or entrance affords, in his opinion, ample space; and only requires a few trivial alterations to suit it for the guard. Whether or not any steps have been taken to get this done, does not appear. Allusion is made in the same paragraph to a proposal for

for otherwise accommodating the jailor; but what ^{was} the nature of that proposal, or when or to whom it was made, is not stated.

3. Again, referring to the Chittoor jail, Mr. Rohde adverts to certain privies proposed by Dr. de Fabek, which he thinks are less suitable than those constructed on the Vellore plan. What Dr. de Fabek's plan was, or what the Vellore plan is, is not stated; nor does it appear whether any thing has been done, is being done, or is intended to be done, in the matter.

4. Similar vagueness pervades the whole of the notes, which are precisely the sort of notes an inspecting officer would jot down for future use at the time of, or after his inspection, but are very unfit

unfit to be laid before
Government as furnishing
them with the data on which
their orders should be passed.

5. I beg to suggest that
Mr. Rhode be instructed
to prepare a fresh report
on the several jails referred
to in his notes, with
reference to the foregoing
remarks.

I think it would be more con-
venient to have the Report
upon each jail separate & each
should be submitted as soon as
possible after the visit - any
modification of the general system
can be submitted, if necessary
at the end of the year. This means
report in next special work
General W.D.

The course adopted by Mr. Rhode of sending
up at once notes on a dozen different
kinds of inspections made at various
times during our stay in on this - after
2 July 1863 & 9 Aug 1863, is no doubt
very unbusiness like and it would be well
for the future that his reports are sub-
mitted at the same time on dates
2 July 1863 and the other 2 Dec 1863
just for in on this office would be the only

13X
I think it directed to be brought his reports
on the several jails separately as he
inspects them. The reports should dis-
cuss the state of the jail &
Prisoners on his inspection. The infor-
mation made given to the several auth-
orities Medical Officer, Prison Judge,
Supt or Ins & Jail Police. Matters to at-
tend on all points connected with the health,
security and the working of the prison.
and their replies - by the visitation that he has given
on these matters, and the extent to which
they have been or are being carried out.
The reports should be completed in three
- weeks and should embody the necessary
information on the subject of the prison
under report as obtained from the auth-
orities applied to. It should be confi-
ned to these topics and should not
depend on the general questions or mat-
ters already settled.

Mr. R's reports should be returned
to him and he should be ordered
to visit & to submit them to the
up to date
J.P.

Memorandum for Colonel

Mr. Pelt's notes of his
visits to certain jails.

Judicial Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the
Inspector General of Jails.

1. A. G. 30 March 1864. No 675

Order thereon: 12th May 1864. No 691

With his letter of the
30 March last the Inspector
General of Jails has sub-
mitted notes of his visits
to twelve Jails, which have
been made at various times,
within the last ten months.
The notes appear to have
been written at the time
of each visit; and, instead
of being made use of, as
they should have been,
as the basis of a succinct
report or set of reports,
showing the state in which
the Inspector General found
the several Jails - the orders
he

MD

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he had issued and the points on which he considered the orders of Govt. to be required - they are sent up in their original form, full of desultory remarks and vague allusions to facts of which the Govt. have no cognizance, and suggestions which in some cases have been already submitted separately and have been either carried out or rejected. For instance - to take the case of the first Jail reported on, it is impossible to gather, from the Inspector General's remarks on the arrangements for guarding, what is the actual state of matters. Mr. Rohde states, at the end of his second report on this Jail, that the information given in his first report, as to the

the number of Constables who sleep at night in the Jail, was incorrect. He does not say what the right number is. He says it is enough, but that the number of sentries is not enough; and he expresses his dissent from a proposal made by the Officer in charge of the Jail for reducing the number of sentries, but what was the extent of the proposed reduction he does not say. All this, the Governor in Council observes, is very vague and unsatisfactory, and it is impossible for the Govt. to form any definite conclusions or to pass any definite orders on such a report. Before addressing the Govt. on the subject at all, Mr. Rohde

Rohde should have commu-
-nicated with the Inspector
General of Police and undea-
-voured to get the arrangements
for guarding the jail placed
on what he considered a satis-
-factory footing. If the Inspector
General of Police differed with
him, he could then have repre-
-sented the matter to Govern-
-ment and sought their orders.
If not, he should have stated
in his report the defects he
had observed, and what had
been done to remedy them.

2. Again, in his report
on the Vellore jail, para: 2,
he alludes to suggestions
which he had received from
the Inspector General of
Police for accommodating
Police Guards. He does not
say what they were, but
observes that the porch or
entrance affords, in his
opinion

opinion, ample space, and
only requires a few trivial
alterations to suit it for
the guard. Whether or not
any steps have been taken
to get this done, does not
appear. Allusion is made
in the same paragraph to
a proposal for otherwise
accommodating the jailor,
but what was the nature of
that proposal, or when or
to whom it was made, is
not stated.

3. Again-referring to the
Chittoor jail, Mr Rohde
advert to certain priories
proposed by Dr DeFabeck,
which, he thinks, are less
suitable than those constructed
on the Vellore plan. What
Dr DeFabeck's plan was,
or what the Vellore plan is,
is not stated; nor does it
appear

appear whether any thing
has been done, is being done,
or is intended to be done
in the matter.

4. Similar vagueness pervades the whole of the notes, which are precisely the sort of notes an Inspecting Officer would jot down, for future use, at the time of, or after his inspection, but are very unfit to be laid before Government as furnishing them with the data on which their orders should be passed.

Moreover, the course adopted by the Inspector General, of sending up at once his notes on a dozen different jails relating to inspections made at various times ranging over a period of six months, is very inconvenient. With the letter recorded in these proceedings, two reports are

are submitted on the Salem Jail; one dated the 2^d July 1863, and the other, the 2^d December 1863—just five months afterwards.

5. The Governor in Council directs that Mr. Rhode will submit his reports on the several jails separately, as he inspects them. Each report should describe the actual state of the jail and prisoners at the time of the inspection; any references which may have been made by the Inspector General to the authorities in any way connected with the jail—as the Sessions Judge, the Medical Officer, the Superintendent or Inspector General of Police, the Magistrate, &c.—on points affecting the health, security and due working of the prisoners,

+ It should specify

prisoners, and their replies; the instructions which the Inspector General may have given on such matters; and the extent to which they have been carried out. The reports should be complete in themselves, and should embody, in a succinct form, such information on the subject of the jails to which they relate as the Inspector General may have obtained by his personal inspection or by reference to the officers connected with them. Any points on which the orders of Government are wanted, should be distinctly stated. The reports should be free from digressions on general questions or on matters already settled.

6. The Governor in Council directs that the Inspector General will recast the several

several reports above recorded, with reference to the foregoing instructions, and submit them in their revised form, and separately, with as little delay as possible. —

by R

To the Inspector General of Jails - Dated 18/5/64.

Ludlow 1864. Department.

No. 691.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated 12 May 1864.

Off. 1450.

Certain remarks made
on the unacceptability of
in which the property of
of said had submitted his
report on the 12 facts noted
upwards within the last
60 months.

Print with the
addition of
in pencil by
the Govt