M.R.O. 1—29,000—16-10-29.

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1834 Press ~~Mis.~~

190-193

Dated 22-12-1965

64/62

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Read again letter from Messrs. J. ROHDE, Inspector General of Jails, and the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C. B., President of the Sanitary Commission, dated 10th April 1865, No. 654A, and recorded in the Proceedings of 16th June 1865, No. 877.

Read also the following papers:—

No. 190. From the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated 20th June 1865, No. 190.

In returning the Draft Code of Rules for the management of Jails, forwarded with your Memorandum, No. 257, of the 16th instant, for any remarks I may desire to make on that portion which relates to the Medical Department, I have the honor to state, for the information of Government, that the Rules receive my general approval.

No. 191. From the Inspector General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 19th June 1865, No. 1184.

General Department.

With reference to your Memorandum, No. 256, dated 16th June 1865, I have the honor to make the following remarks on the Draft Code of Jail Rules.

2. In Rule No. 302, omit "warrants" in first line; and in second line, for "Officer in command of the guard," substitute "Warder or other subordinate Jail "Officer who accompanies the prisoners in transit;" and add, at the end, "The "warrants alone shall be held by the Police Officer in charge of the guard, who "shall deliver the same to the Commissioner of Police at Madras."

3. In Rule 315, for "Officer in charge of the escort," substitute "Warder or "other subordinate Jail Officer who accompanies the prisoners in transit."

4. In Section 26, the rules, as ordered by me in 1861, have been incorporated in their entirety. No alteration seems called for.

5. To Rule 379, add "and he shall give due and sufficient notice to the local "Police Officer, who shall take measures for the safe custody of the Prisoners."

6. In Rule 422, after "authorities," add "Superintendents of Police." The Superintendent must see whether the site is not objectionable, in view to safe custody.

7. In Rule 430, add "due and sufficient notice will be given to the District "Police Officer, to enable him to make the requisite arrangement for safe custody."

No. 192. REMARKS ON PROPOSED JAIL RULES.

Paragraph 9. Once in 18 months will entail a deal of travelling in the present state of roads in the Northern and Southern parts of the Presidency; say once in two years, for ordinary Jails.

58. I would say "occasionally" instead of "frequently."

174. The Superintendent ought to have power to fine his subordinates; it is true that the proposed scale is too elaborate, but the power ought to exist.

177. If Prisoners are allowed to have their own food brought to them, a door will be opened to irregularity. The Medical Officer can order sick comforts if necessary.

195. The Magistrate is in a better position to make inquiry, and also to maintain proper surveillance over the person in charge.

262. I would modify the word "extreme."

263. Why not? It is a recognized punishment in England. Of course a man on short allowance ought not to be put to hard labor in addition.

264. Does this mean that fetters are to be the exception and not the rule? How is discipline to be maintained, unless the convicts are in irons?

268. Does this supersede the necessity of keeping a minute showing the reasons for the punishment, as laid down in Regulation X of 1832? Perhaps this Section may not now be necessary, as Superintendents of Jails have been authorized to use the powers specified in the said Regulation.

302. These papers are required in duplicate. I presume they will be furnished from the Courts. One set may be given to the guard, but the other set ought to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police by post; otherwise a deal of work may be thrown upon his office when there is little time to do it in, if the vessel is ready for sea. If the duplicates come by post in advance of the convicts, they can be properly examined, and the necessary lists made out.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
late Acting Inspector General of Jails.

27th October 1865.

No. 193. ORDER THEREON, 22nd December 1865, No. 1834.

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the rules for the superintendence and management of Jails in this Presidency, submitted by Messrs. Rohde, and Ellis, with their letter of the 10th April last, subject to the following modifications:—

Rule 9.—It will be sufficient if the Inspector General inspects Jails in which Europeans or Americans are kept, once in six months. The word "six" will accordingly be substituted for the word "three" in the second clause of this Rule.

Rule 13.—The following words will be added to this rule: "A copy of the "report will be forwarded to the Magistrate of the District and to the Superinten- "dent of Police."

Rule 15.—The following addition will be made to this rule: "In emergent "cases it will be the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail to address Government "direct, forwarding a copy of his Report to the Inspector General of Jails."

Rule 16.—It should be specified that the Quarterly Return provided for in this rule is to be submitted to Government. The words "to Government" will accordingly be inserted after the word "submitting."

Rule 22.—This rule will be omitted.

Rule 24.—The words "Head Assistant Magistrates" should be inserted after the words "Joint Magistrates" in this rule.

Rule 27.—The words "with such remarks as may seem necessary" will be inserted in the first line of this rule, after the word "record."

Rule 42.—In this rule, line 5, the words "if he be not himself the Superinten- "dent of the Jail" will be added after the words "Medical Officer."

Rule 48.—In line 3 of this rule, the words "and weight," and in line 7, the words "and his weight" will be omitted.

Rule 51.—The Governor in Council is of opinion that the vaccination provided for in this rule should take place at the Jail in which the prisoners are confined when

sentenced to transportation. The words "before being removed from the Jail in "which they are confined when sentenced" will be substituted for the words "at "the Depôt to which they are transferred for embarkation."

Rule 58.—The word "occasionally" will be substituted for the word "frequently" in the 5th line of this rule.

Rule 66.—The words "and for the climate to which he is to be removed" will be inserted in the 2nd line of this rule, after the word "journey."

Rule 161.—The words "according to the scale of fines appended to this sec- "tion" will be omitted.

Rule 174.—This section will be omitted.

Rule 177.—The words "shall have the laboring rations of the class to which they belong, and shall not be compelled to mess together, unless they prefer it, each being allowed to cook for himself, if he chooses to do so," will be struck out.

Rule 184.—The words "to be weighed and" will be omited from line 4.

Rule 186.—The words "by prisoners set apart for the duty" will be struck out.

Rule 187.—In line 8, the words "shall form part of the first remittance made "to the local treasury, and shall be credited to the Jail" will be substituted for the words "paid into the local treasury, to the credit of the Jail." In line 13, after the word "kept," the words "under charge of the Jailer" will be inserted. The latter part of the rule, beginning with the words "a ticket shall be given to each prisoner," will be omitted.

Rule 195.—In line 6, the words "the Magistrate of the District, at the requisi- "tion of" will be inserted after the words "in all such cases." The word "Magistrate" will be substituted, in line 9, for the words "Officer in charge of the Jail." In line 10, the word "willing" will be substituted for the words "sufficiently near of kin."

Rule 199. This rule will be omitted.

Rule 203.—In line 1, the words "Act XLV of 1860" will be omitted. In line 3, the word "Code" will be substituted for the words "said Act."

Rule 204.—This rule will be omitted.

Rule 208.—In line 2, the word "prisoner" will be omitted.

Rule 217.—In line 2, the words "that Court's order" will be substituted for the word "the sentence."

Rule 218.—This rule will end with the words "other prisoners."

Rule 219.—In line 4, the words "by the prisoner" will be inserted after the word "required."

Rule 224.—This rule will be omitted.

Rule 238.—In line 1, the words "Act XXV of 1861" will be omitted.

Rule 240.—The same words will be omitted from the last line of this rule, and the words "the Code of Criminal Procedure" will be substituted for them.

Rule 241.—In line 1, the words "when any Jail shall have been adapted for "intramural labor, extramural labor will not be allowed therein," will be substituted for the words "all extramural labor is strictly forbidden."

Rule 243.—The following words will be prefixed to this rule: "On the intro- "duction of intramural labor as a general system into any Jail."

Rule 255.—In line 2, the word "half" will be omitted. In line 4 the words "prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life" will be substituted for the word "life-prisoners."

Rules 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, and 268.—These rules will be omitted.

Rule 302.—In line 1, the word "warrants" will be omitted, and in line 2 the words "Warder, or other subordinate Jail Officer who accompanies the prisoners in transit," will be substituted for the words "Officer in command of the guard." The following words will be added to the rule:—"The warrants alone shall be "taken charge of by the Police Officer in charge of the guard, who shall deliver "the same to the Officer in charge of the Jail to which the prisoners are sent, or, in "the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation, to the Commissioner of Police at "Madras. In the latter case duplicates of all the papers shall be sent by post in "advance of the convicts."

Rule 315.—In line 2, the words "Warder or other Subordinate Jail Officer" will be substituted for the words "Officer in charge of the Escort."

Rule 328.—The words "or Deputy Inspectors General" will be inserted after the words "Inspector General."

Rule 379.—The words "and he shall give due and sufficient notice to the local "Police Officer, who shall take measures for the safe custody of the prisoners" will be added to this rule.

Rule 422.—In line 2, after the word "authorities," the words "and Superintendents of Police" will be inserted.

Rule 430.—The words "notice will be given to the District Police Officer to "enable him to make the requisite arrangements for safe custody," will be added to this rule.

The rules will be re-printed with the foregoing alterations. Three hundred copies will be struck off.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Jails,
" " of Police,
" Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, } with the Rules.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

RULES FOR THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF JAILS IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT SAINT GEORGE.

SECTION I.

The Inspector General of Jails.

The Inspector General of Jails is appointed, and his duties will, from time to time, be regulated by the Government.

2. The general control and superintendence of Jails are vested in him, and all Jail Officers are required to obey the orders issued by him in all matters relating to the internal economy, discipline, and management of Jails.

3. He shall make himself acquainted with all Acts of the Supreme and Local Legislatures relating to Jails, Jail management, and Jail discipline. He shall likewise acquaint himself with the Jail rules, which from time to time may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and satisfy himself that they are strictly enforced.

4. He shall exercise full and sole control over all expenditure in Jails, submitting annually to the Government a Budget of the amount of funds necessary for their maintenance, in such manner, and at such times, as may be required.

5. All monthly and other bills for Jail expenses of every description shall be submitted to, and audited by, him, with the exception of such charges for public works as are regulated by the Public Works Department.

6. He has authority to sanction any item of expenditure for which provision has been made in the Budget, to an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every such item. He shall regulate the accounts of all contingent charges which may be incurred, without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may, from time to time, appear to him to be necessary to impose.

7. He shall determine on any contracts which he may deem requisite. No contract shall be valid to which his sanction has not been obtained.

8. He may require any person employed in the Jail to give due security for the proper performance of his duties, in such sums, with such collateral securities, and in such form, as the Government shall direct.

9. He shall personally inspect every Jail in his Circle of superintendence at the following intervals of time, and oftener if necessary:

Jails in which Europeans or Americans are kept in penal servitude, at least once in six months.

Central Jails, at least once in every year.

All other Jails, at least once in every two years. He shall, during his visitation of Jails, inspect and countersign all journals, registers, and books of every department of each Jail, and shall read the minutes, remarks, and other records of the Officers in charge of Jails, as well as the journals and records of the Medical Officers relating to occurences since his last visit.

10. He shall personally inspect every prisoner in confinement, inquire into all complaints and applications the prisoners may have to make, and shall determine all such as relate to Jail discipline, and do not require to be disposed of by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge according to law.

11. No Jailer shall be appointed or dismissed without the previous sanction of the Inspector General of Jails. He may direct the suspension or dismissal of any Jailer, or other subordinate Jail Officer, for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct of any kind disqualifying him for his office.

12. He is also empowered to remove any Jailer, or other subordinate Jail Officer from one Jail to another, should he deem such removal to be required.

13. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall at once report to the Inspector General of Jails, in the forms prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails, the escape or re-apprehension of any prisoner. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Magistrate of the District and to the Superintendent of Police.

14. The transfer or disposal of prisoners for purposes of health, discipline, punishment, or employment in particular offices, shall be regulated by the Inspector General of Jails, with the sanction, and under the orders, of the Government.

15. All conditional releases, requiring confirmation by the Government, shall be submitted by the Inspector General of Jails, with his opinion thereon, and all other recommendations for the release of prisoners suffering under incurable bodily infirmities, or who are on any other ground deemed fit subjects for a mitigation of their sentences, shall, at the discretion of the Inspector General, be submitted to Government by that Officer. In emergent cases, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of the Jail to address Government direct, forwarding a copy of his report to the Inspector General of Jails.

16. The Inspector General of Jails shall regulate the transportation of prisoners sentenced to transportation, submitting to Government a quarterly return of his proceedings.

17. The Inspector General of Jails shall require from every Officer in charge of a Jail a monthly return in prescribed form, shewing the number of persons detained in the Jail—their disposal—the number admitted, discharged by expiry of sentence or otherwise, transferred, escaped, or dead—their distribution in wards and hospital—their classification, with particulars regarding all new admissions—their crimes, sentences, previous convictions, age, sex, place of birth, religion or caste, occupation prior to imprisonment, and state of education—their state of health on admission—the dietary—the sanitary condition of the Jail generally—the sickness and mortality in the Jail during the month—the amount and value of work performed by the prisoners—the means used for their reformation—the number of Jail offences, and how punished—the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-capture—and the number released previous to expiry of sentence, with mention of the crimes they have committed, and the amount of punishment they have undergone.

18. He shall submit to the Government annually, as soon after the 30th April as possible, a detailed report of the year, in regard to the admission and disposal of prisoners—the system, discipline, and accommodation of each Jail—the number of prisoners admitted and disposed of, according to their age, sex, place of birth, trade or occupation, crime and punishment—the numbers of re-committals in the respective Jails—the dietary and state of health, with the rate of sickness and mortality of prisoners—the number of cases of suicide and insanity—the amount and value of work performed by prisoners—and the means used for their reformation by instruction, teaching of trades, and other industrial occupations, and the results of such measures—the cost of the Jails—number of Jail offences, and how punished—the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures—the number of prisoners released prior to expiry of sentence, in relation to the crimes they have committed, and the punishment they have undergone,—together with a general review of the working of the Department during the year.

19. To this report he shall append a brief record of each Jail separately, detailing the results of his inspections, the conduct of the Jail subordinates, guards, and prisoners, the disposal of the prisoners confined during the year, their cost, classification, solitary confinment, education, labor and its results, and the state of the Jail garden, and a sanitary record, including all particulars relating to the general health of prisoners. The detailed tabular statements from which the abovementioned particulars are obtained shall also be appended.

20. All particulars connected with Jail discipline, vital and criminal statistics, inspections, and such like matters, shall be for the calendar year. All financial statements shall be for the official year ending on the 30th of April.

21. The Inspector General of Jails shall submit to the Government special visitation reports of such of the Jails as are not in a creditable state, with the explanation of the Officer in charge. When the Jail is in good order, no separate report need be submitted, but a brief record of all inspections shall be contained

Section III.

Paragraph 30. In Taluq Lock-ups and Subsidiary Jails shall be confined all persons committed to custody pending trial or preliminary investigation before the Magistracy, and all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than thirty days' imprisonment. All other prisoners shall be sent to the District Jails. The charge of the Subsidiary Jails shall be assigned to the Magistrate in charge of the division, in immediate subordination to the Magistrate of the district. Provided that, in special cases, the Magistrate shall have power to direct that the persons above described shall be kept in the District Jail, and provided that no convicted prisoner shall be confined for more than sixteen days in a Subsidiary Jail if there is a District Jail within a distance of twenty miles from the Magistrate by whom such sentence of imprisonment is passed. Nothing in this paragraph is to be understood as authorising the Magistrate to transfer any prisoner from a Subsidiary to a District Jail, such powers being vested in the Inspector-General of Jails by paragraph 268 of the Jail Rules and by Section 30 of the Prisoners' Act (V. of 1871).

In conformity with G.O., dated 13th November 1873, No. 1805, Judicial Department.

Section II.

Official Visitors of Jails.

23. Session Judges, Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Head Assistant Magistrates shall be *ex officio* visitors of the Jails in their several jurisdictions.

24. The *ex officio* visitors and such other visitors as the Government may appoint shall, when present at a Jail station, visit the Jail at least once in every month, and oftener if necessary. *Ex officio* visitors, when on circuit, shall visit the other Jails in their respective jurisdictions.

25. The *ex officio* visitors shall call for all books, papers, and records of every Department of the Jail; shall visit every ward, yard, and cell; shall see every prisoner in confinement at the time of their visit; and shall take notes of any representation that any prisoner may make to them and of any explanation which may be afforded to them on inquiry of the Jail authorities; and shall carefully ascertain that all orders issued for the instruction and guidance of the Officer in charge of the Jail have been carried into effect.

26. They shall enter in the Official Visitors' book a record, with such remarks as may seem necessary, of every such visit, with copy of their notes of complaints and explanations, and a copy of this record shall be forwarded by the Officer in chargo of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails for the issue of such orders as may be necessary.

Section III.

The Officer in charge of the Jail.

27. In the Central Jails shall be confined all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding twelve months. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding six months may also be confined in such Jails; but no Central Jails shall contain more than one thousand criminals.

28. The charge of Central Jails shall be assigned to Officers specially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled "Superintendents of Central Jails." The Superintendent of every Central Jail shall have the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Jail or Jails in his jurisdiction.

29. The charge of District Jails shall be assigned to Officers specially selected and appointed by the Government, who shall be styled "Superintendents of District Jails."

30. In Taluq Lock-ups and Subsidiary Jails shall be confined all persons committed to custody pending trial or preliminary investigation before the Magistrate in charge of the Division of a District, and all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than thirty days' imprisonment. All other prisoners shall be transferred to the District Jails. The charge of the Subsidiary Jails shall be assigned to the Magistrate in charge of a Division, in immediate subordination to the Magistrate of the District. Provided that, in special cases, the Magistrate shall have power to direct that the persons above described shall be kept in the District Jail, and provided that no convicted prisoner shall be confined for more than 14 days in a Subsidiary Jail, if there is a District Jail within a distance of 20 miles from the Magistrate by whom such sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

31. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall appoint persons to all subordinate offices of the Criminal or Civil Jail, and may remove such persons for misconduct, incapacity, or other sufficient cause—subject, in the case of the Jailer, to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails.

32. An appeal from an order of dismissal passed by the Officer in charge of a Jail shall lie to the Inspector-General of Jails.

33. The executive management of the Jail in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment, and control generally shall be vested in the Officer in charge of the Jail, subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector-General of Jails, and in accordance with these rules.

34. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to keep a record of all cases of punishments inflicted by him, in conformity with the rules for the enforcement of discipline in Jails.

35. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall correspond on all matters connected with his Jail, not of a strictly judicial character, with, and through, the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom he shall submit monthly a return of all departments of the Jail under his charge in the forms pre-

scribed by the Inspector-General of Jails, and bills of all expenditure, with proper vouchers, for audit. He shall report, from time to time, as they occur, all escapes and recaptures and all outbreaks of epidemic disease, with the measures taken to arrest their progress. He shall submit, in the form required, returns of all prisoners sentenced to transportation and of all prisoners whose sentences require their transfer to Central Jails. He shall, once in every quarter, inspect all stock and other property of the Government in his charge and submit a report of the same to the Inspector-General of Jails. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall be held responsible for all Jail property and for all moneys and stores received at the Jail.

36. He shall have power, in the manner hereinafter provided in Rule 277, conditionally to release, on account of grievous bodily infirmity, prisoners the unexpired portion of whose sentence does not exceed six months. A special report of every such release shall be promptly communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails for incorporation in his quarterly statement and for submission to the Government for confirmation.

37. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to remove prisoners on the occurrence of epidemics or contagious diseases, duly certified by the Medical Officer to be of a nature requiring such removal, into tents, huts, or other buildings in the most healthy spot available, within a reasonable distance from the Jail.

38. All recommendations for the release of prisoners, before expiry of sentence, for signal acts of good conduct, or for any other cause not specified in Rule 279, shall be submitted, through the Inspector-General of Jails, for the orders of the Government.

39. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall, as far as possible, transact all business connected with the Jail under his charge within the Jail precincts. He shall not, except in cases of necessity, require the attendance of the Jailer beyond the Jail limits.

40. No stranger shall be permitted to visit a Jail, for any purpose whatever, without a written order signed by the Officer in charge, or unless accompanied by an Official Visitor or the Officer in charge of the Jail.

Section IV.

The Medical Officer.

41. The duty of the Medical Officer of a Jail embraces the consideration of every matter connected with the health of the prisoners, their treatment in hospital when sick, the regulation of their diet, clothing, work, and punishments, so far as they are concerned in the maintenance of their health, and, in general, everything connected with the hygiene of the Jail and its inmates. The Medical Officer, if he be not himself the Superintendent of the Jail, shall, except as regards the medical treatment of the sick in Jail, act in immediate subordination to the Officer in charge of the Jail and subject to the general control of the Inspector-General of Jails.

42. The Medical Officer shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with the Regulations of the Jail to which he is attached and its various details.

43. He shall visit every part of the Jail once at least in every week, and daily in times of great sickness or when epidemic disease exists in the district or station, and shall enter in his journal the results of such inspection, regarding any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation—any bad quality of the provisions—any insufficiency of clothing or bedding—or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. He shall ascertain that the water is pure and wholesome, and that there is an abundant supply for drinking, cooking, and washing. He shall especially note all defects of drains, privies, and the conservancy arrangements generally of the Jail. Twice, at least, in each week he shall see every prisoner—whether criminal, civil, or awaiting trial. In case of epidemic visitations, and during sickly seasons, the daily inspection of all the prisoners by the Medical Officer is obligatory. The result of all his examinations is always to be recorded in an easy form for reference and inspection.

44. The Superintendent and Medical Officer shall meet at the Jail not seldomer than once a week, and shall inspect the Jail together.

45. These inspections shall take place on any day but Sunday.

46. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter the date of every visit, with any observations which he may deem it necessary to record in connection with the performance of his duty. This journal is to be kept in the Jail for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors, and the Inspector-General of Jails. After each visit of the Medical Officer his

journal shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for the immediate issue of such orders as that Officer may find it necessary to pass.

47. The Medical Officer shall personally examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival at the Jail, or, at latest, on the following morning. He shall record, in the "Register of Admissions," the age, and state of health on admission, of each prisoner, and any disease of importance to which such prisoner may have been subject. He shall likewise indicate his opinion as to the class of labor on which the prisoner may, with special reference to his state of health on admission, be employed. He shall also record in the "Register of Discharge" the prisoner's state of health on discharge. The number of every prisoner in these and all other Registers and records whatsoever shall correspond with his Jail "*General Register number*," so as, in all fatal cases, to render it easy to trace the history, crime, and all particulars connected with the deceased which it may become necessary to know or refer to for statistical or other purposes.

48. In order to ensure the accuracy of Descriptive Rolls of prisoners, and the entry therein of none but durable marks, the Medical Officer shall, not later than his first inspection after the admission of any prisoner, test the correctness of the roll, which shall be made, on admission, by the Jailer, with the assistance of the Medical subordinate, by personal examination.

49. All prisoners received into the Jail, whether under sentence, or detained on requisition of security, or committed for trial, shall be vaccinated on admission, without reference to their wishes.

50. Prisoners under sentence of transportation shall be vaccinated before being removed from the Jail in which they are confined when sentenced, whether they have been previously vaccinated or not.

51. A register shall be kept by the Medical Officer in every case of vaccination, shewing the success, or otherwise, of the operation. When not successful, and when the failure is not attributable to immunity arising from previous vaccination, or from the patient having had small-pox, the operation shall be repeated at the proper season. All attempts to evade the operation of the vaccine virus shall be discouraged, and brought to the notice of the Superintendent, for punishment, and, if it is thought desirable, the labor and diet of prisoners under its influence shall be regulated so as to act as an inducement to favor the action of the virus.

52. In the event of a prisoner's death, the Medical Officer shall record, in appropriate columns, in the "Register of Deaths," the disease, with a brief abstract of its leading characteristics; a brief abstract of the treatment; the appearances observed at the *post-mortem* examination, which, when practicable, must be made in every case; and any remarks which he may deem it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular case or class of cases, if the death be due to endemic or epidemic causes. When severe epidemics prevail, and the fatal cases are so numerous as to render it impracticable to keep detailed records, a few well-marked cases should be selected for record and *post-mortem* examination, in order that the general and specific characters of the visitations may be known and recorded. A copy of the "Register of Death" shall be prepared in the Jail Office and transmitted monthly by the Officer in charge of the Jail, along with the other monthly returns, to the Inspector General of Jails. So much of the copy as was originally recorded by the Medical Officer shall be compared and signed by him. The copy of the "Register of Deaths" should be accompanied by a Memorandum by the Medical Officer, containing any remarks he may wish to offer.

53. The Medical Officer shall keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether sporadic or epidemic, according to the form of register supplied. A copy of this also, shall, at the end of every month, be transmitted to the Inspector General of Jails.

54. The Medical Officer shall at all seasons of the year, as soon after sunrise as possible, see all the prisoners who are sick, or in Hospital. The treatment of the sick in Jail Hospitals is the personal duty of the Medical Officer—not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a Native subordinate. He shall also examine all prisoners who complain of illness, and admit those who require it into Hospital. In the cases of those prisoners who merely need the application of simple dressings, as in abrasions from fetters, or other treatment, such as does not render it necessary to send them to Hospital, they may be placed by the Medical Officer in the 'Convalescent gang,' therein to have such variation of diet or work as he may consider it necessary to re-

commend. These recommendations shall be carried into immediate effect by the Jailer, the Medical Officer's journal being daily submitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for his information and orders. When great sickness prevails, or the severity of cases actually under treatment requires it, the Medical Officer shall visit the Jail as many times daily as may be necessary for the due and efficient performance of his duties.

55. He shall daily visit all prisoners in separate or solitary confinement.

56. He shall keep a regular Hospital Case-Book, in which are to be entered, day by day, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, and details of the treatment prescribed and diet ordered for such prisoner. It shall not be necessary to keep detailed records of trifling cases, but the leading particulars connected with all severe and fatal cases should be invariably recorded.

57. The attention of the Medical Officer shall be directed to the scale of diet on which each prisoner is placed, and he shall have a discretionary power to recommend the increase, diminution, or change of food required by the constitution and the state of health of any particular prisoner who may have been placed in the 'Convalescent gang,' in which shall be included *Convalescents*, the *infirm*, the *aged*, and the *very young*. The Medical Officer is occasionally to examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality and properly cooked.

58. If the Medical Officer has recommended a temporary change in the Jail dietary, or in the diet of an individual prisoner, he shall take care that such exceptional diet is continued no longer than is necessary.

59. If it shall appear to the Superintendent that undue indulgence is given to prisoners, or that an exceptional diet is continued longer than necessary, he shall call on the Medical Officer to state his reasons for the course, and if he is not satisfied, he shall refer the case for the orders of the Inspector General of Jails.

60. Articles required for the use of the sick shall, ordinarily, be supplied by the Jail supply contractor, but the Medical Officer, in communication with the Superintendent, may, if he think it necessary for obtaining provisions, &c., of good quality, adopt other methods of procuring supplies.

61. The Medical Officer should frequently satisfy himself that adequate arrangements are made, in due season, for the plentiful supply, throughout the year, of fresh vegetables, condiments, and anti-scorbutic fruits from the Jail garden.

62. He shall give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding, and shall satisfy himself that such directions are carried into effect. He shall examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disease, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

63. When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the removal of a prisoner-patient is absolutely necessary, and is likely to lead to his recovery, he will submit a brief statement of the case to the Superintendent and point out the Jail to which he considers a transfer desirable. The Superintendent will arrange for the removal, and give orders, under the advice of the Medical Officer, for proper provision for the wants of the prisoner by the way, and his protection from undue exposure.

64. Prisoners banished under judicial sentence, or removed on special grounds, by order of the Inspector General of Jails, will not be sent back to the place whence they have been banished, or transferred, even an medical grounds, without the special sanction of the Inspector General of Jails previously obtained.

65. Every prisoner transferred from any Jail on whatever grounds, will be examined by the Medical Officer, who will certify his fitness, or otherwise, for the journey, and for the climate to which he is to be removed, in writing, to the Superintendent. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that extra diet or clothing should be allowed, he will advise the Superintendent to that effect. He will also, if he see fit, supply medicines, with instructions for their use, to the Warder in charge of transferred prisoners.

66. The dietary of the Jail will be regulated by the Inspector General of Jails. The Superintendent may, upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, make temporary change of diet during the prevalence of epidemic disease. The Medical Officer may, also, at his discretion, prescribe change of diet for individual prisoners, on Medical grounds, recording each case and its reasons, for the information of the Superintendent. The diet of patients in the Jail Hospital will be entirely under the Medical Officer's control.

67. No prisoner is to be discharged from Jail on the expiry of his sentence if laboring under any acute or dangerous disease, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge be safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be so discharged.

68. No prisoner is to undergo corporal punishment, except in cases of great emergency, until he is examined by the Medical Officer, and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment.

69. Within one week after the termination of each month, the Medical Officer is to submit to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for his counter-signature and remarks, and immediate transmission to the Inspector General of Jails, a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the Jail under his charge. Officers in charge of Jails are required to report every instance in which this rule is not strictly complied with. These returns are to be drawn up in the form prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails, and are to embrace every circumstance of interest or importance connected with the health of the prisoners during the month.

70. The annual returns of sickness and mortality in Jails will be prepared from the monthly returns by the Inspector General of Jails, and will be appended to his general report.

71. The Medical Officer shall place on record in his journal every recommendation made by him in connection with the Jail, each entry being serially numbered to facilitate reference.

72. The Medical Officer is required to produce and submit to the Inspector General of Jails every record and register connected with the departments under his special charge when that Officer visits the Jail.

73. The records to be kept by the Medical Officer are the following:—

Medical Officer's Journal.
Case-Book.
Special Register of cholera cases.
The monthly Returns of sickness and mortality.

74. The Jails and Jail Hospital shall be subject to the inspection of the Inspector General and Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals.

75. The Inspecting Medical Officers, in their visits, will see that these rules are strictly observed, and that the returns required are regularly furnished, and will enter in the Inspection Register of the Jail a record of each visit, with its results. A copy of this record shall immediately be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector General of Jails, for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary in all matters not relating immediately to the professional treatment of the sick.

Section V.

The Jailer.

76. The Jailer shall be appointed by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall be suspended or removed by the same Officer, for misconduct, inefficiency, or on any other sufficient ground, subject to the confirmation of the Inspector General of Jails, to whom such appointments, suspensions, and removals shall be immediately reported for final orders.

77. The Jailer shall be under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall obey all orders given to him by that Officer, to whom he shall submit a daily report of every department of the Jail under his charge.

78. The Jailer shall enter in his Order-book all recommendations of the Medical Officer, and submit them for the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, but all the emergent written recommendations of the Medical Officer are to be carried out forthwith by the Jailer.

79. The Jailer shall reside at the Jail, in the quarters provided for him, or in any convenient place immediately adjoining it, which may be approved by the Officer in charge of the

Jail. He shall never quit his post without the leave of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall on no account be absent from his quarters at night. In the case of leave being granted to the Jailer, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall direct the Jailer to make over charge to the senior subordinate Jail Officer.

80. The Jailer shall not be concerned or engaged in any other occupation whether gainful or honorary, than that prescribed to him as Jailer. He shall not sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any articles to any prisoner, nor shall he, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail.

81. His emoluments shall be strictly confined to his salary, and to the percentage on the net profits realized on Jail manufactures allowed by the Government.

82. He shall visit every ward and yard, and see every prisoner, and inspect every cell once, at least, in every twenty-four hours.

83. He shall keep an "Order-book," in which he shall record all punishments inflicted by the Officer in charge of the Jail, or by any other competent authority, the nature and time of such punishments, all recommendations made by the Medical Officer, and all other occurrences of importance within the Jail, in such manner as may be directed. This Order-book shall be laid daily before the Officer in charge of the Jail for his signature, and for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary.

84. The Jailer shall carry into effect all orders regarding the labor of the prisoners, shall regulate the task and other work of the Jail, and shall record the result of each day's work in his Order-book. He shall see that every laboring prisoner performs his allotted task, and that he is employed as many hours daily as may be directed by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

85. He shall also see that every prisoner has his fair share of work in the open air, to counteract the scorbutic tendency of sedentary employment.

86. He shall also see that the regulations for the instruction of prisoners are strictly observed.

87. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the Jailer, except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity. The particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the Jailer's Order-book, and immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The further continuance of the prisoner in irons shall be regulated by the written order of the Officer above mentioned.

88. The Jailer shall see the rations weighed and served out to the cooks. He shall likewise take care that the food is properly cooked, served at the proper hour to the several messes, which shall be regulated by him subject to the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. He shall daily see that the scales and weights are corrected and in good order, and that the proper quantity of food, as laid down in the regulations on the subject, is issued.

89. The Jailer shall have charge of the Jail garden, and be responsible, under the instructions of the Officer in charge of the Jail, for timely measures being taken to insure a regular and plentiful supply of good fresh vegetables throughout the year.

90. He shall be responsible for the strict observance of the regulations regarding the admission of friends and the correspondence of the prisoners, and shall be careful that no forbidden indulgences find admission into the Jail, and that no unauthorized correspondence is taken in or out.

91. He shall see that the prisoners are cleanly in their persons and clothes; that they have the regulated amount of clothing and no more; that their clothing and bedding are properly aired every morning, and folded and arranged in the place assigned to each prisoner.

92. He shall at once remove all tobacco, opium, and other forbidden articles found in the possession of prisoners, and shall report those in whose possession they are found, to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for punishment.

93. He shall occasionally, at uncertain times, but at least once in each week, thoroughly examine every prisoner, all clothing and bedding, and every part of the Jail, to prevent the concealment of forbidden articles.

94. The Jailer shall personally superintend the admission of every prisoner; shall see that the proper warrants or other documents necessary for his detention are with him; shall take from him all money, weapons, opium, tobacco, or other forbidden articles found in his

Jail Rules as modified and added to by G.O., Judicial, dated 26th April 1876, No. 798.

95. All money, clothing, metal vessels, and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a Special Register that shall be provided for such purpose; and all such property, with the exception of money, shall be carefully held in deposit by the Jail authorities, for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject, as may be directed in writing by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

95-A. All moneys belonging to prisoners, after entry in the Special Register, shall be at once forwarded to the Magistrate of the District, to be deposited in the Government Treasury, and to be accounted for in the Public Books as directed in the Financial Department—(Comptroller-General's Circular, 17th January 1875, No. 196—G.O., 21st June 1875, No. 1333).

prisoner is present; and, after locking up, shall hand over the keys to the Officer of the guard on duty for the night.

At Central Jails the Jailer and the Deputy Jailer shall be present at the opening of the wards and the mustering of the prisoners every morning, and shall likewise be present at the locking up every evening. The Jailer, accompanied by the Senior Police Officer, shall superintend the unlocking and locking up of half the wards. The Deputy Jailer, accompanied by the next senior officer of Police, shall perform the same duty as regards the remaining wards. After locking up the Jailer shall count all the keys and satisfy himself that they are correct. The keys of the main gates and those of the gates of the several compartments shall be made over to the Senior Police Officer. The keys of the wards in which the cooks are confined shall be given to the warder on night duty. The other keys shall be placed by the Jailer in the presence of the Senior Police Officer in the box provided for the purpose, the key of which will then be given to the warder on night duty, but no ward or cell shall be opened during the night, except in the presence either of the Jailer or Deputy Jailer, unless in the event of some emergency, such as fire or attempt to commit suicide.

99. The wards shall be opened at day-break and closed at sunset throughout the year. They shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified the moment the prisoners turn out in the morning, at which time also the latrines, urinals, yards, cells, and all other parts of the Jail shall be swept and cleansed.

100. The Jailer shall see that none of the drains are used for purposes of sewage, or for any other purpose than the carrying off of surface drainage. Any prisoner, guard, or other person found polluting the drains shall at once be reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for such punishment as he may deem necessary.

101. The Jailer shall also cause all accumulation of refuse matters, stagnant water, collections of rubbish, or other sources of impurity to be at once removed.

102. He shall accompany the Medical Officer in his inspections of the Jail, and shall carry out at once, any written emergent recommendation he may receive from that Officer regarding sanitary arrangements, entering all such orders in his Order-book, for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

103. The Jailer must perform his duties with firmness, temper, humanity, and strict impartiality; abstain from all irritating language; and never strike or lay hands on a prisoner, except in self-defence, or to pervent escape or personal injury to another person.

104. The Jailer must impress upon his subordinates the necessity of maintaining a calm demeanour with the prisoners, and of carefully guarding against irritability, whatever provocation they may receive. He must see that they never argue with prisoners, nor threaten them with punishment, nor strike them, except in self-defence, or to prevent escape or personal injury to another person; that they never address violent or unbecoming language to them; that they never call them improper names, nor taunt them by any allusions to their situation or previous character; and that they indulge in no terms of abuse of any description. Prisoners are to be addressed by their proper names or numbers only.

105. The Jailer must impress upon his subordinates that they must avoid all wrangling or altercation with each other, and must cordially co-operate in support of the general discipline and good order of the Jail. In all cases of dispute between Subordinate Officers, as to any matter connected with their duties, appeal must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail.

106. The Prison Officers are to resist to the utmost all attempts to escape, but must not make use of their fire-arms, unless this may be absolutely necessary to secure the person of a prisoner, in preventing escape, or severe injury or death to any Prison Officer, or other person. In such case of necessity, fire-arms shall not be used by them for the mere purpose of intimidation, and all firing over the heads of prisoners for this purpose is prohibited. If prisoners cannot be otherwise secured without imminent risk to life or person, or if they cannot be otherwise deterred from severely injuring others, the arms must be used effectively.

107. All Subordinate Officers of the Jail shall be under the immediate personal control of the Jailer, whose orders they shall obey implicitly. The Medical Subordinates and Hospital Attendants shall be equally subject to his orders and to those of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in all matters not immediately and directly connected with the Medical treatment of the sick.

108. On the appointment of a Jailer, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall, in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe, to the said Jailer, the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended by, and all stock in the custody of, the aforesaid Jailer. These books shall be inspected weekly, and signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailer shall not expend any money belonging to the Government, or use any of the stores in his charge, except on the written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, for other than strictly public purposes connected with the Jail.

109. On every occasion on which a Jailor shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application an account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that this account is correct before he gives the order for a further advance, countersigning the account as evidence of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the Jail.

110. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall make a monthly examination of the Jail accounts. In this examination it shall be ascertained that the accounts have been correctly kept and are written up to date; that the monies entrusted to the Jailer during the month, for disbursement on account of the contingencies, manufactures, and other purposes connected with the Jail, have been duly accounted for, and that all sums realized from the proceeds of the sale of Jail manufactures have been paid into the local Treasury. It shall likewise be ascertained that the manufactured articles, raw materials, and food purchased and disposed of during the month, are correctly accounted for, both in the credit and debit side of the books, and that the cash and stock accounts are correct in every particular. A Balance Sheet shall be prepared, exhibiting, in abstract, the quantity, nature, and the value of the manufactures, raw materials, and stores, together with the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances in hand at the end of each month. This shall be filed in the records of the Jail, and a copy of it be furnished to the Inspector-General of Jails, at the end of each month, accompanied by a certificate to the following effect:—

"I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the Jail for the month ending on the of as well as the stock in hand of raw materials, manufactured articles, &c., and that I have found them to be correct in every particular, as contained in the accompanying Balance Sheet."

(Signed)

Officer in charge of Jail.

[Name of Jail and date.]

111. When a Jailer resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required, in making over charge to his successor, to give a detailed account of all property, stores, &c., in his hands, and to furnish a Balance Sheet in the manner above prescribed, which shall be kept in the Jail records, a copy being furnished to his (the Jailer's) successor. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect, and shall give a no-demand certificate to every such Jailer on quitting his appointment.

112. When a change of Officers in charge of the Jail takes place, the relieved Officer, before he quits his station, in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the Officer who relieves him of the correctness of the Jail accounts in all particulars as above set forth. Should he be unable to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease, until the accounts, &c., have been examined and found to be correct.

Section VI.

Deputy Jailer and Jail Warders.

113. In Jails in which there may be appointed a Deputy Jailer, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall, in the absence of the Jailer, authorize the Deputy Jailer to perform the duties of Jailer; but without the authority of the Officer in charge, the Jailer shall not delegate his duties to the Deputy Jailer or any other person. The rules laid down for the observance of the Jailer shall in every respect be observed by the Deputy Jailer when officiating for the Jailer.

114. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Jailer to assist the Jailer in all matters affecting Jail discipline, the care and superintendence of the prisoners, and the internal economy of the Jail, and to carry out exactly and promptly all orders he may receive from the Officer in charge of the Jail or from the Jailer.

115. The Head Warder and Warders are to have charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and the chief care and superintendence of the prisoners when at labor in the wards and cooking houses.

116. They are to report daily to the Jailer, at his morning visit, the condition of their respective wards or yards, and to bring to his notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge. They must prevent any disorderly conduct in the wards or yards.

117. They must maintain a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; keep the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; see that the bedding and clothing are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air, whenever the weather permits.

118. They must pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners; see that they bathe as often, and at such hours, as may be ordered.

119. They must have the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailer; must report to that Officer, at once, any prisoner who may be absent; must daily examine the state of the wards, cell, bedding, and clothing, directly the prisoners have turned out. Should they discover any improper article therein, they must at once take it to the Jailer and report the prisoner in whose cell, clothing, or bedding it was found.

120. They must at once bring to notice any signs of sickness among the prisoners, and make over any prisoner who complains of illness to the Jailer for transfer to the hospital.

121. They must trim the lights in their respective wards, and take care that they are not removed or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the ward.

122. Whenever necessary and practicable, female turnkeys and attendants shall be provided for the female wards, and these, in every Central Jail, shall be under an English or Eurasian Matron.

123. The duty of the Deputy Jailer, Head Warder, and Warders shall be to carry out, under the orders of the Jailer, the prison rules, as prescribed from time to time by superior authority, as to the safe custody of the prisoners, and the internal economy of the Jail.

124. The Head Warder is not to quit the prison during the absence of the Jailer, and neither the Head Warder nor Warders are to quit the premises without the permission of the Jailer, which permission is never, during the day, to be given to more than one at a time.

125. Warders are required to behave in an orderly manner among themselves, and to conduct themselves respectfully to the Jailer and other officers.

126. Warders shall immediately bring to the notice of the Head Warder and Jailer of the prison, any instance of irregularity or breach of discipline, any other important matter connected with the prison or prisoners, and any misconduct on the part of the native servants.

127. These subordinate Officers of Jails, such as Jailers, Head Warders, and Warders, are responsible jointly with the Jail Guards for the safe custody of the prisoners, and any such subordinate Jail Officer, who, through neglect of duty, permits the escape of a prisoner, shall be liable not only to dismissal, but to prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Section VII.

Work-Overseers.

128. The Work-Overseers shall superintend the labor of the prisoners in the workshops. They shall see that each convict performs his appointed task carefully; that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, or spoil the work entrusted to him; and that silence, order, and regularity are observed in the workshops.

129. They shall be held responsible for the safe custody of the various implements for work entrusted to their care, and for their being kept in proper order, and shall make over to the Jailer all work completed during each day in their respective workshops.

130. They shall maintain the highest possible degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness in the workshops, sheds, and all other places under their charge.

131. They shall on no account quit the superintendence of the prisoners under their charge without being properly relieved, and shall assist in such duties connected with the mustering and locking up of the prisoners as may be required of them.

132. They shall bring all breaches of discipline, short work, and misconduct of every kind, among the prisoners under their charge, to the notice of the Jailer.

Section VIII.

Subordinate Medical Staff and Hospital Attendants.

133. The duty of the Medical Subordinate is to attend to all orders of the Medical Officer of the Jail; to prepare, or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence, all medicines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses, and at the times, directed; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer at his visits; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet-roll of the sick in Hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied; and to be responsible, generally, under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer, for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the Hospital.

134. The purchase of bazaar-medicines shall be entrusted to the Medical Subordinate on the responsibility of the Medical Officer; but the Medical Subordinate shall not be intrusted with the dieting of the sick, whose food shall be supplied by the same authority as that of all other prisoners. The Medical Officer, in communication with the Superintendent, may, however, if he think it necessary for obtaining provisions, &c., of good quality, adopt other methods of procuring supplies for the sick prisoners.

135. Medical Subordinates shall reside in such proximity to the Jail as to be available for duty at all times without delay.

136. In all matters connected with the professional care of the sick, they shall be under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer. In all other matters connected with discipline, and the maintenance of order generally, they shall be subject to the authority of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall obey all orders issued by that Officer through the Jailer.

137. The hospital attendants shall be under the immediate order of the Medical Officer, and shall be present at such times, and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

138. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall place at the disposal of the Medical Officer well-conducted prisoners who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick.

139. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to every ten patients. When more are needed, a special application must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

140. Any Medical Subordinate or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall take a bribe from a prisoner, or shall connive at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the Jail or Hospital, shall be liable to dismissal.

Section IX.

Subordinate Officers generally.

141. All Subordinate Officers and Servants shall be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and regulations relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to, and obey the orders of, the Officer in charge of the Jail and all their superior Officers. They shall assist in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

142. It is the duty of all Jail Officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances to the proper authorities, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the Jail.

143. Subordinate Officers or Servants shall not strike a prisoner, unless compelled to do so in self-defence, or at any time use more force than is absolutely necessary in the performance of their duties.

144. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall, on any pretence whatever, fail to make an immediate report to the Officer in charge of the Jail, or his other superior Officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the Jail regulations. No Subordinate Officer shall take upon himself to punish any prisoner, unless ordered by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

145. No Subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other Officer or Servant of the Jail, or on any account discuss any matter of discipline or Jail duties or arrangements in the hearing of prisoners.

146. On all occasions, the Officer who receives charge of a party of prisoners shall count the prisoners therein, and repeat the number aloud to the Officer from whom he receives them; after which the Officer in charge shall be held responsible for their safe custody and regular conduct. He shall especially prevent the prisoners from straggling, or holding unauthorized communication with each other, or with any unauthorized person, or procuring in any way prohibited articles.

147. All Officers placed in authority over prisoners, and all persons employed in the Jail must be persons of respectable character. Any disreputable conduct, even outside the Jail, will render an Officer or Servant liable to dismissal.

148. The subordinate Officers and Servants of the Jail shall, at all times, treat their superiors with respect. They shall also see that no disrespect is shown by the prisoners to the Officers or persons employed in other Departments.

149. All subordinate Officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and those for whom a uniform dress is ordered shall at all times wear it when on duty, and shall further conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established by authority.

150. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be absent during the hours fixed for his attendance, without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Jail or of the Jailer. Subordinate Officers and Servants are to confine themselves, while within the Jail walls, to their respective posts, except when they have occasion to go to any other part of the establishment, in obedience to the orders of a superior Officer, or in the performance of any special duty.

151. No subordinate Officer or Servant entrusted with Jail keys shall take them out of the Jail, leave them lying about, or lend them to any other person, on any pretence whatever, but shall, when leaving the Jail, or going off duty on any occasion, deliver these keys to such Officer as may be authorized to receive them, and he shall not leave his post or the Jail without duly making them over as above directed.

152. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the Jail; and all such Officers and Servants as are not resident in the Jail shall be required to live within such limits as shall be, from time to time, laid down.

153. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, or lend, let, or have the benefit or advantage from the loan or letting of any article to, or have any money dealings whatever with, any prisoner, or employ any prisoner, on any private account, or make any unauthorized communication concerning any prisoner, or concerning the Jail, to any person whatever.

154. Any subordinate Officer or Servant of the establishment who shall take in or carry out, or endeavour to take in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be taken in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, opium, letters, papers, or other articles whatever, not allowed by the rules of the Jail, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall, for the first offence, be suspended for and forfeit the pay of one month, and for a repetition of the offence be summarily dismissed, with the forfeiture of all pay that may be due to him at the time.

155. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail; nor receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, any fee, or gratuity, or present, from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the establishment, nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friends, nor from any person visiting the Jail.

156. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall use spirituous liquors or tobacco within the Jail walls, except in his own quarters, and under such restrictions as to time and place as may be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

157. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall at any time, or on any pretence, smoke while on duty.

158. All wrangling or disputes between Officers or Servants of the Jail are strictly forbidden. Any question connected with points of duty must be referred, at a convenient time, for the decision of the Jailer, or, if necessary, to the Officer in charge of the Jail; and all complaints by one subordinate Officer or Servant against another must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such reports must be made within twelve hours of the occurrences complained of, or they will not be received; and, if it should be found that such complaints are frivolous, vexatious, or arise from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice, or revenge, they must be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct Book," and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate Officer or Servant to promotion, on the occurrence of a vacancy, are considered.

159. Any subordinate Officer or Servant having any grievances connected with his duty or situation in the Jail, must state the same respectfully for the decision of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

160. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail on the subordinate Officers or Servants, for neglect or violation of duty. All fines shall be entered in the "Officers' Misconduct Book," which the Officer in charge of the Jail is required to keep, and of which he will transmit a copy monthly to the Inspector General of Jails.

161. Subordinate Officers may also be punished for breach of Jail rules, neglect, or violation of duty, or other misconduct, by being reduced to a lower place on the list of Officers holding the same rank, or they may be reduced to a lower scale of rank and pay by the Officer in charge of the Jail; an appeal in all such cases lying to the Inspector General of Jails, whose order shall be final.

162. Subordinate Officers or Servants whose services are discontinued (except such as are temporarily employed, or who shall be dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to a month's notice or a month's pay.

163. All Officers or Servants who may be dismissed, discharged, or allowed to resign their appointments, shall be required to quit the Jail, or the quarters occupied by them, at once.

164. Any subordinate Officer or Servant disabled from the regular performance of duty by illness must give or send immediate notice to the Medical Officer and to the Officer, in charge of the Jail. The latter Officer shall have power to grant sick leave, without deduction from salary, for any time not exceeding one week.

165. The Absentee and Pension Rules prescribed by Government for Uncovenanted Servants shall be applicable to the subordinate Jail Officers and Servants.

166. Subordinate Officers or Servants who may be suspended from duty and afterwards restored to their situation shall not receive any pay for the period of suspension, unless a special order shall be given to that effect.

167. No Officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night, unless accompanied by another Officer, and then only in case of the prisoner's sickness, or other emergency.

168. All Officers or servants on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the Jail, shall point out to their successors all matters of special importance connected with their duties, and explain any directions of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, or other superior Officer, affecting any particular prisoner.

169. All Officers and servants shall be watchful to detect and prevent any person secreting prohibited articles for the prisoners about the Jail, and shall immediately report any such occurrence. They shall also report the loitering of improper or suspicious persons about the Jail.

170. All Officers shall be careful not to allow any prisoner under their charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity with the established rules of the Jail.

171. Officers in charge of wards, cells, yards, or other parts of the Jail, shall have them thoroughly cleansed and purified at day-break throughout the year. Especial care must be taken that the night privies are not used in the day time; that the drains are not fouled by sewage or

any other objectionable matter; that the refuse of the cook-rooms is collected and removed after every meal; and that no dogs or other animals are allowed within the Jail walls.

172. Similar care must be observed that no ladders, planks, bamboos, ropes, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape are left unnecessarily exposed at any time in the wards or elsewhere. All such articles when not in use must be kept in their appointed places. Every officer or servant shall report immediately any instance of such articles being left in neglect of this rule, whether it occurs in his own department of the Jail or elsewhere.

Scale of the Fines to be imposed upon Jail Officials.

172-*a*. The Superintendent of the Jail may dismiss any subordinate officer for misconduct, incapacity, or other insufficient cause, subject, in the case of the Jailer, to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails; but in every case of dismissal a copy of the order of the Superintendent shall be forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General.

172-*b*. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail upon all subordinate officers and servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a-month's pay during any calendar month; provided, however, that, in the case of subordinate officers receiving salaries above Rupees 100 per mensem, the fine shall not exceed 50 Rupees. Such fines shall be entered in a book to be called the "Register of Fines," and shall be deducted from the Pay Bill of the establishment.

I. The under-mentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding half a-day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied:—

1. Coming late to duty.
2. Appearing in the Jail improperly dressed or dirty.
3. Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.
4. Inattention when in charge of prisoners.
5. Omitting at the proper time to strike the gong.
6. Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time, or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.
7. Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.
8. Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-room, drains, or other places under their charge.
9. Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the clothes and persons of the prisoners under their charge.
10. Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge to see that they are secure and clean.
11. Wrangling on duty, or in any way obstructing the duties of the Jail.
12. Singing, playing musical instruments, or making other noises in the Jail.
13. Other minor offences against discipline not included in Clauses II. and III.

II. The under-mentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied:—

1. Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the Jail walls unattended by an officer or other authorized person.
2. Neglecting to examine the fastenings of any cell or other fastenings under their charge and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.
3. Omitting to count the prisoners going to, or returning from, work, and at locking or unlocking, or other appointed times.
4. Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.
5. Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.

6. Using indecent, immoral, or abusive language.

7. Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards, and work-sheds such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

III. The under-mentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one week's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied:—

1. Sleeping while on duty either by day or night. This offence shall be punishable by dismissal at the discretion of the Superintendent, with reference to the circumstances of the case and the previous character of the offender.

2. Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds, or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails, or in the company of an Official Visitor.

3. Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or without the Jail walls.

4. Wilfully neglecting to report the application of a prisoner to see the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, an Official Visitor of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails during their visits.

5. Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.

6. Leaving keys in a door or lying about.

7. Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

8. Leaving prisoners without the Jail walls unattended by an officer or other authorized person.

9. Permitting ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner to lie about the Jail.

10. Disobedience or neglect of the lawful orders of the Superintendent or other superior Officer.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

SECTION X.

Prisoners under Trial.

173. When persons charged with offences are brought to the Jail, notice of their arrival shall be given at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailer shall see that the documents required for their detention are delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail for orders.

174. Whenever practicable the place of confinement for prisoners under trial shall afford separate accommodation for persons of a respectable station, and the means of separating persons accused of minor offences from those committed to the Sessions, and of separating juveniles from adults. Every effort must be exerted to prevent the further demoralization of the young in Jail, and, whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile inmate of the under-trial ward. Separate accommodation for female prisoners under trial shall also be provided.

175. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes, but personal cleanliness shall be rigorously insisted upon, and ample provision shall be made to enable each under-trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains, and, after suitable intervals, and at proper hours, in the cold season.

175-*a*. All prisoners committed for trial shall have the prison diet of the sex to which they belong. They shall not be permitted to cook for themselves, but their meals shall be prepared in one or other of the convict messes with reference to their castes, and be supplied to them from thence. When prisoners whose cases are still under investigation may, owing to special circumstances, be sent to a District Jail for safe custody, they may be allowed to obtain their meals from their friends should they desire it.

175-*b*. Prisoners under trial shall not be subjected to further restraint than may be absolutely requisite. The Officer in charge of the Jail may impose fetters, or such other means of restraint as he may consider necessary, for the safe custody of desperate characters, an entry of the fact, and of the reasons for the necessity, being recorded in the Jailer's Order Book under his signature. Prisoners who are refractory, or who interfere with the general discipline of the Jail, may also be placed in irons by order of the Superintendent, duly recorded in the same manner. When prisoners under trial are made over to the Police to be conveyed beyond the Jail walls for any purpose handcuffs are not to be used, except in the cases of those who, from their character or the nature of the crime for which they are under trial, are likely to attempt to escape. The names of under-trial prisoners who are to be handcuffed when taken outside, and the reasons for the measure, will be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose by the senior Officer of Police at the Jail.

175-*c*. Prisoners under trial shall have all reasonable facilities for communicating with their legal advisers, the time and place to be regulated by the Superintendent, so as to interfere as little as possible with the discipline and general routine of the Jail. They shall not be permitted to see their friends oftener than once a week, except for some special reason, which should be recorded by the Superintendent in the Jailer's Order Book.

SECTION XI.

Convicted Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.

176. Separate compartments of the Jail shall, whenever possible, be provided for the following four classes of prisoners, the classification being founded on the *nature of the offence* :—

CLASS I.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable capitally, or by transportation for life, or by imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards.
2. Exhibiting a false light, mark, or buoy.
3. Murder.
4. Culpable homicide.
5. Abetment of suicide.
6. Attempt to murder.
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
8. Being a thug.
9. Causing miscarriage and cognate offences.
10. Exposure of children.
11. Voluntarily causing hurt, aggravated cases.
12. Kidnapping, abduction, dealing in slaves, sale of minors for purposes of prostitution, and cognate offences.
13. Rape.
14. Unnatural offences.

CLASS II.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. Offences against the State.
2. Offences relating to the Army and Navy.
3. Offences against public tranquillity.
4. Offences by, or relating to, public servants.
5. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
6. Giving and fabricating false evidence and cognate offences, excepting those specified in Class I.
7. Offences against public justice.
8. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.
9. Offences relating to religion.
10. Attempt to commit suicide.
11. Concealment of birth.
12. Voluntarily causing hurt, unaggravated cases.
13. Acts endangering life or personal safety.
14. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
15. Criminal force and assault.
16. Unlawful compulsion to labour.
17. Offences relating to marriage.
18. Defamation.
19. Criminal intimidation, annoyance, and insult.

CLASS III.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. The more serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
2. Theft after preparation made for causing death, &c.
3. Extortion and cognate offences.
4. Robbery and dacoity.
5. Dishonestly receiving property transferred by the commission of dacoity.
6. Habitually dealing in stolen property.
7. Mischief, aggravated cases.
8. House-trespass and house-breaking, aggravated cases.

CLASS IV.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. The less serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
2. Offences relating to weights and measures.
3. Theft.
4. Criminal misappropriation of property.
5. Criminal breach of trust.
6. Receiving stolen property, except cases included in Class III.
7. Cheating.
8. Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.
9. Mischief, except cases included in Class III.
10. Criminal trespass, house-trespass, and house-breaking, except cases included in Class III.
11. Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing property.
12. Offences relating to documents.
13. Offences relating to trade and property-marks.
14. Criminal breach of contracts of service.

177. Notorious offenders, when reconvicted, though of minor offences, may be placed in the class applicable to their previous offence. Prisoners convicted of offences not specified in the foregoing classes shall be associated with the class which the Officer in charge of the Jail considers the most appropriate. In doubtful cases the motive which led to the commission of the offence should influence the decision. If, for any special reason, it is considered that any prisoner should be placed in another class than that to which he would belong according to the above classification, the change may be made by an order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, recorded in the Jailer's Order Book.

178. To meet the requirements of propriety, decency, and the maintenance of appropriate discipline and security, each of the abovementioned classes is, wherever possible, to be sub-divided.

179. Separate compartments of the Jail shall be provided for the following four sub-divisions, founded on the *circumstances of the offender* :—

SUB-DIVISION I.—As regards Sex. *A.—Males. B.—Females.* No intercommunication, under any circumstances, shall be allowed between the sexes; and with this object, the female wards shall be removed as far as possible from the male wards. Separate accommodation shall be provided both for untried and civil female prisoners. These female prisoners shall not be associated with the convicted female prisoners. There shall be a separate hospital in connection with the female wards.

SUB-DIVISION II.—As regards age. *A.—Juveniles. B.—Adults.* It is of the highest importance that Juvenile offenders should not be exposed to contamination by associating in Jail with more hardened and practised culprits, and every effort should be exerted to prevent their further demoralization. Whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile prisoner, as an important means of preserving them from corruption by adult prisoners.

SUB-DIVISION III.—As regards Race. *A.—Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians. B.—Asiatics and Africans.*

SUB-DIVISION IV.—As regards nature of punishment. *A.—Prisoners sentenced to death. B.—Life Prisoners. C.—Term Prisoners.*

180. As an aid to preserving classification by enabling the Jail Officers to detect any breach of the rules thereof, each of the four classes of prisoners shall have the Jail dress distinctively coloured as follows :—

CLASS I.—Blue.
CLASS II.—White.
CLASS III.—Red.
CLASS IV.—Yellow.

N. B.—All articles of blanket clothing which cannot be procured of the prescribed colours are to have their linings of the class colour, so arranged as to form a distinctive broad border or binding.

SECTION XII.

General Rules applicable to convicted Prisoners.

181. When convicted prisoners are brought to the Jail, the Officer first receiving them shall see that a proper warrant is brought with them, and that they are struck off the list of prisoners under trial. Should no proper warrant be brought with such prisoners, an immediate report shall be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for orders as to their disposal.

182. All prisoners on arrival at Jail shall be carefully searched, and made to wash themselves thoroughly, under such Regulations as may be recommended by the Medical Officer and approved by the Officer in charge of the Jail. They shall be taken to the Medical Officer on the morning following their admission, for the record of all other necessary particulars regarding them in the "Register of Admission." If sick, the prisoner shall be transferred at once to the Jail Hospital, provided that, whenever there may be any epidemic prevailing outside the Jail, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Jail, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, to make such special and temporary arrangements for the accommodation outside the Jail of such sick prisoners as may be essential to the preservation of health in the Jail.

183. The Medical Officer shall certify, with reference to the health of the prisoner, the class of labour on which such prisoner on admission should be placed. If the Officer in charge of the Jail object to the certificate of the Medical Officer, a reference is to be made to the Inspector General of Jails.

184. As a general rule, every male criminal sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall, on final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without appeal being preferred, have his head close shaven, and be subsequently shaved once in every fifteen days. The Hindus will retain the *chootesah* or *sikha*. The beard and mustaches of all prison-

ers shall be close trimmed or clipped, the beard of Mahomedans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom it would be justly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, be exempt from this proceeding.

185. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall cause to be inserted in a book, called "The Prisoners' Property book," an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an Officer of the Jail, describing any money or other property delivered with, or found upon, the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account, which money or other property the Officer in charge, shall take into his possession to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, and other poisonous substances, shall be destroyed. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited, and shall form part of the first remittance made to the local treasury and shall be credited to the Jail. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail and be deposited for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept under charge of the Jailer, in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose.

186. After prisoners are received into the Jail, an abstract of the Rules relating to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners shall be read over to them, and proper means shall be taken by the Officer in charge of the Jail to make them acquainted with the effect and purport of such Rules. A copy of this abstract in the vernacular language of the district shall be hung up in each of the criminal wards of the Jail.

187. Immediately on reception, the name, &c., of every convicted prisoner shall be entered in the "Register of Criminal Prisoners Admitted," each entry being serially numbered from 1 to 10,000. The serial number shall be called his "*register number*," and shall be his distinguishing mark throughout the whole term of his imprisonment. His clothes, blankets, bedding, &c., shall be marked with this number, so that there will be no difficulty in discovering the property of, and all matters relating to, any particular prisoner by a reference to his "*register number*." Each prisoner shall be supplied with a woodon or metal ticket having branded on one side his "*register number*" and the year in which he was sentenced, and on the reverse the date of expiration of sentence. This ticket shall be worn round the neck, in order that the prisoner may at all times be identified.

188. Whenever reference is made to any prisoner in any official communication or document, his "*register number*" shall invariably precede his name. Thus—prisoner No. 1,736, "Mootoosawmy."

189. In the Jail Register of admissions shall be included the following particulars regarding every prisoner, *viz.*:—date of reception; register number; name and father's name; age; caste or religion; residence; occupation; personal description; family; previous character; weight and state of health on admission; crime; sentence, date thereof, by whom passed, and date on which it will expire. When the current or "*register number*" of admission shall amount to 10,000 in any Jail, a new series shall be commenced beginning with number 1.

190. A Register of Release shall be kept in the form prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails. In addition to the "Register of Release," in which the names, &c., of liberated prisoners shall be inscribed in the serial order of actual release, special "Release Diaries" shall be kept for the current and ensuing years, in which, on the appropriate page, shall be entered, on the day of admission (under the signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail), the exact date on which every prisoner is entitled to release contingent on payment of fine or expiry of term of imprisonment. If these "Release Diaries" are carefully kept, there can be no difficulty in making timely arrangements for transfer in anticipation of expiry of sentence, no delay in getting the prisoner's property ready for delivery, and no risk of illegal detention in Jail after expiry of sentence.

191. Should the date on which a prisoner is entitled to release fall on a Sunday, he shall be liberated on the Saturday preceding, an entry to that effect being made in the "Register of Release."

192. Every labouring prisoner shall have a "Labour-ticket" according to the form prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails, which shall contain an abstract of his employment, sickness,

Jail Rules as modified and added to by G.O., Judicial, dated 26th April 1876, No. 798.

185. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall cause to be inserted in a book called the "Prisoners' Property Book" an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an Officer of the Jail, describing any money or other property delivered with, or found upon, the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account; and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall take charge of and hold in his possession all such property, excepting money, to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge.

Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, and other poisonous subtances, shall be destroyed.

Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be at once forfeited and carried to the credit of Government. But money sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail on behalf of the prisoner.

Articles (not prohibited), also sent to a prisoner openly, may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and be deposited for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge.

All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept under the charge of the Jailer, in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose.

185-A. All moneys belonging to, or taken from, prisoners, shall be dealt with as directed in Rule 95-A of these Rules.

and conduct during the whole period of his incarceration. All entries on the Labor-ticket should be in the hand-writing of the Jailer or of his deputy, and, except, in the event of sudden illness, no prisoner should be received into any department of the Jail without the authority for his transfer being inscribed on the "Labour-ticket," which shall remain with the Work-Overseer or Medical subordinate as their authority for employing the prisoner on any particular work, for exempting him from the prescribed scale of labour, for receiving him into hospital, or for retaining him in the "convalescent gang." All entries on "Labour-tickets" should be entered in a book and submitted daily by the Jailer, in order that the Officer in charge of the Jail may know the changes made in the distribution of labour.

193. In all cases of female convicts who may at the time of conviction have children at the breast or to whom children may be born while in the Jail, such children need not be separated from their mothers until they have attained the full age of two years, when they must at once be removed from the Jail. No child which has attained the age of two years at the time of conviction of the mother is, on any consideration, to be permitted to become an inmate of the Jail. In all such cases the Magistrate of the District at the requisition of the Officer in charge of the Jail must cause diligent inquiry to be instituted regarding the relatives and near connections of the convicts, in order that the children may be made over to them during the incarceration of the mother. Should the relatives of such children be utterly destitute and unable to support them, or should the Magistrate be unable to discover any person willing to take charge of them, he shall select trustworthy persons to undertake such charge, and shall see that the children entrusted to them are properly fed and brought up to habits of industry and labour, a moderate sum being allowed for the maintenance of children.

194. In all cases of suicide in Jail, or death from other than natural causes among the prisoners, an Inquest by the proper Officer is to be held on the body, and a careful inquiry made into the circumstances of the case, of which a full report is to be submitted without delay to the Inspector General of Jails for communication to the Government.

195. On the door of each ward in every Jail shall be placed a label of wood or metal on which shall be inscribed the number of the ward, its superficial area and cubical capacity, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing. A "Lock-up Register" shall be kept in every Jail showing the exact number of prisoners confined in each ward, cell, or other compartment, which Register shall be examined and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

196. All convicted prisoners shall be formed into messes of not less than twenty-five members each, and for each mess a prisoner-cook, of suitable caste, shall be provided.

197. Convicted prisoners shall not, during the period of confinement, be permitted to see their friends except on a written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an Officer of the Jail, shall not last longer than half an hour, and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances, to be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Officer abovementioned, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents.

198. One interview with relatives and friends will be permitted to all prisoners sentenced to transportation.

199. Permission shall be granted unconditionally to recently sentenced prisoners to see their friends once or twice, to enable them to execute a power of attorney, to appeal, or to provide for the management of their property.

Section XIII.

Solitary Confinement.

200. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th Sections of the Code.

201. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail and daily by the Medical Officer, who shall insert a record of every such visit in their res-

pective journals, and shall note any injurious effect that may be observed on the mind or health of the prisoner. Should it be necessary to remove any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on either of the above grounds, an immediate report of such removal shall be made to the Inspector General of Jails.

202. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, and shall be supplied with suitable work.

203. The bedding of prisoners in solitary cells shall be withdrawn from the cell during the day; and be exposed to the sun and air when the weather permits. The cell shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean, and the inmate of the cell shall be compelled so to make and keep it.

204. The food of native prisoners in solitary confinement shall be cooked and carried to them in proper vessels by cooks of suitable caste, and its distribution at the appointed times shall be superintended by a subordinate Officer of the Jail.

Section XIV.

Separate Confinement.

205. Separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days may be awarded by the Officer in charge of a Jail for breaches of Jail Rules.

206. In all Jails in which separate confinement is practised under the rules on the subject, cells of sufficient size, properly lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, shall be provided.

207. Every such cell shall be furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an Officer of the Jail, and no such cell shall be used for the purpose until its fitness in all particulars shall have been certified by the Inspector General of Jails.

208. Every prisoner so separately confined shall have his turn of out-door labour in the Jail garden or exercising yard for as long a time as the Medical Officer may consider to be necessary for his health.

209. Separate confinement shall not be deemed solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code.

210. The food of every native prisoner subjected to separate confinement shall be cooked and carried to him by a convict-cook of suitable caste.

211. Prisoners in separate confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and daily by the Medical Officer, and a subordinate Officer of the Jail shall be in attendance to see that each meal is properly served, and to superintend the employment of the prisoner, as many times daily as may be necessary.

212. All the Rules relating to prisoners generally, except such as may be inconsistent with separate confinement, shall be applicable to prisoners confined in separate cells.

Section XV.

Prisoners condemned to death.

213. When any person is sentenced to death, and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, a copy of that Court's order shall be transmitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which the person so sentenced is confined, together with the warrant for the execution of the prisoner.

214. Every prisoner so condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the Jail, apart from all other prisoners.

215. He may be visited by his relatives, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request, on an order in writing from the Officer in charge of the Jail. No other person shall have access to such prisoner, except the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, and, if required by the prisoner, a Minister of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs.

216. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed, the Jailer shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

217. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall invariably on all such occasions be previously examined by the Jailer, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and insert the result of his examination in his Order Book.

218. In all cases when sentence of death has been confirmed, and the condemned prisoner is left for execution, such prisoner shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an Officer of the Jail both by day and by night.

219. The bodies of criminals are not to be exposed on gibbets after execution, but are to be buried in such place as the Officer in charge of the Jail may direct.

220. All executions are to take place at the station of the Officer to whom the warrant is directed, unless expressly otherwise ordered in the warrant. The Magistrate or his Assistant (covenanted or uncovenanted) or the Officer in charge of the Jail is to be present at every execution, wherever carried out.

221. In the event of pregnancy being declared in the case of a female prisoner sentenced to capital punishment, that fact, as certified by the Medical Officer, is always to be noted on the warrant, which is to be returned by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Session Judge for endorsement thereon of an order for the suspension of execution until forty days after the prisoner's delivery.

Section XVI.

221-A. "In no case shall any capital sentence which has been so suspended be subsequently carried into execution without express orders of Government, for which application shall be made by the Officer in charge of the jail to the Chief Secretary to Government.

221-B. "When a female prisoner sentenced to death declares herself to be pregnant, and the Medical Officer is unable to certify to the truth or otherwise of the statement, he shall state the fact in writing, together with the interval of time necessary to enable him to satisfy himself on the point, and the statement shall be attached to the warrant and forwarded therewith to the Session Judge for endorsement thereon of an order suspending execution for the interval of time so notified as necessary for observation. If pregnancy is eventually found to exist, the course prescribed in the first part of this rule will be followed."

[illegible] specially appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the Jail, shall be applied as directed.

227. The use of intoxicating drugs or liquors in the Civil Jail shall be regulated by special sanction of the Medical Officer, but this rule shall not extend to any restriction in the use of tobacco.

228. Any civil prisoner may be permitted—if he chooses to do so of his own free will—to work at his trade or calling, provided such employment does not interfere with the discipline of the Jail. Such debtors as find their own implements and are not maintained at the expense of the Jail, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such civil prisoners as may be furnished with implements shall be liable to a reduction sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the implements.

Section XVII.

State Prisoners.

229. When any State prisoner committed for safe custody is placed in any Jail, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector General of Jails.

230. This report shall record the rank of the State prisoner in question, the order directing his detention, the provisions made for his safe custody and dieting, and his treatment generally, and whether the allowance fixed for his support is adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life; and the Inspector General of Jails shall issue such orders on those subjects as he may consider necessary for the health and comfort of such prisoner, care being taken that such orders are not inconsistent with the instructions of the Government, regarding the treatment and safe custody of such prisoner.

231. Every Officer in charge of a Jail in whose custody any State prisoner is placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Inspector General of Jails on the conduct, health, and comfort of such prisoner for communication to the Government, with a view to the issue of such orders regarding him as may be necessary.

232. Every Officer in charge of a Jail, in which any such prisoner is detained, shall forward to the Inspector General of Jails, with such observations as appear necessary, every representation which any such prisoner may wish to make to the Government.

Section XVIII.

Criminal Lunatics.

233. Cases of Criminal Lunatics, such as are referred to in Section 396 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall in future be submitted for the orders of the Government, through the Inspector General of Jails.

234. They shall be accompanied by all the documents needed to establish the fact of insanity, and to show the necessity of transfer to a Lunatic Asylum for safe custody.

235. When a prisoner labours under any form of mental alienation, his case shall be immediately reported by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector General of Jails, with the view of obtaining the orders of the local Government for his removal to a Lunatic Asylum, under the provisions of Section 396 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Section XIX.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

236. When any Jail shall have been adapted for intramural labour, extramural labour will not be allowed therein, except in the Jail garden or for the purposes of Jail conservancy, and except under the special orders of the Inspector General of Jails.

237. The class of labour on which every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be employed on admission shall be determined by the Medical Officer with reference to the state of health of the prisoner at the time and his ability to undergo hard labor. Great care shall be taken that the precautions necessary for the exemption of physically weak and diseased prisoners from the prescribed scale of labour be not improperly exercised to the undue mitigation of the sentence.

238. On the introduction of intramural labour as a general system into any Jail, there shall be a division of Jail labour as exemplified in the following classification:—

1st Class.

1. Oil-pressing.
2. Lime-grinding.
3. Flour-grinding.
4. Paper-pounding.
5. Pounding bricks.
6. Paper-polishing.
7. Printing (press work).
8. Book-binding (press work).
9. Digging and carrying earth.
10. Drawing water.
11. Cleaving firewood.
12. Sawing wood.
13. Cleaning privies and carrying night-soil.
14. Bowing wool.
15. Making bricks or drain-tiles by machinery.
16. Blacksmith's work.
17. Sifting flour, at 5 maunds per man daily.
18. Breaking stones for metalling roads.

2nd Class.

1. Masonry.
2. Stone-cutting.
3. Paper-making.
4. Blanket-weaving.
5. Gunny-weaving.
6. Cotton-cloth weaving.
7. Basket-making.
8. Rug and carpet-weaving.
9. Cleaning yards and wards.
10. Washing paper-pulp.
11. Brick and tile-making.
12. Cooking and parching gram.
13. Supplying masons with materials.
14. Storing and weighing grain.
15. Carrying or pumping water.
16. Carpentry.
17. Compositor's work.

3rd Class.

1. Tailoring.
2. Dyeing.
3. Cloth-printing.
4. Folding and stitching books.
5. Reading proofs and lithographic writing.
6. Barber's work.
7. Spinning twine or thread.
8. Leather work.
9. Sizing and drying paper.
10. Weeding and removing decayed vegetation.

The transfer of a prisoner sentenced to first class labour, to labour of the second class, and afterwards to labour of the third class is to be regarded as an indulgence dependent on conduct and not as a right.

239. The labour of all working prisoners shall be regulated as much as possible by task work, the task of each day being at least that performed by a free labourer of the same craft.

240. Every labouring prisoner shall be required to perform a specific task estimated at ten hours of work daily, exclusive of the time occupied at meals; the Medical Officer of the Jail may recommend a proportion of garden-work, in substitution of a corresponding proportion of handicraft employment, for any prisoner for whose health it may be necessary. Convalescent and aged prisoners shall only be employed on such light work as may be determined by the Medical Officer.

241. Any prisoner not compelled to labour by his sentence, or any person committed for trial who is willing to work rather than remain in idleness, shall be permitted to do so provided his consent is *freely* given. In all such cases the prisoner shall be allowed to select the work on which to be employed, and shall be entitled to all privileges to which good conduct entitles labouring prisoners. He shall further be allowed, when set at liberty, to receive half the net profits of his entire earnings.

242. All the menial and other duties of the Jail, which can properly be delegated to prisoners, shall be assigned, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, to such labouring convicts as can with propriety be so employed.

243. The proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent. of the prisoners in custody, except in epidemic visitations of disease, when the number of attendants may be increased on the requisition of the Medical Officer, the same being duly reported to the Inspector General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

244. All Jailers are entitled, in addition to their fixed salaries, to a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of manufactures, such net profits being calculated after deducting all charges (except the cost of maintenance of the prisoners) incurred in the production of the manufactures, such as the building and repair of work-sheds, tools, machinery, raw materials, pay of work-overseers and guards, &c., from the sum realized by the sale of the products of Jail industry. No commission shall be claimed or allowed on any unsold article, or on any article, of which the cost has not been realized and paid into the local Treasury.

245. All contracts for the purchase of raw material, and all handicrafts introduced into the Jails, shall be strictly subject to the sanction and approval of the Inspector General of Jails.

246. In times of epidemic visitations of disease, or whenever from excessive heat or similar causes it may be absolutely necessary to limit or modify the labour of convicts in Jail, a special report of the nature and extent of the modification or limitation considered to be necessary shall be made by the Medical Officer to the Officer in charge of the Jail, who shall act at once upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, reporting the matter, with his own observations regarding it, for the information and orders of the Inspector General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

247. Labouring prisoners refusing to work, neglecting to perform the tasks assigned to them, executing those tasks in a slovenly or careless manner, or wilfully spoiling or destroying tools, machinery, materials, or work, shall be punished in the manner laid down in the Regulations regarding punishment for breaches of Jail discipline.

248. Except in menial offices and works of necessity, no labouring prisoners shall be compelled or required to work on Sundays.

249. All prisoners shall wash their own clothing and bedding, and shall bathe at such time and in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Jail may direct, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary work of the Jail.

250. Any skilled labouring prisoner employed in handicrafts is exempt from further work as soon as his daily allotted task is completed. Should he desire to work longer, the net profits of any extra work he may perform shall, when realized, be credited to him and paid to him on expiry of his sentence, if a term-prisoner. In the case of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life, the amount may be expended, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in the purchase of additional food or clothing, or of such harmless indulgences as will not interfere with the discipline and good order of the Jail. A regular account of sums thus credited to prisoners shall be kept, and the amounts in each case entered in the prisoner's Labour-ticket.

251. The sum required for the purchase of raw material and machinery, building of worksheds, &c., shall be settled annually by the Officer in charge of the Jail in communication with the Inspector General of Jails, and due provision for it shall be made in the Budget, a special note of all changes being made for the information and final order of the Government.

Out-Door Labour.

When it is absolutely necessary to employ prisoners beyond the walls of the Jail, their labour shall be regulated as far as can be done by task, under the following Rules:—

1st.—The duty of setting and enforcing tasks shall rest with the Jail Officers, the safe custody of the prisoners being the special duty of the Police. It shall, however, be the duty of the Prisons' Officers to take every precaution against risk of escape, and any negligence on their part whereby a prisoner may be enabled to escape will render them liable to criminal prosecution.

2nd.—The disposition of the Police force, with the view to the safe custody of the prisoners, shall be left to the Officers of Police, but the arrangements shall not be such as to interfere with the movements of the prisoners or to hinder them in their work.

3rd.—Gangs of convicts at labor on public roads and other public works shall consist only of prisoners certified as fit for such hard labour, each task shall be proportionate to an ordinary day's work of a free labourer for the same number of hours as the gang may be employed after arrival at the work. As an example, 3 cubic yards of ordinary soil dug and carried to any distance not exceeding forty yards for each convict, or 5 cubic yards dug and drawn down on a hill side may be considered a full day's task.

4th.—In hard gravel or stiff soil or stony ground, and in cases in which the prisoners have far to go and return from their work, a proportionate reduction in the task will be necessary.

5th.—The hours for labor shall be regulated according to season. In cold and wet weather no midday rest (during which prisoners are liable to get chilled) shall be allowed, but in the hot and dry season the hours of labour and rest shall be regulated by the Superintendent in communication with the Medical Officer.

6th.—In seasons of extreme heat, and in times when disease is prevalent, the labour of road gangs shall be restricted to localities and in amount at the discretion of the Superintendent.

7th.—The Superintendent shall make arrangements for the inspection of the labour of all gangs at least once a day by either the Jailer or Deputy Jailer, and he shall himself at least once in each week inspect all work done by convicts beyond the precincts of the Jail, and satisfy himself that the proper tasks have been performed. Any Warder or other Prisons' Officer neglecting to report any fault or deficiency of work during the day on which such faults shall have occurred shall be liable to fine.

8th.—Convict Overseers shall be responsible for the due performance by each prisoner in his gang of a fair proportion of the allotted task and for bringing to the notice of the Warder all neglect, refusal to work, or other misconduct of any prisoner in his gang; he is further responsible for the proper use and care of all tools and implements in use by his gang and for their being returned to the Jail at the close of the day's task.

9th.—Female convicts shall on no account be employed beyond the prison walls.

10th.—Prisoners of dangerous character shall on no account be employed beyond the prison walls.

11th.—No road gang or gang employed beyond the prison walls shall consist of less than 36 convicts fully guarded, except in the case of gardeners, scavengers, and burial parties, whose selection and employment shall be regulated by the Superintendent in communication with the senior local Officer of Police.

12th.—Where no means exist for the employment of prisoners within the Jail walls or on public works in the neighbourhood of a Jail, private works such as the excavation of tanks may be undertaken by the Superintendents of Jails by convict labour, at the full rates at which work of a similar description is ordinarily charged; all payments by Railway Companies, Municipal bodies, or individuals for such work shall be in cash, and shall be paid by the Superintendent into the local treasury.

13th.—Convicts shall not be employed in association with free labourers, but this rule shall not preclude their employment in aid of skilled artificers in Jails or other public works.

14th.—Hard labour on roads and other public works shall be reckoned as first class labour.

15th.—Superintendents shall be careful that all tools and implements in use by convict gangs are in good order.

SECTION XX.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

252. In the "Prisoners' Punishment Register" (to be kept in every Jail) shall be recorded all offences committed by the prisoners, and all punishments awarded them in consequence.

253. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint shall at once be placed in separate confinement, and the circumstance shall be entered in the "Jailer's Order Book" for the information and orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. In case of riot, assault, or any similar aggravated offence, the matter shall at once be made known to the Officer in charge of the Jail for the immediate issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. In ordinary circumstances and for minor offences a record shall be made in the "Jailer's Order Book" of the offence, the time of its occurrence, and other circumstances connected with it, and the offender shall be brought before the Officer in charge of the Jail at his next visit for inquiry and the award of such punishment as he may consider due. In no circumstances and on no pretence shall the Jailer or any subordinate Officer of the Jail punish any prisoner without the order of the officer in charge of the Jail.

Rules relating to Offences against Jail Discipline.

254. The following are declared to be offences against Jail discipline, and shall be punishable, according to the nature and circumstances of the case, by stripes with a cat-o'-nine tails not exceeding 150, or by separate confinement not exceeding seven days for each offence, or by restriction of diet in the manner prescribed by Government:—

I. Having in possession or attempting to receive money, gold or silver ornaments, tobacco, opium, datura, and other poisonous substances, flint, steel, iron, implements, rope or string, immoral books, and any other thing which by the Jail Rules the prisoner is not permitted to bring into Jail.

II. Stealing articles of food, or clothing, or any thing belonging to the Jail.

III. Shouting, singing, using bad or improper language, quarrelling, smoking, immoral or indecent conduct, keeping charcoal or fire in the wards or cells.

IV. Removing provisions from the yard, concealing any article of food in the wards or cells, leaving rice, plantain leaves, or any unconsumed food in the yard after a meal.

V. Changing or attempting to change from one ward to another or from one sleeping place to another after his place has been assigned to him.

VI. Neglecting to fold his spare clothing and bedding in a proper manner, lying in bed after the wards have been opened in the morning, or delaying to go into the wards when they are being closed for the night.

VII. Neglecting to keep clothing and person perfectly clean.

VIII. Not wearing his proper Jail dress during the day.

IX. Spitting on, or otherwise soiling or damaging the floors, walls, approaches to the privies, privy seats, or any other part of the Jail; destroying, selling, or wasting the clothing, bedding, utensils, or any other property of the Jail; breaking or injuring any of the working implements by accident without reporting the same immediately to an Officer of the Jail.

X. Knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct, and not reporting the same directly.

XI. Gaming, bartering, or play of any description.

XII. Wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

XIII. Malingering, purposely preventing sores from healing, wilfully aggravating any ailment from which he may be suffering.

XIV. Giving to the sick in hospital any thing to eat or drink contrary to the directions of the Medical Officer.

XV. Disobedience of any lawful order of the Superintendent, the Jailer, or any other Jail Officer.

XVI. Insolence or disrespect to an Officer of the Jail.

XVII. Bringing a false complaint against any Jail Officer or against any prisoner.

XVIII. Entering the compartment for females, or communicating, or attempting to communicate, with female prisoners without permission. The same prohibition to apply in the case of females attempting to communicate with the male prisoners.

255. All prisoners should be informed that, in the event of any riot or violent outbreak, the guards are authorized to fire upon the prisoners, so that peaceable and well-disposed prisoners who hear of any intention on the part of their fellow-prisoners to create a disturbance, and wish to avoid the consequences of such proceeding, may be warned to give immediate notice to the Officers of the Jail.

256. The Officer in charge of the Jail has authority to try and dispose of all such cases summarily, in every case entering the punishment awarded by him in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register."

257. Female prisoners are exempt from the imposition of fetters.

258. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted (except in cases of great emergency) until the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

259. In all cases of the infliction of corporal punishment, except as above, the Medical Officer or a Medical Subordinate shall be present, and no such punishment shall be inflicted but in the presence of the one or the other.

260. Female prisoners are in all cases, and in all circumstances, exempt from corporal punishment.

Section XXI.

Escapes.

261. All escapes, or attempts to escape, on the part of prisoners, shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws on the subject.

262. All escapes of prisoners shall be reported at once to the Police and to the Magisterial authorities, and all escapes and re-captures shall be reported in the form prescribed for the information of the Inspector-General of Jails, and for the issue of such special orders regarding them as that officer may consider necessary. Notice of the escapes of prisoners and the rewards offered for their capture shall be published in the District Gazette or in such other manner as may be directed by the Inspector-General of Jails.

263. All punishments of Jail guards and officers for negligently suffering to escape from their custody prisoners for whose safe custody they are responsible, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code on the subject, and in no other manner. Under no circumstances and on no pretence are they to be considered and treated as breaches of Jail discipline.

Section XXII.

Education of Prisoners.

264. The introduction of education into Jails shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to lead to any relaxation of the prisoners' sentences, nor to any interference with the regular duties and work of the Jail.

265. In all cases where it is practicable, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall introduce elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Well-behaved prisoners who are

themselves sufficiently educated may be employed as Jail instructors, but such instruction shall never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labour. The special report of each year shall contain a record of the progress made in the education of the prisoners during the year, showing the number of those who since their conviction have learned to read and write.

266. The annual returns of all Jails shall show the number of prisoners committed and convicted during the month who can read and write—who can read only—who are well educated for their position in life—and who are entirely ignorant.

267. Every Jail shall be supplied with a small library of books of amusement and instruction in the vernacular language of the majority of the prisoners confined in it. These books shall be in charge of the Jailer for loan to the prisoners who are able to make use of them under such regulations as the Officer in charge of the Jail may approve or sanction.

Section XXIII.

Removal of Prisoners not specially sentenced to Transportation or Banishment.

268. The Inspector-General of Jails shall be competent to order the removal of all convicts under sentence of imprisonment to any other Jails or district within his jurisdiction in which it may be thought proper to keep or employ them during the period of their respective sentences, although no specific sentence of banishment may have been passed against them. But no such removal shall take place without the special order of the Inspector-General of Jails.

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

270. When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the removal of a prisoner-patient is absolutely necessary and is likely to lead to his recovery, he will submit a brief statement of the case to the Superintendent and point out the Jail to which he considers a transfer desirable. The Superintendent will arrange for the removal, and give orders, under the advice of the Medical Officer, for proper provision for the wants of the prisoner by the way and his protection from undue exposure.

271. Prisoners banished under judicial sentence, or removed on special grounds by order of the Inspector-General of Jails, shall not be sent back to the place whence they have been banished or transferred, even on medical grounds, without the special sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails previously obtained.

272. Every prisoner transferred from any Jail on whatever grounds shall be examined by the Medical Officer, who shall certify his fitness or otherwise for the journey in writing to the Superintendent. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that extra diet or clothing should be allowed, he shall advise the Superintendent to that effect. He shall also, if he see fit, supply medicines with instructions for their use to the Warder in charge.

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

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

275. Convicts specially banished, during the period of their sentences, to a particular district; prisoners convicted of the crime of murder by thuggee, or of having belonged to a gang

of thugs; and convicts of desperate character, shall not be transferred to a working party, detached for employment at a distance from a District Jail.

SECTION XXIV.

Release of Prisoners.

A.—As reward of Good Conduct.

276. Remission of any portion of a prisoner's sentence shall not depend upon his general good conduct; but if any convict, under sentence of imprisonment, performs any act of signal service, such as preventing the escape of prisoners, or the destruction by burning or otherwise of the Jail buildings, the saving, at his personal risk, of the lives of any of the Jail Officers who may be attacked by prisoners, and similar acts of marked fidelity and good conduct, such act shall at once be reported, with all the particulars regarding the prisoner, through the Inspector-General of Jails, for the orders of Government.

B.—On account of Sickness or Bodily Infirmity.

277-278. Cancelled (*vide* G. O., 13th June 1867, No. 954).

279. In all cases of complete and incurable blindness not caused by any acts of the prisoner in order to procure release; of decrepitude or other incurable infirmities, such as absolutely to incapacitate a prisoner from the commission of further crime on release, and where release would not be attended with mischief or danger, a report recommending the release of such prisoner shall be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails. This report shall contain a statement of the prisoner's crime and sentence, opinion of the Medical Officer, and such remarks as to the propriety of such release as may appear necessary to the Officer in charge of the Jail. All such cases shall, at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Jails, be reported for the orders of the Government.

C.—On expiry of Sentence.

280. All orders for the final discharge of prisoners shall be signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail and addressed to the Jailer.

281. When a sentence of a prisoner expires, or when any portion of the imprisonment to which a prisoner is sentenced has been remitted as a reward for good conduct or on account of sickness or bodily infirmity, the Jailer is to produce him, together with his warrant and the Jail Registers of admission and release. The releasing officer shall sign the order for release on the back of the warrant, recording the date of the release. He shall also affix his initials, with the date, opposite the entry in each Register.

282. No prisoner is on any account to be released during the night. All prisoners ordered to be discharged on expiry of sentence from Central and District Jails shall be taken before the Officer in charge of the Jail or other Magistrate and receive their discharge in the presence of such Officer.

283. It shall not be necessary to release a prisoner at the Jail in which he was first confined or the place at which he was convicted. Prisoners shall, as a general rule, be released at the Jail in which they may be confined at the time of expiry of their sentence. But prisoners desirous, upon release, of proceeding to their homes, shall be furnished by the Officer in charge of the Jail with the means of subsistence for the journey, and, where any portion of the journey can be accomplished by rail, the released prisoner shall be provided with the amount of a third-class Railway fare for such distance as may be so traversable. On the release of every prisoner convicted of a serious offence, intimation of the release of such prisoner shall be sent to the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of the District in which the Jail from which such prisoner is released is situated, and to the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of the District in which the prisoner's home is situated.

284. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall pay to all prisoners released from Jail after an imprisonment of 12 months or upwards, calculating from the date of their sentences, a sum sufficient to maintain them for one month. This is in no case to exceed 2 Rupees.

285. Every prisoner legally discharged on expiry of sentence is to be furnished, under the seal and signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail, with a certificate that he has completed his term of imprisonment.

SECTION XXV.

PRISONERS IN TRANSIT.

A.—Travelling by Rail.

286. A Warder or such other subordinate Jail Officer, as may be selected by the Officer in charge of the Jail, shall in all cases accompany prisoners in transit, and shall be furnished with the funds necessary to supply all the wants of the prisoners during their journey. But the presence of such Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer shall in no degree affect the responsibility of the Police Officer charged with the escort and safe custody of prisoners in transit.

287. Before any prisoners are despatched from a Jail, they shall be carefully examined by the Medical Officer of the Jail, who shall certify to the Officer in charge of the Jail that they are in a fit state of health to proceed on the journey.

288. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that any prisoner is unable, from sickness or other physical incapacity, to bear the fatigue of a journey, such prisoner shall be detained in the Jail until he is reported by the Medical Officer to be in a fit state to travel.

289. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that any of the prisoners should be allowed extra food or clothing on the journey, he shall state such opinion in his certificate, and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall direct the supply of such extra food and clothing.

290. All prisoners sent by rail shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail clothing, and such drinking vessels as are necessary.

291. The descriptive rolls, and all other papers required shall be placed in the charge of the Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer who accompanies the prisoners in transit, to be shewn to the Magistrates of the several halting places, and, in the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, who shall grant a receipt for the same. The warrants alone shall be taken charge of by the Police Officer in charge of the guard, who shall deliver the same to the Officer in charge of the Jail to which the prisoners are sent, or in the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation to the Commissioner of Police at Madras. In the latter case duplicates of all the papers shall be sent by post in advance of the convicts.

292. Every prisoner sentenced to transportation shall be properly fettered for safe custody in transit, and in the case of very dangerous or refractory characters hand-cuffs may be used in addition, the latter being removed when the prisoner reaches his destination.

293. Each prisoner shall be furnished with a sufficient supply of dry provisions, to which natives are accustomed, to last the estimated length of the journey. Water shall be supplied at the halting places.

294. Timely notice shall invariably be given to the local Railway authorities of the despatch of prisoners, and the extent of accommodation that will be required for them. At least a week before the intended despatch of prisoners by rail due intimation should also be given to Magistrates along the line of route, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation and safe custody at the various halting places.

295. A statement of the antecedents of every transferred prisoner, in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labor, conduct, and health, shall be transferred with him by means of a copy of the appropriate leaf in the "Prisoners' Register."

296. The above rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, to prisoners transmitted for short distances, and from one station to another.

B.—Travelling by Road or by Water.

297. Every prisoner before being sent on a march shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail clothing, and such drinking and cooking vessels as may be necessary.

298. No bonds, fetters, or ligatures other than are absolutely necessary to prevent escape shall be employed, and as soon as convicts are again safely lodged in Jail all hand-chains, should they have been employed, are to be removed.

299. While on the march hand-chains may be used; but if there is, as there should be, an armed guard sufficient to prevent escapes, prisoners should simply be coupled together.

300. Aged and sick prisoners are not to be sent away at unhealthy seasons. In the event of their removal being absolutely necessary, suitable means must be provided to carry those who are unable to walk, and care must be taken that the carriage so provided is not used by the guard.

301. In every tent or hut in which prisoners are confined at night a closed lantern, under the charge of the sentry, should be suspended.

302. Prisoners who fall sick in transit are not to be attached to any other prisoners while they remain sick, but must always be allowed to travel separately.

303. As a general rule, water is to be preferred to land carriage.

304. All particulars connected with the safe custody and health of prisoners in transit must be entered by the despatching Officer in a certificate, to be given to the Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer. This certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate of every station through which the prisoners pass to their destination, and must eventually be returned to the despatching Officer in charge of the Jail, in which the prisoners have been confined.

305. Care must be taken that prisoners in travelling have no files, weapons, string, silk, or any other article calculated to facilitate escape—by cutting their irons or otherwise.

306. The Officer in charge of the Jail in which convicts are received, shall have them carefully examined on admission, to see that they have not made away with or destroyed the clothing and vessels supplied to them, and that they have not tampered with their fetters.

307. The Medical Officer of the despatching and receiving Jails shall furnish a report on the state of health of the prisoners above referred to, at the time of their departure and reception, for communication to the Inspector General of Jails.

308. The Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer who accompanies the prisoners shall be furnished with the funds necessary for victualling the prisoners on the road, the amount being calculated on the estimated duration of the journey, and shall, on reaching his destination, render a detailed account of the funds entrusted to him to the Officer in charge of the receiving Jail, who, after examining it, shall send it to the transmitting Officer, with such remarks as he may consider necessary.

309. So far as they are applicable, the above rules shall be applied to prisoners travelling by water.

310. On river Steamers, the Officer in charge of the guard shall report all circumstances connected with the prisoners in his custody to the Commander of the Steamer or Flat, to whom he shall apply in all difficulties for advice and assistance, and from whom he shall receive and obey all orders necessary for the safe custody and well-being of such prisoners

311. Whenever prisoners are despatched by sea, notice by post and by telegraph, when practicable, should be sent to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, in order that he may provide a proper guard for the security of the prisoners on the Ship or Steamer's arrival in the Madras roads.

Section XXVI.

Jail Guards.

312. The strength of the permanent Jail guards shall be determined by the Inspector General of Police and the Officer in charge of Jails. The pay of such guards shall not be drawn in the establishment bill of Jails.

313. The duty of escorting offenders under trial from the Jail to the Magistrate's Court, and of guarding them while there, shall be performed by the Police and not by the Jail Guards.

The duty of escorting Civil prisoners to and from any Civil Court shall be undertaken by the Nazir of such Civil Court.

314. The following rules regarding guards furnished by the Police for duty at Jails shall be strictly observed:—

Position of the Jailer—and relative position of the Police.

315. The responsibility of the Jailer and Jail establishment for the safe custody of convicts or prisoners, in Jails, is not in any general way affected by the introduction of the new Police as *guards*. A general supervision over

the working of the Police in Jails is, therefore, a most important part of the general duty of the Jailer. He will not interfere in departmental details. For these the Police Officers are responsible, and will be left to manage, under their own Officers, in the manner laid down herein. But the Jailer will in no way relax in his daily examination of Jail doors, windows, bars, locks, and fetters. He will require the most precise execution of all guard and watch duty by the Police; and at once report all short-comings. The Jail establishment are bound to give the earliest intimation of any matter affecting the safe custody of the Jail or convicts, which may come to their knowledge, to the Police.

Duties of Jail and Police Officials.

316. The special duties of the Jail and Police officials are distinct and marked. It rests with the former to carry on the interior economy and discipline of the Jail; and with the latter to make such arrangements as may departmentally be considered best suited to prevent breaches of Jail discipline or escapes from Jail, and for the working gangs of convicts.

Permits to enter Jails.

317. It is essential to the safe custody of convicts that access to the interior of Jails, and intercourse with convicts, should be entirely restricted to persons holding Passes from the Principal Officer in charge of the Jail. The Police can recognize no other claim to entry, and will *absolutely* refuse to let *any other* person pass in on any pretext whatever. The exceptions to this restriction are in the cases of Official Visitors, Inspector General or Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals, Officers of the Jail, and persons accompanying the Superintendent.

Opening Jail Wards in the morning. Precautions to be taken by the Police.

318. The Jailer will, previous to opening the Jail Wards in the morning, inform the Senior Police Officer in the Jail and require him to accompany him while he does so.

319. The Senior Police Officer will immediately place the necessary number of Constables at those spots which command a good view of the interior of the Jail enclosure, the places of assembly for convicts, cook-rooms, privies, lavatories, &c., thus providing for the safe custody of the convicts while engaged in the yard, and against the practicability of any convict slipping away unnoticed through the less frequented parts of the Jail. The Police will thus form a chain of "Sentries" round the area within which the movements of the convicts will be restricted. Within this area, the management of the convicts devolves on their own Overseers and the Warders. After the Police have been thus posted, the Police Officer will inform the Jailer that his dispositions are completed; and then, in the presence of both, the wards will be opened in succession, and the prisoners in each will be counted and verified. This joint examination is required, as the responsibility for their safe custody during the night has rested on the Police.

Disposition of Police when convicts are out of "wards."

320. The disposition of the Police Force ordered preparatory to the opening of the wards will be maintained at all times when the convicts are in Jail and not confined within the wards.

Modes of escorting convicts leaving the Jail for purposes of nature.

321. Where necessity requires that convicts should leave the Jail for purposes of nature they will be escorted by the Police. Convicts when thus quitting the Jail should be kept in as large bodies as practicable.

Police not to interfere in matters of Jail interior economy.

322. The time to be spent at meals, the parts of the Jail to be frequented by convicts while out of wards, and all such matters of Jail interior economy are arranged for by the Jail officials, with due consideration for the safe custody of the convicts and duty of the Police. It rests with the Police to watch the convicts and see that they adhere to the prescribed regulations on these points, and to support the Jail establishment in case of refractory men.

323. At the hour ordered for turning out for work, those of the Jail Police not posted as ordered above will fall in with drawn swords.

Mode of taking charge of and escorting working gangs. Responsibility of the Police.

The Police Force detailed to escort the working gangs will be formed up two deep, about 20 paces in front of the leading convicts as they assemble in gangs; and, if possible, so as to cover the principal Jail exit.

324. The Jailer will then proceed to arrange the convict gangs within the space enclosed by the chain of Sentries, in the formation which a Company of Infantry would take if ordered to sit down after receiving the order "Fours Right." The convict Overseer attached to each party of 12 convicts,—after supplying his men with their tools, under the direction of the Jail officials—takes his place on the left of No. 9 convict, numbering them from 1 to 12, and from the right and front. When the whole are properly arranged and equipped with tools for work, the Jailer will inform the Police Officer that "the working gangs are ready to march." On this the Police Officer will carefully count the convicts in each gang, and observe whether the Maistries are properly posted, whether a proper complement of Warders is in attendance, and all Jail rules are strictly observed. And if he finds all correct, will receive charge of the gangs, taking from the Jailer his instructions as to where the gangs are to work.

325. So soon as he has taken charge, the Police Officer will face the escorts to the right wheel, each to the left, and file the rear ranks down the left, and the front rank down the right flank of each gang, at a distance of 6 feet from each flank. The Constables will divide the distance from front to rear of each flank just as Infantry "take post" in escalading drill. As each man reaches his proper position he will halt and face inwards. One Constable will take position 6 paces in front of the gang and march in that position when the gangs move off.

326. Police guards over working gangs of convicts should, as a rule, be numerically in the proportion of one Constable to 6 convicts, with a Deputy or Head Constable to 6 Constables. Where gangs are very large, their custody is easier, and the strength of the Police escort may be slightly reduced.

Strength of escorts over convicts.

327. After placing his men, the Police Officer in charge of the escort over each gang will place himself in rear of the gang, and prepare to march them off.

328. When all are posted, the Senior Police Officer in charge of the Jail will order the most convenient gang to "move off." The Police Officers in charge of that gang will order "rise" and "march." At the first order, the convicts rise, and the Constables guarding them will face to the front. At the second order the whole will move off steadily, and march direct to their work, being halted from time to time should their original formation become disarranged on the road. So on with each gang in succession. Great care must be taken in gradually instructing the convicts to march with regularity.

Marching gangs of convicts to work.

329. Individual convicts are not to be told off to each Constable. Each Police Officer is individually responsible for the safe custody of all and each convict in the gang.

Individual responsibility of Police Officers.

330. On arrival at the working place, the Senior Jail Warder present with each gang will explain to the Police Officer in charge, in detail, the description of work to be executed by the convicts, and the arrangement he proposes for doing it.

Guarding convicts while work is being executed.

331. The Police Officer will then post his men as a chain of sentries round the scene of work or make other disposition with reference to the nature of the work to be executed, so as best to ensure safe custody and effective observation while the convicts are working and with the *minimum* interference of the Constables in their movements. The Police are not responsible for the execution of the work, and Warders will see to the observance of Jail rule and discipline; but the Police will prevent any persons having communication with the convicts, under any pretext whatever; will enforce obedience to Jail authorities and rules, and preserve peace and order in the gangs.

332. The Convict Maistry attached to each party of 12 convicts is held responsible for the presence, during work, of each convict of his party, and that the attention of the Police be immediately attracted by him to every irregularity on the part of the convicts which in any way affects their safe custody.

Duties of Convict Maistries.

333. So soon as the Police arrangements are completed, the Police Officer will inform the Warder, who will then break up the gang and set all to work.

334. During the hours of midday cessation from labor, the Warder will collect the convicts in the most convenient place, and the Constables posted as above ordered will slightly close in upon them; returning to their original posts when work re-commences. The Senior Police Officer may permit a few of the Constables at a time to sit down and take their meals during the hour of rest.

Midday cessation from labor.

335. Constables over working convicts are always to be armed with muskets, loaded but not capped, or drawn swords, and it should be carefully impressed upon them that to enable them to use that weapon effectually it is necessary that they should have sword-play space. They should, therefore, never mix themselves up with convicts or approach the latter so closely as to risk the possibility of being closed upon before having time to use their arms.

Constables to carry drawn swords—Precautions to be observed.

336. At the time ordered for ceasing work, the Warders will re-arrange the convicts as prior to leaving the Jail (see paragraph 10) reporting to the Police Officer when ready. The Police Officer will order his men to "close," and they will assume the positions held by them on the flanks of the gangs prior to the receipt in the Jail of the order "rise." The Police Officer, accompanied by the Warder, count the convicts; if all be correct, he will then give the order "rise" and "march," and return to the Jail with the gang; observing the same care and disposition on the line of march. The Jail guard will fall in as the gangs approach. The gang will be halted on the spot whence it moved off to work in the morning, and take precisely the same order; while the Constables will be posted in a chain of sentries about the Jail, as preparatory to the convicts assembling in the morning. When all is ready, the Police Officer will report to the Jailor that he has returned and is prepared to deliver over his working charge.

Return of convict gangs to Jail after work.

337. The Jailer will then count the convicts with the Senior Police Officer present, and if he finds them correct, take formal charge of them from the Police Officer. He will hand the latter a Memorandum showing the probable number and strength of the working gangs to be sent out of the Jail the next day, so as to admit of the necessary detail of Police Escorts being made.

Mode of the Jailer's receiving charge of working gangs from Police.

338. At the hour for locking up, the Senior Police Officer will accompany the Jailer round the wards, count the convicts as they enter their respective wards, and satisfy himself that the wards are secure and all Jail rules punctually observed. He will see that the number marked on the Board outside the ward door corresponds with the number of convicts who actually entered the ward and were locked in. The wards are never to be opened after "locking up" save in the presence of a responsible Police Officer.

Locking up the Wards at night—duties of the Jailer and Police Officer.

339. When all the convicts are secured, the chain of sentries, and any chain of sentries, watching may be withdrawn: a sufficient number being kept to ensure the safe custody of the Jail during the night. The night duty will be performed with great precision, vigilance, and regularity. The watchmen should, by careful inspection between "reliefs," satisfy themselves that the door and window fastenings remain secure and intact. During the night, the petty Officers will frequently go round at odd hours and see the watchmen on their beat.

Mode of guarding the Jail at night.

340. Care should be taken with Jail guards to prevent arms being left about or readily accessible to convicts, in the event of an outbreak. They should always be in the room occupied by the guard, and never piled or rested against an outside wall.

Precautions to be observed with arms in Jail.

341. The Police are never to be called upon to escort Civil Debtor Prisoners outside the Jail precincts. The responsibility of the safe detention in Jail, that is the prevention of illegal escape of Civil Debtors from Jail rests on the Police as in the case of convicts within the same Jail.

Responsibility of Police with reference to Civil Debtor Prisoners.

342. Whenever an escape, or the disappearance of a convict from a working gang, become known to the Police Officer in charge of the gang, it will be his duty to detach a Constable to report the fact at the Jail without delay, and any number of men that he can detail to pursue and raise the alarm. He will then collect the convicts, and make them sit down close together for better safe custody till reinforcement can be procured—or return with them to the Jail forthwith, so that the identity of the missing convict may be at once ascertained, and steps taken for his recovery. Care will be taken not to endanger the safe custody of the remaining convicts, when Constables are detailed in pursuit, &c. By returning forthwith with the gang to the Jail, all the Constables guarding it become at once available to proceed in pursuit of the escaped man, and no loss of time of any consequence is occasioned. Much, in such exigencies, depend on the judgment and resolution of the Officer in charge of the gang, and care should be taken in selecting men for Jail duty.

Steps to be taken on the escape of a convict from working gang.

343. Whenever Police Officers report to Jailers or Warders in charge of gang on any subject or *vice versa*, they should salute, and the salute be returned. It is essential to the maintenance of discipline and derogatory to no one that the Jail and Police Officers should treat one another with that respect and formality which is essential to discipline.

344. All special orders of the Officers in charge of Jails, relating to maintaining silence in the wards or at work and the like, will be enforced by the warders supported by the Police.

Dietary.

345. For the purpose of dieting, Jails have been divided into the following classes:—

1*st*.—Jails where Rice is the principal staple of diet;

2*nd*.—Jails where "Dry Grains" are the principal staples of diet;

3*rd*.—Where mixed grains are used;

The diet to be used for each of these classes is detailed in the following Table, which also exhibits the Jails to be included in each of the several classes.

346. When prisoners are employed on out-door labor, they shall have a warm meal before starting for their labor.

347. They shall carry with them to their work a small quantity of Raggee cake to be eaten at midday, and that they shall have a third meal at 6 P. M., on returning from work.

348. When the prisoners are employed on in-door labor a small meal shall be given at 6 P. M., before commencing work.

349. A meal shall be given at noon with an hour's rest, and that they shall have their last meal at the close of their day's labor or about 6 P. M.

350. A reduction of 1-5th shall be made in the scale of diet in the case of women and juvenile prisoners.

351. The proper recipe for Curry powder is given in the Diet Table, and equivalents have been given in the marginal notes when on account of local peculiarities any change is made in articles of diet prescribed for any class.

Scale of Diet for Prisoners where Rice is the principal staple. (No. 1.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Note.
Rice.....(*a*)	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	(*a*) 3 oz. of Rice to be made into Hoppers and eaten in the midday.
Dholl.....	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish...(*b*)	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	(*b*) When dried or Salt-fish is used, 2½ ounces to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Buttermilk or Tyre.	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil... ...(*c*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*c*) In Districts where Cocoanut is plentiful, 2 oz. of Coprah may be given in lieu of oil or ghee.
Tamarind.....(*d*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*d*) Mangoe pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder...(*e*)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(*e*) Curry powder to be made according to formula in the Medical Code. (Appended.)
Vegetable.....	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic.....	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood...	2lbs.	2lbs.	2 lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	

No. 1.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Chingleput.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Calicut.
Cuddalore.	Tranquebar.	Mangalore.	Tellicherry.

Scale of Diet where "Dry grains" are the staple. (*No.* 2.)

		Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Veragoo, Raggee, Cholum, Cumboo.	without husks.	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	22 24 24 25	Any of these quantities may be considered equivalent to 26 oz. of rice.
Dholl.....		2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish.....		5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre.		0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil...		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind...		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt.....		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder... ...		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable.....		0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic.....		30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood...		2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	Raggee, or Cholum cakes (2½ ounces) in midday in lieu of hoppers.

No. 2.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Guntoor.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Salem.
Nellore.	Bellary.	Coimbatore.	

Scale of Diet where mixed grain is used. (*No.* 3.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Rice	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Dry grain	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Dholl	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	Raggee cake, or rice hopper may be given at midday.
Onions	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	

No. 3.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Berhampore. Chittoor.
Russelcondah. Madura.
Vizagapatam. Tinnevelly.
Masulipatam.

The Recipe for Curry powder to be used in Jails:—

	oz.	dr.		oz.	dr.
Chillies	3	6	Cummin seeds	0	6
Black pepper	1	4	Mustard seeds	0	6
Coriander seeds	0	6	Vondeum	0	6
Turmeric	1	1			

332. When a gang is working within any of the Districts above classified, it will observe the diet of the Jail of the District in which such gang is located.

333. Rice and the dholls are to be purchased and stored when they are cheap. No rice less than six months old is to be issued to prisoners. The dholls must be very carefully husked, and must never be mixed when cooked. The allowance of fresh vegetables may be increased on the order of the Medical Officer to any reasonable extent that can be supplied by the Jail garden. The weight of vegetables must be calculated after the stalks, skins, and refuse have been separated. The allowance of meat must be estimated without the bone. The allowance of salt may, in times of epidemic cholera, be increased by order of the Medical Officers.

334. Proper scales and weights must be used in every Jail, and must be tested once in every week by the Officer in charge of the Jail to see that they are correct, a record of the same being made in the Jailer's Order-Book, and reported to the Inspector-General of Jails in the Monthly returns.

335. The food shall be weighed daily before the Jailer, and occasionally in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer, to see that no fraud is practiced by the Jail subordinates, and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

336. It is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked; therefore, when cooked and ready for issue, it must, at least once in every week, be inspected, without previous notice, by the Officer in charge of the Jail and by the Medical Officer, to see that it is properly prepared. An entry of the result of this inspection must be made in their respective journals.

337. All food must be inspected daily by the Medical Officer, and any defect of quality noted by that Officer shall be reported at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail by the Jailer.

338. The food of Civil prisoners shall be purchased and issued by the Jailer, care being taken that no improper substances of any kind find their way into the Civil Jail, and that the allowance of the prisoners is expended, *bonâ fide*, in the purchase of wholesome articles of food.

339. All complaints of prisoners regarding the quantity, quality, or cooking of their rations are to be entered at once in his Order-Book by the Jailer, and brought to the notice of the Officer in charge of the Jail for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary, such orders being invariably in writing in the Jailer's Order-Book.

340. All criminal prisoners shall be divided into messes, not exceeding 30 members in each mess, and for each of the messes a cook of suitable caste is to be selected, so that no criminal prisoner may be exempt from messing on any plea of caste. The cook shall be selected from the well-behaved convicts who have committed the least serious crimes.

341. The cooks shall husk the dry grain and rice, peel and prepare the vegetables, and keep the cook-room clean and tidy in addition to cooking the food, which must be done with care and attention. Any breach of this rule shall subject the cooks to such punishment, as the Officer in charge of the Jail may, after due and proper enquiry, award.

Section XXVII.

Clothing and Bedding.

342. Civil prisoners, prisoners under trial, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, are permitted to wear their own clothing, to supply their own bedding, and to use their own drinking and cooking vessels.

343. In all cases requiring it, suitable clothing and bedding shall be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and extra clothing and blankets on a written requisition from the Medical Officer, shall be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm.

344. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall wear a Jail dress, and be furnished with Jail blankets, bedding, cooking, and drinking vessels, tin or earthen. The Jail dress shall be the same as regards distinctive colors for the 4 classes of criminal prisoners described in Rule 176 throughout the Presidency of Madras.

The bedding of prisoners shall consist of a blanket and a coir-mat. Every convict shall be supplied with two cotton cloths in the year. The cloth for male convicts shall be 3 yards in length and 1 yard in width. That for females shall be 6 yards in length and 1 yard in width.

In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, breeches similar to those worn by the laboring class of the country shall be issued instead of the cloth.

Every male convict laboring beyond the limits of the Jail shall also be furnished with a blanket hood of the pattern prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails.

Officers in charge of Jails can either serve out the cloths on the 1st of July, or, one at a time, on the 1st January and 1st July, as they may find most conducive to cleanliness. In all cases the old prison clothing must be returned, washed and put in store, for issue to prisoners for broken periods. The prison clothing is on no account to be given to prisoners released, nor is the old cloth to be sold, unless in the form of rags, torn small, for the paper factory.

345. Brass lotahs, being capable of being used as dangerous offensive weapons, are forbidden, and must be exchanged for tin pots, earthen chatties, or any other form of drinking vessel that is allowed by the rules of caste. No prisoner is to be compelled to use a vessel of a material that is forbidden by his caste.

On the requisition of the Medical Officer, the Officer in charge of the Jail may supply aged and weakly prisoners with such extra clothing as may be necessary.

The prisoners shall wash their own clothing at an appointed time at least once a week.

The prisoner's bedding and blanket and spare clothing shall be left in the wards or cells during the day-time.

346. The coir mat issued for bedding shall be 8 feet in length and 2½ feet in breadth, one end of which is to be rolled up to form a pillow.

347. When prisoners have to sleep on damp ground, each prisoner shall be allowed—on the requisition of the Medical Officer—a grass mat 6 feet in length by 2½ in breadth, in addition

to his bedding of coir mat. It is, however, of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it; this object must be secured by some method suited to the circumstances and locality, but which shall not provide facilities for offence and escape.

Section XXVIII.

Sanitary Arrangements.

Over-crowding.

The constant and serious attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer shall be directed to prevent the over-crowding of Jails. A greater number of prisoners than that prescribed for each ward and cell in a Jail shall not be admitted on any account.

368. In the event of a Jail being full, the Officer in charge shall accommodate either in huts or tents outside the Jail any other prisoners who may be sent, reporting the circumstances immediately to the Inspector General of Jails, and he shall give due and sufficient notice to the local Police Officer, who shall take measures for the safe custody of the prisoners.

369. It is not desirable that more than thirty-two prisoners should sleep in one ward. This rule shall be carried out, as far as practicable, in existing Jails.

370. An inscription, specifying the superficial area and cubical contents of each ward, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing—allowing not less than 54 square feet (9 + 6) of ground area, and not less than 648 cubic feet (9 + 6 × 12) of breathing space for each prisoner—shall be affixed to the door of every ward.

371. No increase in the height of a ward shall justify any diminution of the ground area, nor shall any emergency justify any reduction in the cubic space prescribed for each prisoner.

372. No separate cell, whose cubical contents is less than 1000 cubic feet, with a ground area of 75 square feet, shall be declared fit for separate or solitary confinement.

Ventilation.

373. The special attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer shall be paid to the ventilation of the sleeping wards to ensure a constant supply of fresh air, while an exit for the foul air shall also be provided.

374. In all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation in addition to roof ventilation.

375. As the condition of the atmosphere breathed by prisoners can only be judged of by visiting at all seasons the sleeping wards several hours after the inmates have been locked up, the Officer in charge of the Jail and the Medical Officer shall at uncertain intervals visit the Jail at night to satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the ventilating arrangements, and the results are to be recorded in their respective journals.

376. Every possible arrangement shall be made for the thorough ventilation of the sleeping wards and their contents during the day, as many hours of free ventilation are required to remove the organic matter which adheres to the walls and bed clothes, and which is but slowly oxydized. The bedding shall be hung up during the day-time so as to be freely exposed to currents of air and light.

Conservancy—Latrines and Urinals.

377. Drains of any description for sewage purposes within a Jail or its precincts are absolutely prohibited. The dry earth conservancy system, as detailed in the Report of the Madras Sanitary Commission, of which a copy will be furnished to every Officer in charge of a Jail, shall, as far as practicable be adopted in all Jails in substitution of any other system for disposing of the liquid sewage of Jails. The form of latrine adapted to the earth system, and to the local circumstances of each Jail, shall be prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails.

Night Privies.

378. Every sleeping ward shall be provided with three vessels, viz., a urinal, an earth-closet, and an earth-reservoir with wooden scoop.

379. The urinal, loosely filled with dry earth, is only to be used for the reception of urine. If urine appear on the surface in the morning, it is an indication of insufficiency of earth in the vessel. It is an essential condition for success that the earth should absorb all the urine.

380. The earth-closet is any suitable vessel containing a layer of dry earth into which the inmates of a sleeping ward or hospital can defœcate, a scoopful of earth from the earth-reservoir being immediately thrown over the recently voided excreta. Every prisoner is to be made to throw a sufficient quantity of dry earth over his excreta to cover the same.

381. To prevent nuisances around the urinal and earth-closet, a night-light is to be kept burning in their immediate neighbourhood. The places occupied by the urinal and earth-closet and a space of two feet round these vessels shall be thickly coated with coal tar.

382. At 3 o'clock P. M. the night-vessels shall be put in their proper places in every sleeping ward, and care shall be taken that they are placed on, and surrounded by, a thick layer of dry sifted earth, to protect the floor from being accidently soiled by excreta. If any effluvium remain after the removal of the night-vessels and the earth, it is a sure sign that there has not been a insufficiency of earth.

383. Immediately after the prisoners vacate the sleeping-wards in the morning, the vessels used as night-urinals and earth-closets shall be removed to the garden, and their contents disposed of in the manner prescribed for sewage generally, and the vessels themselves thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed with dry earth and exposed to the sun until replaced at 3 o'clock P. M. for night use when the urinals should be filled with dry sifted earth, and the earth closets furnished with a thick layer of it.

Water.

384. Great attention should be paid to secure purity in the water used by prisoners for drinking and culinary purposes. As purity of water is of extreme importance, it is absolutely necessary that the Officer in charge of the Jail be assured of the non-contamination of the water used. Unless the inmates of a Jail receive their rations of pure air and pure water, it is impossible that their ration of food—however liberal and varied the dietary—can maintain them in health.

385. It shall be one of the duties of the Medical Officer to examine and report on the amount and quality of the water supply, and also to indicate the sanitary precautions required in collecting, storing, and distributing it for use.

386. Disregard of cleanliness may result from an insufficient water supply, therefore, in addition to an abundance of pure drinking water, a copious supply of water is necessary to enable clothes to be thoroughly and frequently washed, and personal cleanliness facilitated, thus removing one important preventible source of disease. The noxious moisture, loaded with organic matter ready to enter into putrefaction, exhaled by the skin and lungs, is necessarily absorbed by the clothing and bedding, and if not removed, this noxious matter is re-absorbed into the body with deadly poisoning effect.

387. Malarious fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases arise from the use of impure drinking water, which is even a more powerful source of disease than impure air. An excess of the saline ingredients which appear to be innocuous in small quantities, may produce a marked disorder of the digestive organs, and through them of the system generally. The presence of a very small amount of putrescent matter is quite sufficient to produce the most pernicious results—when that matter is habitually introduced into the system. These results, on the one hand, manifest themselves in the production of certain disorders which appear distinctly traceable to the direct action of the poison so introduced; whilst on the other, they become apparent in the extraordinary augmentation of the liability to attacks of such zymotic diseases as may at the time be prevalent.

388. Of all the sources by which water becomes so impure as to become a source of disease, the most serious and dangerous is the soakage from cess-pools diffused widely, the sub-soil contaminating the wells—even a hundred yards distant—from which the water supply is obtained. As water kept in open vessels in an inhabited Barrack absorbs foul air, and becomes foul and unwholesome in consequence, it is absolutely necessary that there should be thorough ventilation to prevent each prisoner's supply for the requirements of the night becoming dangerously contaminated, and hence also the desirability of supplying fresh water to prisoners as late at night and as early in the morning as practicable whilst they are locked up.

It should be carefully remembered that the deeper the source from which water is derived the less liability there will be of its becoming contaminated by the infiltration of surface im-

purities, and it is in all cases desirable that Jail wells for the supply of drinking water should be sunk to a depth at which the true springs are reached, and that in the "steening" of the well all surface springs should be carefully excluded.

389. Well-water is to be preserved pure by the daily removal of decomposing matter; the prevention of stagnation—most easily and thoroughly effected by the daily withdrawal of large quantities of the water for irrigation—thus allowing a fresh supply to be obtained from the well-spring; by obviating the re-entrance of ablution water through chinks or fissures in the sides of the masonry shaft; and especially by preventing the percolation of sewage from cess-pools which should never be allowed within the Jail and its precincts.

390. The conservation of tanks for the supply of drinking and cooking water consists in keeping the collecting ground clean; in arresting the entrance of solid, organic impurities, as leaves, grass, &c.; in removing the vegetable scum which, when passing into a state of decay, is injurious; in preserving a sufficiency of the proper kinds of vegetable and animal life essential for the purification of the water in which organic matter exists in solution; in stopping their excavation at depths beyond which water-plants cannot rise from the bottom; in preventing the accumulation of filth and rank vegetation on their sides; in having the slimy sediment at the bottom annually removed; and above all, by preventing them being used for bathing or washing in. Bathing tanks should invariably be kept as far apart as possible from those for the supply of drinking water.

Section XXIX.

Rewards for well-conducted Convicts.

391. To encourage convicts—male and female—to a strict obedience to Jail discipline and to good conduct generally, those prisoners whose behaviour has been exemplary throughout and who have completed the prescribed term of labor of the first class, may be rewarded by employment in the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Jail, *viz* :—

I.—Convict Work-Overseer.

II.—Convict Warder.

392. That the position of these Convicts, Overseers and Warders may not be misunderstood either by themselves or others, the performance of their duties shall be counted as enforced labor of the second class, for which no gratuities of any kind shall be granted.

393. No Convict shall be employed in any subordinate office on the Jail establishment until after the expiry of the fixed term of labor of the first class.

394. The aggregate number of Convict Work-Overseers and Warders, shall never exceed ten per cent. of the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

395. The Work-Overseers and Warders, selected from among the prisoners, shall continue to wear their Jail dress, with the addition of a brass badge, on which shall be inscribed the grade of the wearer.

Convict Work-Overseers.

396. The duties of the Convict Work-Overseers shall be to aid the free Work Overseer:—

1*stly*.—In superintending the labor of the prisoners in the work-shops, in seeing that each prisoner performs his appointed task carefully, that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him.

2*ndly*.—In enforcing silence, order, and regularity in the workshops.

3*rdly*.—In seeing that the various implements for work are placed in safe custody and kept in proper order.

4*thly*.—In making over to the Jailer all work completed during the day in their respective workshops.

5*thly*.—In maintaining, as high a degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness, as circumstances will permit in the workshops.

397. The Convict Work-Overseers shall aid the free Work-Overseers in preserving discipline, and in bringing all breaches of discipline, short-work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners to the notice of the Jailer.

Convict Warders.

398. The duties of the Convict Warders shall be to aid the free Warders:—

1*stly*.—In taking charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and in superintending the prisoners in the wards and cook-room.

2*ndly*.—In maintaining order, and bringing to notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge.

3*rdly*.—In maintaining a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; in keeping the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; in seeing that the clothing and bedding are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

4*thly*.—In paying particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners, in seeing that the prisoners bathe as often and such hours as may be ordered, and in ascertaining that their heads are clean and free from vermin.

5*thly*.—In getting the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailer, and in brining to notice at once the absence of any prisoner.

6*thly*.—In examining the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing directly the prisoners have turned out, and in discovering any improper article therein.

7*thly*.—In bringing at once to notice any signs of illness among the prisoners, and in arranging for the prompt transfer to the hospital of any prisoner who complains of sickness.

8*thly*.—In trimming the lights in their respective wards, and in taking care that they are not removed, or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the wards.

Section XXX.

Books, Registers, Returns, and Accounts.

399. The undermentioned Books and Registers shall be kept, and Returns furnished, according to the Forms prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails.

I.—Books and Registers.

To be kept by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Journal.

To be kept by the Jailer, and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Letter Book.
2. Official Visitors' Book.
3. Visitors' Book.
4. Jail Officers' Appointment and History Book.
5. Jail Officers' Misconduct Book.

Civil Jail.

1. Jailer's Order Book.
2. Register of Admission into, and release from Civil Jail.
3. Civil Prisoners, Diet-money Register.

Criminal Jail—Under-trial Prisoners.

1. Jailer's Order Book.
2. Register of Prisoners detained under examination committed for trial and released.

Criminal Jail—Convicted Prisoners.

1. Jailer's Order Book.
2. Register of Criminal Prisoners admitted and released.
3. Release Diaries for Criminal Jail.
4. Register of Criminal Prisoners transferred.
5. Register of Escapes.
6. Register of Deaths.
7. Hospital Register.
8. Alphabetical Index.
9. Ward Register.
10. Labor Register.
11. Exemption from Labor Register.
12. Convalescent-gang Register.
13. Prisoners' Punishment Register.
14. Register of Cellular Imprisonment.
15. Prisoners' Property Book.
16. Re-committal Register.
17. Transfer and Transit Register.
18. Security Register.
19. Fine Register.

Statistical Abstract.

1. Sex and Age.
2. Caste.
3. Occupation prior to imprisonment.
4. District.
5. Crime.
6. Sentence.
7. Classification.
8. Sentencing authority.
9. Security.
10. Fine.
11. Duration of imprisonment.
12. Re-committal.
13. Pardons.
14. Health on admission and release.
15. Weight on admission and release.
16. Sickness.
17. Hospital Abstract Register.
18. Deaths.
19. Jail offences and punishment.
20. Escapes.
21. Education.
22. Under-trial Prisoners.
23. Civil Prisoners.
24. Establishment.

To be kept by the Medical Officer.

1. Journal.
2. Letter Book.
3. Hospital Register.
4. Abstract of Hospital Register.
5. Diet Roll.
6. Bazaar Medicines.
7. Prescription Book.
8. Case Book.
9. Return Book.
10. Cholera Register.
11. Convalescent-gang Register.

ACCOUNTS.

Jail.

1. Journal, or Day Book.
2. Ledger.
3. Cash Book.
4. Monthly Abstract.
5. Provision Stock Book.
6. Diet Roll.
7. Garden Account.
8. Clothing Stock Book.
9. Tool Stock Book.
10. Miscellaneous Stock Book.
11. Pay-list and Acquittance Roll.

Manufactory.

1. Order Book.
2. Journal, or Day Book.
3. Ledger.
4. Cash Book.
5. Monthly Abstract.
6. Raw Material Stock Book.
7. Manufactory Stock Book.
8. Manufactory Dead Stock Book.

II.—PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Quarterly.

1. Statistical Return of the Jail transactions.....
2. Return of Account transactions.....
3. Return of Manufactory transactions.....
4. Return of Building transactions.....
5. Return of prisoners released before expiry of sentence, transferred, or sent to Madras for transportation...

} By the Officer in charge of the Jail.

7. Medical History.....
8. Sanitary Report*.....

} By the Medical Officer.

Annual.

1. Budget Return.....
2. Annual Report for the Calendar year of all matters relating to Jail discipline.....
3. Annual Report for the Official year of all matters relating to Finance.....

} By the Officer in charge of the Jail.

4. Medical History and Sanitary Report.....
5. Returns of European and Bazaar Medicines expended.

} By the Medical Officer.

SECTION XXXI.

Rules for the guidance of Officers in charge of the Jails on the occurrence of epidemic diseases.

400. In many instances, epidemic disease has been introduced into Jails by newly arrived gangs of prisoners and by persons recently committed to Jail. These persons shall be carefully

* In case of outbreak or disease or any marked change in the general health of the prisoners, a special report will be forthwith submitted by the Medical Officer, through the Officer in charge of the Jail.

examined before they are admitted into the Jail; and by the Medical Officer daily, during ten days after admission, and attention shall be paid to their personal cleanliness and to the cleanliness of their clothes.

401. When prisoners arrive from other Jails, they shall, if unhealthy, be kept strictly apart from the other prisoners in the Jail, during a period of 10 days—and if any epidemic disorder be present among them, they shall not be allowed to enter the Jail, but be camped at a convenient distance from it, and be detained until reported healthy.

402. The Officer in charge of such prisoners on the march shall, 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 their destination.

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

404. When epidemic disease has attacked gangs of prisoners, they shall not be admitted into Jails until 14 days have elapsed since the last case has appeared, and only then if the prisoners are all healthy.

405. While encamped for these reasons, all the rules hereinafter set forth regarding camps shall be strictly observed both as regards selection of site and camp conservancy arrangements.

406. In the event of the epidemic disease being present in the vicinity of a Jail, care must be taken to prevent any communication taking place between the inmates of the Jail and the infected locality either directly or indirectly.

407. More than ordinary attention should be paid to all the usual conservancy arrangements of the Jail.

408. Such alterations in the Jail diet as may be calculated to guard prisoners from liability to the attacks of epidemic disease shall be adopted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

409. Fires of grass and green wood shall be lighted in the wards and yards daily so as to purify thoroughly the Jail.

410. The Hospital shall be white-washed, and especial care be taken that all Hospital arrangements to meet an out-break of epidemic disease are complete.

411. It is the duty of every Officer in charge of the Jail, in communication with the Civil authorities, and Superintendents of Police to have marked out suitable camping sites for the removal of prisoners on the occurrence of epidemic disease in the Jail.

412. It is of essential importance that these sites should be selected for every Jail, and that the selection of sites should not be delayed until the occurrence of epidemic disease.

413. Every Officer in charge of a Jail will make a Quarterly Return to the Inspector General of Jails, stating whether any change in the selection of sites for such camps has been rendered necessary from any cause soever.

414. The requirements of the site of such a camping ground are as follows:—

A. It should be easy of access and neither to windward or leeward of any Military Cantonment, Civil station or Native town, nor within a distance of two miles of such place.

B. It should not be on the great lines of communication, or thoroughfares, or villages.

C. The ground should be high with natural facilities for drainage.

D. There should be a good supply, if possible, of drinking water.

E. Rank vegetation is objectionable, and experience has shown that thick topes of trees should be avoided.

F. The distance of the camping ground from the Jail must depend on local circumstances, but as a rule two or three miles will probably suffice.

G. The site should be selected with special reference to its state during the rains.

H. The camping ground should be measured, and the number of prisoners with their guards which it is capable of accommodating recorded.

415. The diseases which in Jails have a tendency to assume an epidemic character, are—

Cholera.
Small-pox.
Fever.
Jail Diarrhœa.

416. To remove doubts which have arisen as to when cholera shall be considered to have assumed an epidemic tendency, the following rule is prescribed for the observance of the Medical

Officer in charge of the Jail, with whom rests the responsibility of declaring that any of the four diseases mentioned above has assumed such a degree of epidemic intensity as to render the removal of prisoners necessary.

417. "*If within one week* after the first case of cholera has shown itself in a Jail, three or more cases occur, it shall be considered that the disease has assumed an epidemic form."

418. In respect of small-pox, fever and diarrhœa, the Medical Officer shall, in consultation with the Officer in charge of the Jail, determine whether only the prisoners attacked should be removed from the Jail or whether it is necessary to move the whole of the prisoners.

419. In the case of epidemic cholera, the whole body of prisoners will, as a general rule, be removed into the camp provided for the outbreak of epidemic disease in the Jail, and be located in tents or in temporary huts erected for that purpose. Notice will be given to the District Police Officer to enable him to make the requisite arrangements for safe custody.

420. It may happen that an epidemic disease occurs during the height of the monsoon, in which case it will be for the Medical Officer to exercise a discretion as to the removal of prisoners.

421. The Officer in charge of a Jail at a station at which there is a Camp Equipage Depôt shall indent on such Depôt for a supply of the tents necessary for the accommodation of prisoners to be moved into camp.

422. In like manner, Officers in charge of Jails accessible by Railway will indent by telegraph on the nearest Camp Equipage Depot for a supply of the tents required.

423. Provision will be made for supplying tents to Jails, not within easy reach of a camp Equipage Depot, unless from local circumstances huts can be easily and quickly constructed so as to supply this accommodation for prisoners instead of tents.

424. Where epidemic disease has broken out in a Jail, and it may not be considered desirable to remove the prisoners into camp, the following precautions will be observed in the Jail during the prevalence of the disease :—

I.—Cholera and Jail Diarrhœa.

1. The prisoners shall be organized in small gangs for exercise beyond the Jail walls.
2. Work in factories shall be relaxed, but not entirely discontinued.
3. The most scrupulous attention shall be paid to the state of the privies.
4. Disinfecting and deodorizing agents shall be freely used, such as MacDougall's powder, charcoal, wood-ashes, coal tar and earth, and every precaution connected with "dry earth conservancy" shall be most carefully and continuously enforced.
5. If soiled, the cell-floors shall be re-made, the walls shall be scoured with a stiff broom, removing from their surface, and down from the roof every particle of dust or animal matter.
6. A wood fire shall be burned in each cell, the doors and windows being temporarily closed.
7. Special attention shall be paid to the boiling and subsequent filtration of all drinking water.
8. A portion of the Jail establishment shall be organized as a guard for night work; this guard should go round frequently to the cells, wards, &c., to ascertain if any prisoner has been taken ill, and to remove him to the hospital at once.
9. All over-crowding must be strictly avoided not only in the hospital but in every cell and ward. It will be necessary to remove from the hospital all cases other than cholera and locate them in cells or a factory shed should there be no other accommodation.
10. During the prevalence of cholera and Jail diarrhœa, slight cases of colic or ordinary diarrhœa must be treated separately. They shall not be admitted into hospital until the characteristic symptoms of cholera and Jail diarrhœa have appeared.
11. The hospital floors shall be thickly sprinkled with powdered charcoal, wood-ashes, and earth; the dejecta shall be immediately removed, and the wood-ashes and earth swept up and removed when any portion becomes soiled by the discharges.
12. The charcoal nets in the hospital shall be increased in number, and the charcoal more frequently re-placed than under ordinary circumstances.

N. B.—The same rules apply to the sleeping cells or wards.

13. The alvine discharges on being removed from the hospital shall be collected outside in an iron pan, with a suitable cover, into which a quantity of MacDougall's disinfecting powder has been thrown, they shall, as frequently as possible, be carried off to the garden trench, which shall on each occasion be covered over with six inches of earth.
14. The hospital latrines demand the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness.
15. The utmost attention to personal cleanliness shall be enforced in the case of every prisoner; small bathing and washing gangs, to be frequently relieved, shall be organized for this purpose.
16. The hospital clothing, or clothes and bedding used by patients, shall invariably be burnt.
17. It frequently happens that the hospital passage gets saturated with choleraic discharges. A layer of fine sand and ashes, a couple of inches thick, should be spared along the passage. This ought to be swept up and removed as often as any portion gets soaked, and fresh sand or ashes strewed in its place. The trench for the reception of the hospital filth need not be far removed; all that is required is, that the excreta should be constantly covered with sifted earth.
18. The water in which the prisoners have bathed or washed their clothes shall not be allowed to be thrown within the Jail walls.
19. Wood fires shall, under due precautionary measures, be kept burning to the windward and within the Jail enclosure night and day on the occurrence of any epidemic, in cases where it may not be practicable to remove the prisoners either into another building or into tents.
20. Attention shall be paid to the diet which should be modified in such a manner as the Medical Officer in charge may consider desirable.

II.—Fever and Small Pox.

21. The sanitary measures already laid down will readily recommend themselves for adoption in this form of epidemic disease in Jails.
22. Instead, however, of collecting, as in cholera, all cases in hospital, they should be segregated whenever separate buildings are available.
23. Most scrupulous attention must be paid to all conservancy arrangements within the Jail. To ensure this, most constant attention is required by the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail.

III.—Jail Camps.

24. When prisoners are moved into camp dry straw should be procured for the prisoners to sleep on, and cots for the sick.
25. In camp there should be two detached hospitals, one for the treatment of miscellaneous cases, and the other for the treatment of epidemic cases. These should be to the leeward of and some distance from the camp.
26. Careful attention should be paid to the conservancy of the camp, and the trenches should be dug every day to the leeward of the position. To these trenches the prisoners and all connected with the camp should be made to go for the purposes of nature. These trenches should be covered over with earth every evening.
27. If the disease continues in frequency and virulence for three or four days after the removal of the prisoners, it will be advisable to shift the camping ground.

Fort Saint George,
22nd December 1865.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 13*th January* 1857.

THE following Notification by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

No. 47.

Fort William, Home Department, the 10*th January* 1857.

JUDICIAL.

Notification.—In order to give effect to the provisions of Section VI, Act No. XXIV of 1855, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby directs that, until further orders, every person who under that Act may by any Court in the Presidency of Fort Saint George be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude shall, during the time of the sentence or order, be confined in the prison known as the Madras Penitentiary, and that every person who in like manner may, by any Court, within any other part of the territories in the possession, and under the Government of the East India Company, be sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude, shall be confined in the prison or place of confinement in which such person would have been confined, if, instead of being sentenced or ordered to be kept in penal servitude, he had been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Secy. to the Government of India.

(By Order.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 891.

Fort William, the 17th February 1862.

Notification.—Under the provisions of Section VI of Act XXIV of 1855, the Governor-General in Council directs that Ootacamund on the Nilgiri Hills shall be a place of imprisonment in which prisoners sentenced or ordered under Act XXIV of 1855 to be kept in penal servitude may be confined during the term of the sentence or order.

(Signed) W. GREY,
Secy. to the Government of India.

RULES

FOR THE

SUPERINTENDENCE AND MANAGEMENT OF JAILS

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

SECTION I.

The Inspector-General of Jails.

THE Inspector-General of Jails is appointed, and his duties will, from time to time, be regulated, by the Government.

2. The general control and superintendence of Jails are vested in him, and all Jail Officers are required to obey the orders issued by him in all matters relating to the internal economy, discipline, and management of Jails.

3. He shall make himself acquainted with all Acts of the Supreme and Local Legislatures relating to Jails, Jail management, and Jail discipline. He shall likewise acquaint himself with the Jail rules, which from time to time may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, and satisfy himself that they are strictly enforced.

4. He shall exercise full and sole control over all expenditure in Jails, submitting annually to the Government a Budget of the amount of funds necessary for their maintenance in such manner and at such times as may be required.

5. All monthly and other bills for Jail expenses of every description shall be submitted to, and audited by him, with the exception of such charges for public works as are regulated by the Public Works Department.

6. He has authority to sanction any item of expenditure for which provision has been made in the Budget to an amount not exceeding five hundred Rupees for every such item. He shall regulate the accounts of all contingent charges which may be incurred without reference to any superior authority, by such restrictions as it may, from time to time, appear to him to be necessary to impose.

7. He shall determine on any contracts which he may deem requisite. No contract shall be valid to which his sanction has not been obtained.

8. He may require any person employed in the Jail to give due security for the proper performance of his duties, in such sums, with such collateral securities, and in such form, as the Government shall direct.

9. He shall personally inspect every Jail in his Circle of Superintendence at the following intervals of time and oftener if necessary:

Jails in which Europeans or Americans are kept in penal servitude, at least once in three months.

Central Jails at least once in every year.

All other Jails at least once in every two years. He shall, during his visitation of Jails, inspect and countersign all journals, registers, and books of every department of each Jail, and shall read the minutes, remarks, and other records of the Officers in charge of Jails, as well as the journals and records of the Medical Officers relating to occurrences since his last visit.

10. He shall personally inspect every prisoner in confinement, enquire into all complaints and applications the prisoners may have to make, and shall determine all such as relate to Jail discipline and do not require to be disposed of by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge according to law.

11. No Jailor shall be appointed or dismissed without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails. He may direct the suspension or dismissal of any Jailor or other subordinate Jail Officer for dishonesty, inefficiency, or misconduct of any kind disqualifying him for his office.

12. He is also empowered to remove any Jailor or other subordinate Jail Officer from one Jail to another, should he deem such removal to be required.

13. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall at once report to the Inspector-General of Jails, in the forms prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails, the escape or re-apprehension of any prisoner.

14. The transfer or disposal of prisoners for purposes of health, discipline, punishment, or employment in particular offices, shall be regulated by the Inspector-General of Jails with the sanction, and under the orders of the Government.

15. All conditional releases requiring confirmation by the Government, shall be submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails with his opinion thereon, and all other recommendations for the release of prisoners suffering under incurable bodily infirmities, or who are on any other ground deemed fit subjects for a mitigation of their sentences, shall, at the discretion of the Inspector-General, be submitted to Government by that Officer.

16. The Inspector-General of Jails shall regulate the transportation of prisoners sentenced to transportation, submitting a quarterly return of his proceedings.

17. The Inspector-General of Jails shall require from every Officer in charge of a Jail a monthly return in prescribed form showing the number of persons detained in the Jail—their disposal—the number admitted, discharged by expiry of sentence or otherwise, transferred, escaped, or dead—their distribution in wards and hospital—their classification, with particulars regarding all new admissions—their crimes, sentences, previous convictions, age, sex, place of birth, religion or caste, occupation prior to imprisonment, and state of education—their state of health on admission—the dietary—the sanitary condition of the Jail generally—the sickness and mortality in the Jail during the month—the amount and value of work performed by the prisoners—the means used for their reformation—the number of Jail offences, and how punished—the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures—and the number released previous to expiry of sentence, with mention of the crimes they have committed, and the amount of punishment they have undergone.

18. He shall submit to the Government annually, as soon after the 30th April as possible, a detailed report of the year in regard to the admission and disposal of prisoners—the system, discipline, and accommodation of each Jail—the number of prisoners admitted and disposed of according to their age, sex, place of birth, trade or occupation, crime and punishment—the numbers of re-committals in the respective Jails—the dietary and state of health, with the rate of sickness and mortality of prisoners—the number of cases of suicide and insanity—the amount and value of work performed by prisoners—and the means used for their reformation by instruction, teaching of trades, and other industrial occupations, and the results of such measures—the cost of the Jails—number of Jail offences, and how punished—the escapes, attempts to escape, and re-captures—the number of prisoners released prior to expiry of sentence, in relation to the crimes they have committed, and the punishment they have undergone, together with a general review of the working of the department during the year.

19. To this report he shall append a brief record of each Jail separately, detailing the results of his inspections, the conduct of the Jail subordinates, guards, and prisoners, the disposal of the prisoners confined during the year, their cost, classification, solitary confinement, education, labour, and its results, and the state of the Jail garden; and a sanitary record including all particulars relating to the general health of prisoners. The detailed tabular statements from which the above-mentioned particulars are obtained shall also be appended.

20. All particulars connected with Jail discipline, vital and criminal statistics, inspections, and such like matters, shall be for the calendar year. All financial statements shall be for the official year ending on the 30th of April.

21. The Inspector-General of Jails shall submit to the Government special visitation reports of such of the Jails as are not in a creditable state, with the explanation of the Officer in charge. When the Jail is in good order no separate report need be submitted, but a brief record of all inspections shall be contained in the annual report of each Jail.

22. The Inspector-General of Jails shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of every Prison in his jurisdiction.

23. The Inspector-General of Jails shall be ex-officio visitor of all Lunatic Asylums in his jurisdiction

SECTION II.

Official Visitors of Jails.

24. Sessions Judges, and Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, shall be ex-officio visitors of the Jails in their several jurisdictions.

25. The ex-officio visitors and such other visitors as the Government may appoint shall, when present, at a Jail station ~~shall~~ visit this Jail at least once in every month, and oftener if necessary. Ex-officio visitors when on circuit shall visit the other Jails in their respective jurisdictions.

26. The ex-officio visitors shall call for all books, papers, and records of every department of the Jail; shall visit every ward, yard, and cell; shall see every prisoner in confinement at the time of their visit, and shall carefully ascertain that all orders issued for the instruction and guidance of the Officer in charge of the Jail have been carried into effect.

27. They shall enter in the Official Visitors' Book a record of every such visit, and a copy of this record shall be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails for the issue of such orders as may be necessary.

SECTION III.

The Officer in charge of the Jail.

28. In the Central Jails shall be confined all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding twelve months. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding six months may also be confined in such Jails; but no Central Jail shall contain more than one thousand criminals.

29. The charge of Central Jails shall be assigned to Officers specially selected and appointed by Government, who shall be styled Superintendents of Central Jails. The Superintendent of every Central Jail shall have the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Jail or Jails in his jurisdiction.

30. The charge of District Jails shall be assigned to Officers specially selected and appointed by the Government, who shall be styled Superintendents of District Jails.

31. In Taluk Lock-ups and Subsidiary Jails shall be confined all persons committed to custody pending trial or preliminary investigation before the Magistrate in charge of the Division of a District, and all criminal prisoners sentenced to less than thirty days' imprisonment. All other prisoners shall be transferred to the District Jails. The charge of Subsidiary Jails shall be assigned to the Magistrate in charge of a Division, in immediate subordination to the Magistrate of the District. Provided that in special cases the Magistrate shall have power to direct that the persons above described shall be kept in the District Jail, and provided that no convicted prisoner shall be confined for more than 14 days in a Subsidiary Jail if there is a District Jail within a distance of 20 miles from the Magistrate by whom such sentence of imprisonment has been passed.

32. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall appoint persons to all subordinate offices of the criminal or civil Jail, and may remove such persons for misconduct, incapacity, or other sufficient cause, subject, in the case of the Jailor, to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails.

33. An appeal from an order of dismissal passed by the Officer in charge of a Jail shall lie to the Inspector-General of Jails.

34. The executive management of the Jail in all matters relating to internal economy, discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment, and control generally, shall be vested in the Officer in charge of the Jail, subject to the orders and authority of the Inspector-General of Jails, and in accordance with these rules.

35. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to keep a record of all cases of punishments inflicted by him in conformity with the rules for the enforcement of discipline in Jails.

36. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall correspond on all matters connected with his Jail not of a strictly judicial character, with and through the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom he shall submit monthly a return of all departments of the Jail, under his charge in the forms prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails, and bills of all expenditure, with proper vouchers, for audit. He shall report, from time to time as they occur, all escapes and re-captures, and all outbreaks of epidemic disease, with the measures taken to arrest their progress. He shall submit, in the form required, returns of all prisoners sentenced to transportation, and of all prisoners whose sentences require their transfer to Central Jails. He shall, once in every quarter, inspect all stock and other property of the Government in his charge, and submit a report of the same to the Inspector-General of Jails. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall be held responsible for all Jail property and for all monies and stores received at the Jail.

37. He shall have power, in the manner hereinafter provided in Rule , conditionally to release, on account of grievous bodily infirmity, prisoners, the unexpired portion of whose sentence does not exceed six months. A special report of every such release shall be promptly communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails for incorporation in his quarterly statement, and for submission to the Government for confirmation.

38. It shall be the duty of the Officer in charge of the Jail to remove prisoners on the occurrence of epidemics or contagious diseases, duly certified by the Medical Officer to be of a nature requiring such removal, into tents, huts, or other buildings in the most healthy spot available within a reasonable distance from the Jail.

39. All recommendations for the release of prisoners before expiry of sentence for signal acts of good conduct, or for any other cause not specified in Rule 290 , shall be submitted, through the Inspector-General of Jails, for the orders of the Government.

40. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall, as far as possible, transact all business connected with the Jail under his charge within the Jail precincts. He shall not, except in cases of necessity, require the attendance of the Jailor beyond the Jail limits.

41. No stranger shall be permitted to visit a Jail for any purpose whatever without a written order signed by the Officer in charge, or unless accompanied by an Official Visitor or the Officer in charge of the Jail.

Section IV.

The Medical Officer.

42. The duty of the Medical Officer of a Jail embraces the consideration of every matter connected with the health of the prisoners, their treatment in hospital when sick, the regulation of their diet, clothing, work, and punishments so far as they are concerned in the maintenance of their health; and, in general, every thing connected with the hygiene of the Jail and its inmates. The Medical Officer shall, except as regards the medical treatment of the sick in Jail, act in immediate subordination to the Officer in charge of the Jail, and subject to the general control of the Inspector-General of Jails.

43. The Medical Officer shall make himself thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the Jail to which he is attached, and its various details.

44. He shall visit every part of the Jail once at least in every week, and daily in times of great sickness, or when epidemic disease exists in the district or station, and shall enter in his journal the results of such inspection, recording any want of cleanliness, drainage, warmth, or ventilation, any bad quality of the provisions, any insufficiency of clothing or bedding, or any other cause which may affect the health of the prisoners. He shall ascertain that the water is pure and wholesome, and that there is an abundant supply for drinking, cooking, and washing. He shall especially note all defects of drains, privies, and the conservancy arrangements generally of the Jail. Twice at least in each week he shall see every prisoner—whether criminal, civil, or awaiting trial. In case of epidemic visitations, and during sickly seasons, the daily inspection of all the prisoners by the Medical Officer is obligatory. The result of all his examinations is always to be recorded in an easy form for reference and inspection.

45. The Superintendent and Medical Officer shall meet at the Jail not seldomer than once a week, and shall inspect the Jail together.

46. These inspections shall take place on any day but Sunday.

47. He shall keep a journal, in which he shall enter the date of every visit, with any observations which he may deem it necessary to record in connection with the performance of his duty. This journal is to be kept in the Jail for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors, and the Inspector-General of Jails. After each visit of the Medical Officer his journal shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Jail for the immediate issue of such orders as that Officer may find it necessary to pass.

48. The Medical Officer shall personally examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival at the Jail, or, at latest, on the following morning. He shall record, in the "Register of Admissions," the age, state of health on admission, and weight of each prisoner, and any disease of importance to which such prisoner may have been subject. He shall likewise indicate his opinion as to the class of labour on which the prisoner may, with special reference to his state of health on admission, be employed. He shall also record in the "Register of Discharge" the prisoner's state of health and his weight on discharge. The number of every prisoner in these and all other Registers and records whatsoever shall correspond with his Jail "*General register number*," so as, in all fatal cases, to render it easy to trace the history, crime, and all particulars connected with the deceased which it may become necessary to know or refer to for statistical or other purposes.

49. In order to insure the accuracy of Descriptive Rolls of prisoners, and the entry therein of none but durable marks, the Medical Officer shall, not later than his first inspection after the admission of any prisoner, test the correctness of the roll, which shall be made, on admission, by the Jailor, with the assistance of the Medical subordinate, by personal examination.

50. All prisoners received into the Jail, whether under sentence, or detained on requisition of security, or committed for trial, shall be vaccinated on admission, without reference to their wishes.

51. Prisoners under sentence of transportation shall be vaccinated at the Depôt to which they are transferred for embarkation, whether they have been previously vaccinated or not.

52. A register shall be kept by the Medical Officer in every case of vaccination, showing the success, or otherwise, of the operation. When not successful, and when the failure is not attributable to immunity arising from previous vaccination, or from the patient having had small-pox, the operation shall be repeated at the proper season. All attempts to evade the operation of the vaccine virus shall be discouraged, and brought to the notice of the Superintendent for punishment, and, if it is thought desirable, the labor and diet of prisoners under its influence shall be regulated so as to act as an inducement to favor the action of the virus.

53. In the event of a prisoner's death, the Medical Officer shall record in appropriate columns in the "Register of Deaths" the disease, with a brief abstract of its leading characteristics; a brief abstract of the treatment; the appearances observed at the *post-mortem* examination, which, when practicable, must be made in every case; and any remarks which he may deem it necessary to offer on the general or particular characters, causes, or other circumstances connected with the particular case or class of cases, if the death be due to endemic or epidemic causes. When severe epidemics prevail, and the fatal cases are so numerous as to render it impracticable to keep detailed records, a few well-marked cases should be selected for record and *post-mortem* examination, in order that the general and specific characters of the visitations may be known and recorded. A copy of the "Register of Deaths" shall be prepared in the Jail office and transmitted monthly by the Officer in charge of the Jail, along with the other monthly returns, to the Inspector-General of Jails. So much of the copy as was originally recorded by the Medical Officer shall be compared and signed by him. The copy of the "Register of Deaths" should be accompanied by a Memorandum by the Medical Officer containing any remarks he may wish to offer.

54. The Medical Officer shall keep a special record of all cases of cholera, whether sporadic or epidemic, according to the form of register supplied. A copy of this also shall, at the end of every month, be transmitted to the Inspector-General of Jails.

55. The Medical Officer shall at all seasons of the year, as soon after sunrise as possible, see all the prisoners who are sick or in hospital. The treatment of the sick in Jail hospitals is the personal duty of the Medical Officer, not to be delegated by him, under any circumstances, to a native subordinate. He shall also examine all prisoners who complain of illness, and admit those who require it into hospital. In the cases of those prisoners who merely need the application of simple dressings, as in abrasions from fetters, or other treatment, such as does not render it necessary to send them to hospital, they may be placed by the Medical Officer in the 'convalescent gang,' therein to have such variation of diet or work as he may consider it necessary to recommend. These recommendations shall be carried into immediate effect by the Jailor, the Medical Officer's journal being daily submitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail for his information and orders. When great sickness prevails, or the severity of cases actually under treatment requires it, the Medical Officer shall visit the Jail as many times daily as may be necessary for the due and efficient performance of his duties.

56. He shall daily visit all prisoners in separate or solitary confinement.

57. He shall keep a regular hospital Case-Book, in which are to be entered, day by day, an account of the state of every sick prisoner, the name of his disease, and details of the treatment prescribed and diet ordered for such prisoner. It shall not be necessary to keep detailed records of trifling cases, but the leading particulars connected with all severe and fatal cases should be invariably recorded.

58. The attention of the Medical Officer shall be directed to the scale of diet on which each prisoner is placed, and he shall have a discretionary power to recommend the increase, diminution, or change of food required by the constitution, and the state of health of any particular prisoner who may have been placed in the 'convalescent gang,' in which shall be included *convalescents*, the *infirm*, the *aged*, and the *very young*. The Medical Officer is frequently to examine the food provided for the prisoners, in order to see that it is of proper quality and properly cooked.

59. If the Medical Officer has recommended a temporary change in the Jail dietary, or in the diet of an individual prisoner, he shall take care that such exceptional diet is continued no longer than is necessary.

60. If it shall appear to the Superintendent that undue indulgence is given to prisoners, or that an exceptional diet is continued longer than necessary, he shall call on the Medical Officer to state his reasons for the course, and if he is not satisfied, he shall refer the case for the orders of the Inspector General of Jails.

61. Articles required for the use of the sick shall, ordinarily, be supplied by the Jail supply contractor, but the Medical Officer, in communication with the Superintendent, may, if he think it necessary for obtaining provisions, &c., of good quality, adopt other methods of procuring supplies.

62. The Medical Officer should frequently satisfy himself that adequate arrangements are made, in due season, for the plentiful supply throughout the year of fresh vegetables, condiments, and anti-scorbutic fruits from the Jail garden.

63. He shall give written directions for separating prisoners having infectious complaints, or suspected thereof, and for cleansing, disinfecting, or destroying any infected apparel or bedding, and shall satisfy himself that such directions are carried into effect. He shall examine every prisoner about to be removed to any other place of confinement, and report as to his being free from malignant, contagious, infectious, or other disease, and as to his being in a fit state to be removed.

64. When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the removal of a prisoner-patient is absolutely necessary, and is likely to lead to his recovery, he will submit a brief statement of the case to the Superintendent, and point out the Jail to which he considers a transfer desirable. The

Superintendent will arrange for the removal, and give orders, under the advice of the Medical Officer, for proper provision for the wants of the prisoner by the way, and his protection from undue exposure.

65. Prisoners banished under judicial sentence, or removed on special grounds, by order of the Inspector-General of Jails, will not be sent back to the place whence they have been banished, or transferred, even on medical grounds, without the special sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails previously obtained.

66. Every prisoner transferred from any Jail on whatever grounds, will be examined by the Medical Officer, who will certify his fitness, or otherwise, for the journey in writing to the Superintendent. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that extra diet or clothing should be allowed, he will advise the Superintendent to that effect. He will also, if he see fit, supply medicines with instructions for their use, to the Warder in charge of transferred prisoners.

67. The dietary of the Jail will be regulated by the Inspector-General of Jails. The Superintendent may, upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, make temporary change of diet during the prevalence of epidemic disease. The Medical Officer may also, at his discretion, prescribe change of diet for individual prisoners, on medical grounds, recording each case, and its reasons, for the information of the Superintendent. The diet of patients in the Jail Hospital will be entirely under the Medical Officer's control.

68. No prisoner is to be discharged from Jail on the expiry of his sentence if labouring under any acute or dangerous disease, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge be safe, unless such prisoner shall require to be so discharged.

69. No prisoner is to undergo corporal punishment, except in cases of great emergency, until he is examined by the Medical Officer, and certified by him to be in a fit state to receive such punishment.

70. Within one week after the termination of each month the Medical Officer is to submit to the Officer in charge of the Jail for his counter-signature and remarks, and immediate transmission to the Inspector-General of Jails, a complete monthly return of sickness and mortality in the Jail under his charge. Officers in charge of Jails are required to report every instance in which this rule is not strictly complied with. These returns are to be drawn up in the form prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails and are to embrace every circumstance of interest or importance connected with the health of the prisoners during the month.

71. The annual returns of sickness and mortality in Jails will be prepared from the monthly returns by the Inspector-General of Jails and will be appended to his general report.

72. The Medical Officer shall place on record in his journal every recommendation made by him in connection with the Jail, each entry being serially numbered to facilitate reference.

73. The Medical Officer is required to produce and submit to the Inspector-General of Jails every record and register connected with the departments under his special charge when that Officer visits the Jail.

74. The records to be kept by the Medical Officer are the following :—

Medical Officer's Journal.

Case-Book.

Special Register of cholera cases.

The monthly Returns of sickness and mortality.

75. The Jails and Jail Hospital shall be subject to the inspection of the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals.

76. The Inspecting Medical Officers, in their visits, will see that these rules are strictly observed, and that the returns required are regularly furnished, and will enter in the Inspection Register of the Jail a record of each visit, with its results. A copy of this record shall immediately be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary in all matters not relating immediately to the professional treatment of the sick.

Section V.

The Jailor.

77. The Jailor shall be appointed by the Officer in charge of the Jail and shall be suspended or removed by the same Officer for misconduct, inefficiency, or on any other sufficient ground, subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Jails, to whom all such appointments, suspensions, and removals shall be immediately reported for final orders.

78. The Jailor shall be under the immediate orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall obey all orders given to him by that Officer, to whom he shall submit a daily report of every department of the Jail under his charge.

79. The Jailor shall enter in his Order-Book all recommendations of the Medical Officer and submit them for the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail, but all the emergent written recommendations of the Medical Officer are to be carried out forthwith by the Jailor.

80. The Jailor shall reside at the Jail in the quarters provided for him, or in any convenient place immediately adjoining it which may be approved by the Officer in charge of the Jail. He shall never quit his post without the leave of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall on no account be absent from his quarters at night. In the case of leave being granted to the Jailor the Officer in charge of the Jail shall direct the Jailor to make over charge to the senior subordinate Jail Officer.

81. The Jailor shall not be concerned or engaged in any other occupation whether gainful or honorary, than that prescribed to him as Jailor. He shall not sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any articles to any prisoner, nor shall he, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail.

82. His emoluments shall be strictly confined to his salary, and to the percentage on the net profits realized on Jail manufactures allowed by the Government.

83. He shall visit every ward and yard, and see every prisoner and inspect every cell once at least in every twenty-four hours.

84. He shall keep an "Order-Book," in which he shall record all punishments inflicted by the Officer in charge of the Jail, or by any other competent authority, the nature and time of such punishments, all recommendations made by the Medical Officer, and all other occurrences of importance within the Jail in such manner as may be directed. This Order-Book shall be laid daily before the Officer in charge of the Jail for his signature and for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary.

85. The Jailor shall carry into effect all orders regarding the labour of the prisoners, shall regulate the task and other work of the Jail, and shall record the result of each day's work in his Order-Book. He shall see that every labouring prisoner performs his allotted task, and that he is employed as many hours daily as may be directed by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

86. He shall also see that every prisoner has his fair share of work in the open air to counteract the scorbutic tendency of sedentary employment.

87. He shall also see that the regulations for the instruction of prisoners are strictly observed.

88. No prisoner shall be put in irons by the Jailor, except in cases of urgent and absolute necessity. The particulars of every such case shall be forthwith entered in the Jailor's Order-Book and immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The further continuance of the prisoner in irons shall be regulated by the written order of the Officer above-mentioned.

89. The Jailor shall see the rations weighed and served out, to the cooks. He shall likewise take care that the food is properly cooked, served at the proper hour to the several messes, which shall be regulated by him subject to the orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. He shall daily see that the scales and weights are corrected and in good order, and that the proper quantity of food, as laid down in the regulations on the subject, is issued.

90. The Jailor shall have charge of the Jail garden, and be responsible under the instructions of the Officer in charge of the Jail for timely measures being taken to insure a regular and plentiful supply of good fresh vegetables throughout the year.

91. He shall be responsible for the strict observance of the regulations regarding the admission of friends and the correspondence of the prisoners, and shall be careful that no forbidden indulgences find admission into the Jail, and that no unauthorized correspondence is taken in or out.

92. He shall see that the prisoners are cleanly in their persons and clothes; that they have the regulated amount of clothing and no more; that their clothing and bedding are properly aired every morning, and folded and arranged in the place assigned to each prisoner.

93. He shall at once remove all tobacco, opium, and other forbidden articles found in the possession of prisoners, and shall report those in whose possession they are found to the Officer in charge of the Jail, for punishment.

94. He shall occasionally, at uncertain times, but at least once in each week, thoroughly examine every prisoner, all clothing and bedding, and every part of the Jail to prevent the concealment of forbidden articles.

95. The Jailor shall personally superintend the admission of every prisoner; shall see that the proper warrants or other documents necessary for his detention are with him; shall take from him all money, weapons, opium, tobacco, or other forbidden articles found in his possession, as well as all clothing, metal vessels or other necessaries not required for his immediate use.

96. All money, clothing, metal vessels, and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a special register that shall be provided for the purpose. They shall be carefully

kept for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject, as may be directed in writing by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

97. The Jailor shall not himself smoke, nor permit any other subordinate Officer of the Jail to smoke in any part of the Jail, at any time, whether on duty or otherwise except in the quarters or private residences of the subordinate Officers when off duty. This rule applies also to all guards, whether on duty or otherwise.

98. The Jailor shall accompany all Inspecting Officers and Official Visitors in their visits; and shall also be in attendance on all Officers of Police above and including the rank of Assistant District Superintendent in their official rounds.

99. He shall be present at the opening of the wards and mustering of the prisoners in the morning of each day, and shall likewise be present at the locking up at night; shall see that every prisoner is present, and after locking up shall hand over the keys to the Officer of the guard on duty for the night.

100. The wards shall be opened at day-break and closed at sunset throughout the year. They shall be thoroughly cleansed and purified the moment the prisoners turn out in the morning, at which time also the latrines, urinals, yards, cells, and all other parts of the Jail shall be swept and cleansed.

101. The Jailor shall see that none of the drains are used for purposes of sewage, or for any other purpose than the carrying off of surface drainage. Any prisoner, guard, or other person found polluting the drains shall at once be reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail for such punishment as he may deem necessary.

102. The Jailor shall also cause all accumulation of refuse matters, stagnant water, collections of rubbish, or other sources of impurity to be at once removed.

103. He shall accompany the Medical Officer in his inspection of the Jail and shall carry out at once any written emergent recommendation he may receive from that Officer regarding sanitary arrangements, entering all such orders in his Order-Book for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

104. The Jailor must perform his duties with firmness, temper, humanity, and strict impartiality, abstain from all irritating language, and never strike or lay hands on a prisoner, except in self-defence or to prevent escape or personal injury to another person.

105. The Jailor must impress upon his subordinates the necessity of maintaining a calm demeanour with the prisoners, and of carefully guarding against irritability, whatever provocation they may receive. He must see that they never argue with prisoners, nor threaten them with punishment, nor strike them, except in self-defence or to prevent escape or personal injury to another person; that they never address violent or unbecoming language to them; that they never call them improper names, nor taunt them by any allusions to their situation or previous character; and that they indulge in no terms of abuse of any description. Prisoners are to be addressed by their proper names or numbers only.

106. The Jailor must impress upon his subordinates that they must avoid all wrangling or altercation with each other, and must cordially co-operate in support of the general discipline and good order of the Jail. In all cases of dispute between subordinate Officers, as to any matter connected with their duties, appeal must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail.

107. The prison Officers are to resist to the utmost all attempts to escape, but must not make use of their fire-arms, unless this may be absolutely necessary to secure the person of a prisoner, in preventing escape or severe injury or death to any prison Officer or other person. In such case of necessity fire-arms shall not be used by them for the mere purpose of intimidation, and all firing over the heads of prisoners for this purpose is prohibited. If prisoners cannot be otherwise secured without imminent risk to life or person, or if they cannot be otherwise deterred from severely injuring others, the arms must be used effectively.

108. All subordinate Officers of the Jail shall be under the immediate personal control of the Jailor, whose orders they shall obey implicitly. The Medical Subordinates and hospital attendants shall be equally subject to his orders and to those of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in all matters not immediately and directly connected with the medical treatment of the sick.

109. On the appointment of a Jailor, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall, in a written order bearing his signature, prescribe to the said Jailor the number and description of books to be kept by him, in order to secure a full and correct account of all monies expended by, and all stock in the custody of, the aforesaid Jailor. These books shall be inspected weekly and signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailor shall not expend any money belonging to the Government, or use any of the stores in his charge, except on the written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, for other than strictly public purposes connected with the Jail.

110. On every occasion on which a Jailor shall apply for an advance, he shall submit with his application an account, under his signature, showing how the last advance made to him has been disposed of, and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that this account is correct

before he gives the order for a further advance, countersigning the account as evidence of its correctness. These accounts shall be filed in the records of the Jail.

111. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall make a monthly examination of the Jail accounts. In this examination it shall be ascertained that the accounts have been correctly kept and are written up to date; that the monies entrusted to the Jailor during the month for disbursements on account of the contingencies, manufactures, and other purposes connected with the Jail, have been duly accounted for, and that all sums realized from the proceeds of the sale of Jail manufactures have been paid into the local treasury. It shall likewise be ascertained that the manufactured articles, raw materials, and food purchased and disposed of during the month, are correctly accounted for, both in the credit and debit side of the books, and that the cash and stock accounts are correct in every particular. A Balance Sheet shall be prepared, exhibiting in abstract the quantity, nature, and the value of the manufactures, raw materials, and stores, together with the receipts, disbursements, and cash balances in hand at the end of each month. This shall be filed in the records of the Jail, and a copy of it be furnished to the Inspector-General of Jails at the end of each month, accompanied by a certificate to the following effect:—

"I hereby certify that I have carefully examined the accounts of the Jail for the month ending on the of as well as the stock in hand of raw materials, manufactured articles, &c., and that I have found them to be correct in every particular, as contained in the accompanying Balance Sheet."

(Signed)

Officer in charge of Jail.

[Name of Jail and date.]

112. When a Jailor resigns, is discharged, suspended, or otherwise quits his appointment, he shall be required, in making over charge to his successor, to give a detailed account of all property, stores, &c., in his hands, and to furnish a Balance Sheet in the manner above prescribed, which shall be kept in the Jail records, a copy being furnished to his (the Jailor's) successor.—The Officer in charge of the Jail shall satisfy himself that the account thus rendered is correct in every respect, and shall give a no-demand certificate to every such Jailor on quitting his appointment.

113. When a change of Officers in charge of the Jail takes place, the relieved Officer, before he quits his station, in making over charge of his duties, shall satisfy the Officer who relieves him of the correctness of the Jail accounts in all particulars as above set forth. Should he be unable to do so, his responsibility in the matter shall not cease until the accounts, &c., have been examined and found to be correct.

SECTION VI.

Deputy Jailor and Jail Warders.

114. In Jails in which there may be appointed a Deputy Jailor, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall, in the absence of the Jailor, authorize the Deputy Jailor to perform the duties of Jailor, but without the authority of the Officer in charge, the Jailor shall not delegate his duties to the Deputy Jailor or any other person. The rules laid down for the observance of the Jailor shall in every respect be observed by the Deputy Jailor when officiating for the Jailor.

115. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Jailor to assist the Jailor in all matters affecting Jail discipline, the care and superintendence of the prisoners and the internal economy of the Jail, and to carry out exactly and promptly all orders he may receive from the Officer in charge of the Jail or from the Jailor.

116. The Head Warders and Warders are to have charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and the chief care and superintendence of the prisoners when at labour in the wards and cooking houses.

117. They are to report daily to the Jailor, at his morning visit, the condition of their respective wards or yards, and to bring to his notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge. They must prevent any disorderly conduct in the wards or yards.

118. They must maintain a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; keep the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; see that the bedding and clothing are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

119. They must pay particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners; see that they bathe as often and at such hours as may be ordered.

120. They must have the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailor; must report to that Officer at once any prisoner who may be absent; must daily examine the state of the wards, cell, bedding, and clothing, directly the prisoners have turned out. Should they discover any improper article therein, they must at once take it to the Jailor and report the prisoner in whose cell, clothing, or bedding it was found.

121. They must at once bring to notice any signs of sickness among the prisoners, and make over any prisoner who complains of illness to the Jailor for transfer to the hospital.

122. They must trim the lights in their respective wards, and take care that they are not removed or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the ward.

123. Whenever necessary and practicable, female turnkeys and attendants shall be provided for the female wards, and these, in every Central Jail, shall be under an English or Eurasian Matron.

124. The duty of the Deputy Jailor, Head Warder and Warders shall be to carry out under the orders of the Jailor the prison rules as prescribed from time to time by superior authority, as to the safe custody of the prisoners and the internal economy of the Jail.

125. The Head Warder is not to quit the prison during the absence of the Jailor and neither the Head Warder nor Warders are to quit the premises without the permission of the Jailor, which permission is never, during the day, to be given to more than one at a time.

126. Warders are required to behave in an orderly manner among themselves, and to conduct themselves respectfully to the Jailor and other Officers.

127. Warders shall immediately bring to the notice of the Head Warder and Jailor of the prison, any instance of irregularity or breach of discipline, any other important matter connected with the prison or prisoners, and any misconduct on the part of the native servants.

128. These subordinate Officers of Jails, such as Jailors, Head Warders and Warders, are responsible jointly with the Jail Guards for the safe custody of the prisoners, and any such subordinate Jail Officer who through neglect of duty permits the escape of a prisoner shall be liable not only to dismissal but to prosecution under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

SECTION VII.

Work-Overseers.

129. The Work-Overseers shall superintend the labour of the prisoners in the workshops; they shall see that each convict performs his appointed task carefully; that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, or spoil the work entrusted to him; and that silence, order, and regularity are observed in the workshops.

130. They shall be held responsible for the safe custody of the various implements for work entrusted to their care, and for their being kept in proper order; and shall make over to the Jailor all work completed during each day in their respective workshops.

131. They shall maintain the highest possible degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness in the workshops, sheds, and all other places under their charge.

132. They shall on no account quit the superintendence of the prisoners under their charge without being properly relieved, and shall assist in such duties connected with the mustering and locking up of the prisoners as may be required of them.

133. They shall bring all breaches of discipline, short work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners under their charge to the notice of the Jailor.

SECTION VIII.

Subordinate Medical Staff and Hospital Attendants.

134. The duty of the Medical Subordinate is to attend to all orders of the Medical Officer of the Jail; to prepare, or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence, all medicines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses, and at the times directed; to keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer at his visits; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet-roll of the sick in hospital, that their rations may be duly supplied; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer, for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the hospital.

135. The purchase of bazaar-medicines shall be entrusted to the Medical Subordinate on the responsibility of the Medical Officer; but the Medical Subordinate shall not be entrusted with the dieting of the sick, whose food shall be supplied by the same authority as that of all other prisoners. The Medical Officer in communication with the Superintendent may however, if he think it necesary for obtaining provisions, &c., of good quality, adopt other methods of procuring supplies for the sick prisoners.

136. Medical Subordinates shall reside in such proximity to the Jail as to be available for duty at all times without delay.

137. In all matters connected with the professional care of the sick, they shall be under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer. In all other matters connected with discipline, and the maintenance of order generally, they shall be subject to the authority of the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall obey all orders issued by that Officer through the Jailor.

138. The hospital attendants shall be under the immediate order of the Medical Officer, and shall be present at such times, and perform such duties as he may require from them, consistent with their position in the establishment.

139. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall place at the disposal of the Medical Officer well-conducted prisoners who can safely be entrusted with the duty of attending upon the sick.

140. Except in very urgent and bed-ridden cases, the proportion of such attendants shall not exceed one to every ten patients. When more are needed, a special application must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail, stating the grounds on which they are deemed requisite.

141. Any Medical Subordinate or other person attached to the subordinate hospital establishment, who shall take a bribe from a prisoner, or shall connive at the introduction of forbidden indulgences into the Jail or hospital, shall be liable to dismissal.

SECTION IX.

Subordinate Officers generally.

142. All subordinate Officers and Servants shall be held responsible for being fully acquainted with the rules and regulations relating to their respective duties. They shall strictly conform to, and obey the orders of, the Officer in charge of the Jail and all their superior Officers. They shall assist in maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners.

143. It is the duty of all Jail Officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances to the proper authorities, being firm at the same time in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the Jail.

144. Subordinate Officers or Servants shall not strike a prisoner unless compelled to do so in self-defence, or at any time use more force than is absolutely necessary in the performance of their duties.

145. No Subordinate Officer or Servant shall, on any pretence whatever, fail to make an immediate report to the Officer in charge of the Jail, or other his superior Officer, of any misconduct or wilful disobedience of the Jail regulations. No subordinate Officer shall take upon himself to punish any prisoner unless ordered by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

146. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall unnecessarily converse with a prisoner, allow any familiarity on the part of prisoners towards himself or any other Officer or Servant of the Jail, or on any account discuss any matter of discipline or Jail duties or arrangements in the hearing of prisoners.

147. On all occasions, the Officer who receives charge of a party of prisoners shall count the prisoners therein, and repeat the number aloud to the Officer from whom he receives them, after which the Officer in charge shall be held responsible for their safe custody and regular conduct. He shall especially prevent the prisoners from straggling, or holding unauthorized communication with each other, or with any unauthorized person, or procuring in any way prohibited articles.

148. All Officers placed in authority over prisoners, and all persons employed in the Jail, must be persons of respectable character. Any disreputable conduct, even outside the Jail, will render an Officer or Servant liable to dismissal.

149. The subordinate Officers and Servants of the Jail shall, at all times, treat their superiors with respect. They shall also see that no disrespect is shown by the prisoners to the Officers or persons employed in other departments.

150. All subordinate Officers shall pay strict attention to cleanliness of person and dress, and those for whom a uniform dress is ordered shall at all times wear it when on duty, and shall further conform to such regulations concerning their personal appearance as may be established by authority.

151. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be absent during the hours fixed for his attendance, without the permission of the Officer in charge of the Jail or of the Jailor; subordinate Officers and Servants are to confine themselves while within the Jail walls to their respective posts, except when they have occasion to go to any other part of the establishment in obedience to the orders of a superior Officer, or in the performance of any special duty.

152. No subordinate Officer or Servant entrusted with Jail keys shall take them out of the Jail, leave them lying about, or lend them to any other person, on any pretence whatever, but shall, when leaving the Jail, or going off duty on any occasion, deliver these keys to such Officer as

may be authorized to receive them, and he shall not leave his post or the Jail without duly making them over as above directed.

153. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall be permitted to receive any visitors in the interior of the Jail; and all such Officers and Servants as are not resident in the Jail shall be required to live within such limits as shall be, from time to time, laid down.

154. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall sell, nor shall any person in trust for him, or employed by him, sell or have any benefit or advantage from the sale of any article to any prisoner, or lend, let, or have the benefit or advantage from the loan or letting of any article to, or have any money dealings whatever with, any prisoner, or employ any prisoner, on any private account, or make any unauthorized communication concerning any prisoner or concerning the Jail to any person whatever.

155. Any subordinate Officer or Servant of the establishment who shall take in or carry out, or endeavour to take in or carry out, or knowingly allow to be taken in or carried out, to or for any prisoner, any money, clothing, provisions, tobacco, opium, letters, papers, or other articles whatever, not allowed by the rules of the Jail, shall be forthwith suspended from his office by the Officer in charge of the Jail, and shall for the first offence be suspended for and forfeit the pay of one month, and for a repetition of the offence be summarily dismissed, with the forfeiture of all pay that may be due to him at the time.

156. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall, directly or indirectly, have any interest in any contract or agreement for the supply of the Jail; nor receive, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, any fee, or gratuity, or present, from any contractor, or person tendering any contract with the establishment; nor from any prisoner or prisoner's friends; nor from any person visiting the Jail.

157. No subordinate Officer or Servant shall use spirituous liquors or tobacco within the Jail walls, except in his own quarters, and under such restrictions as to time and place as may be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail

158. No subordinate Officer or Servant of the Jail shall at any time, or on any pretence, smoke while on duty.

159. All wrangling or disputes between Officers or Servants of the Jail are strictly forbidden. Any question connected with points of duty must be referred at a convenient time, for the decision of the Jailor, or, if necessary, to the Officer in charge of the Jail; and all complaints by one subordinate Officer or Servant against another must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such reports must be made within twelve hours of the occurrences complained of, or they will not be received; and, if it should be found that such complaints are frivolous, vexatious, or arise from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice, or revenge, they must be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct Book," and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate Officer or Servant to promotion, on the occurrence of a vacancy, are considered.

160. Any subordinate Officer or Servant having any grievances connected with his duty or situation in the Jail must state the same respectfully for the decision of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

161. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail on the subordinate Officers or Servants, for neglect or violation of duty, according to the scale of fines appended to this Section. All fines shall be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct Book," which the Officer in charge of the Jail is required to keep, and of which he will transmit a copy monthly to the Inspector-General of Jails.

162. Subordinate Officers may also be punished for breach of Jail rules, neglect, or violation of duty, or other misconduct, by being reduced to a lower place on the list of Officers holding the same rank, or they may be reduced to a lower scale of rank and pay by the Officer in charge of the Jail, an appeal in all such cases lying to the Inspector-General of Jails, whose order shall be final.

163. Subordinate Officers or Servants whose services are discontinued (except such as are temporarily employed, or who shall be dismissed for misconduct) shall be entitled to a month's notice or a month's pay.

164. All Officers or Servants who may be dismissed, discharged, or allowed to resign their appointments, shall be required to quit the Jail, or the quarters occupied by them, at once.

165. Any subordinate Officer or Servant disabled from the regular performance of duty by illness, must give or send immediate notice to the Medical Officer and to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The latter Officer shall have power to grant sick leave without deduction from salary for any time not exceeding one week.

166. The Absentee and Pension Rules prescribed by Government for Uncovenanted Servants shall be applicable to the Subordinate Jail Officers and Servants.

167. Subordinate Officers or Servants who may be suspended from duty and afterwards restored to their situation shall not receive any pay for the period of suspension, unless a special order shall be given to that effect.

168. No Officer shall on any account enter a prisoner's cell at night unless accompanied by another Officer, and then only in case of the prisoner's sickness, or other emergency.

169. All Officers or Servants on being relieved from any particular duty, or transferred to another part of the Jail, shall point out to their successors all matters of special importance connected with their duties, and explain any directions of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, or other superior Officer affecting any particular prisoner.

170. All Officers and Servants shall be watchful to detect and prevent any person secreting prohibited articles for the prisoners about the Jail, and shall immediately report any such occurrence. They shall also report the loitering of improper or suspicious persons about the Jail.

171. All Officers shall be careful not to allow any prisoner under their charge to be employed, directly or indirectly, for the private benefit or advantage of any person or persons, or in any way not in conformity with the established rules of the Jail.

172. Officers in charge of wards, cells, yards, or other parts of the Jail, shall have them thoroughly cleansed and purified at day-break throughout the year. Especial care must be taken that the night privies are not used in the day-time; that the drains are not fouled by sewage or any other objectionable matter; that the refuse of the cook-rooms is collected and removed after every meal; and that no dogs or other animals are allowed within the Jail walls.

173. Similar care must be observed that no ladders, planks, bamboos, ropes, implements, or materials of any kind likely to facilitate escape, are left unnecessarily exposed at any time in the yards or elsewhere. All such articles when not in use must be kept in their appointed places. Every Officer or Servant shall report immediately any instance of such articles being left in neglect of this Rule, whether it occurs in his own department of the Jail or elsewhere.

Scale of Fines.

174. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail upon all subordinate Officers and Servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a month's pay during any calendar month. Such fines shall be entered in the proper register and remitted to the treasury.

I. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding half a day's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied :—

(1.) Coming late to duty.
(2.) Appearing in the Jail improperly dressed or dirty.
(3.) Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.
(4.) Inattention when in charge of prisoners.
(5.) Omitting at the proper time to strike the gong.
(6.) Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time, or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.
(7.) Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.
(8.) Allowing tools or other articles to lie about out of their appointed places.
(9.) Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-rooms, drains, or other places under their charge.
(10.) Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the clothes and persons of the prisoners under their charge.
(11.) Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge to see that they are secure and clean.
(12.) Wrangling on duty, or in any way obstructing the duties of the Jail.
(13.) Singing, playing musical instruments or making other noises in the Jail.

II. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one day's pay of the offender, except on a repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied :—

(1.) Omitting to count the prisoners going to or returning from work, and at locking or unlocking, or other appointed times.
(2.) Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.
(3.) Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.
(4.) Using indecent, immoral, or abusive language.
(5.) Carelessly searching, or omitting to search a prisoner, and thereby allowing him to retain forbidden articles.
(6.) Neglecting to extinguish any lights or fire at the times appointed.
(7.) Communicating with unauthorized persons either in the Jail or outside.
(8.) Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.
(9.) Neglecting to examine the fastenings of any cell or other fastenings under their charge, and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.

(10.) Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards, and work-sheds, such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

III. The undermentioned offences are punishable by a fine not exceeding one week's pay of the offender, except on repetition within thirty days, when a double fine may be levied :—

(1.) Sleeping while on duty by day.

(2.) Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds, or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails.

(3.) Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within or without the Jail walls.

(4.) Wilfully neglecting to report the application of a prisoner to see the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, an Official Visitor of the Jail, or the Inspector-General of Jails during their visits.

(5.) Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.

(6.) Leaving keys in a door or lying about.

(7.) Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.

(8.) Leaving prisoners without the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.

(9.) Permitting ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner to lie about the Jail.

IV. The undermentioned offence is punishable by dismissal :—

(1.) Sleeping whilst on duty by night.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Section X.

Prisoners under Trial.

175. When persons charged with offences are brought to the Jail, notice of their arrival shall be given at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail. The Jailor shall see that the documents required for their detention are delivered with them. Any omission or irregularity in the documents shall be immediately reported to the Officer in charge of the Jail for orders.

176. Whenever practicable, the place of confinement for prisoners under trial shall afford the means of separating persons accused of minor offences from those committed to the Sessions, and of separating juveniles from adults. Every effort must be exerted to prevent the further demoralization of the young in Jail, and, wherever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile inmate of the under-trial ward; separate accommodation for female prisoners under trial shall also be provided.

177. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes, shall be subjected to no further restraint than is absolutely necessary for their safe custody, shall have the labouring rations of the class to which they belong, and shall not be compelled to mess together, unless they prefer it, each being allowed to cook for himself, if he chooses to do so; but personal cleanliness shall be rigorously insisted upon, and ample provision shall be made to enable each under-trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains, and after suitable intervals, and at proper hours in the cold season.

Section XI.

Convicted Prisoners.

Classification.

178. Separate compartments of the Jail shall, whenever possible, be provided for the following four classes of prisoners, the classification being founded on the *nature of the offence*:—

Class I.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable capitally, or by transportation for life, or by imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards.
2. Exhibiting a false light, mark or buoy.
3. Murder.
4. Culpable homicide.
5. Abetment of suicide.
6. Attempt to murder.
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.

8. Being a thug.
9. Causing miscarriage and cognate offences.
10. Exposure of children.
11. Voluntarily causing hurt, aggravated cases.
12. Kidnapping, abduction, dealing in slaves, sale of minors for purposes of prostitution, and cognate offences.
13. Rape.
14. Unnatural offences.

Class II.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. Offences against the State.
2. Offences relating to the Army and Navy.
3. Offences against public tranquillity.
4. Offences by, or relating to, public servants.
5. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
6. Giving and fabricating false evidence and cognate offences, excepting those specified in Class 1.
7. Offences against public justice.
8. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.
9. Offences relating to religion.
10. Attempt to commit suicide.
11. Concealment of birth.
12. Voluntarily causing hurt, unaggravated cases.
13. Acts endangering life or personal safety.
14. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
15. Criminal force and assault.
16. Unlawful compulsion to labour.
17. Offences relating to marriage.
18. Defamation.
19. Criminal intimidation, annoyance, and insult.

Class III.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. The more serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
2. Theft, after preparation made for causing death, &c.
3. Extortion and cognate offences.
4. Robbery and dacoity.
5. Dishonestly receiving property transferred by the commission of dacoity.
6. Habitually dealing in stolen property.
7. Mischief, aggravated cases.
8. House trespass and house-breaking, aggravated cases.

Class IV.

Prisoners convicted of,—

1. The less serious offences relating to coin and Government stamps.
2. Offences relating to weights and measures.
3. Theft.
4. Criminal misappropriation of property.
5. Criminal breach of trust.
6. Receiving stolen property, except cases included in Class III.
7. Cheating.
8. Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.
9. Mischief, except cases included in Class III.
10. Criminal trespass, house trespass and house-breaking, except cases included in Class III.
11. Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing property.
12. Offences relating to documents.
13. Offences relating to trade and property marks.
14. Criminal breach of contracts of service.

179. Notorious offenders when re-convicted, though of minor offences, may be placed in the class applicable to their previous offence. Prisoners convicted of offences not specified in the foregoing classes shall be associated with the class which the Officer in charge of the Jail considers the most appropriate. In doubtful cases the motive which led to the commission of the offence should influence the decision. If for any special reason it is considered that any prisoner

should be placed in another class than that to which he would belong according to the above classification, the change may be made by an order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, recorded in the Jailor's Order-Book.

180. To meet the requirements of propriety, decency, and the maintenance of appropriate discipline and security, each of the abovementioned classes is, wherever possible, to be sub-divided.

181. Separate compartments of the Jail shall be provided for the following four sub-divisions, founded on the *circumstances of the offender*:—

SUB-DIVISION I.—As regards Sex *A.—Males. B.—Females.* No intercommunication, under any circumstances, shall be allowed between the sexes; and with this object the female wards shall be removed as far as possible from the male wards. Separate accommodation shall be provided both for untried and civil female prisoners. These female prisoners shall not be associated with the convicted female prisoners. There shall be a separate hospital in connection with the female wards.

SUB-DIVISION II.—As regards Age. *A.—Juveniles. B.—Adults.* It is of the highest importance that juvenile offenders should not be exposed to contamination by associating in Jail with more hardened and practised culprits, and every effort should be exerted to prevent their further demoralization. Whenever practicable, separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided for each juvenile prisoner as an important means of preserving them from corruption by adult prisoners.

SUB-DIVISION III.—As regards Race. *A.—Europeans, Americans, and Eurasians. B.—Asiatics and Africans.*

SUB-DIVISION IV.—As regards nature of punishment. *A.—Prisoners sentenced to death. B.—Life Prisoners. C.—Term Prisoners.*

182. As an aid to preserving classification by enabling the Jail Officers to detect any breach of the rules thereof, each of the four classes of prisoners shall have the Jail dress distinctively coloured as follows:—

CLASS I.—Blue.
CLASS II.—White.
CLASS III.—Red.
CLASS IV.—Yellow.

N. B.—All articles of blanket clothing which cannot be procured of the prescribed colours are to have their linings of the class-colour, so arranged as to form a distinctive broad border or binding.

SECTION XII.

General Rules applicable to convicted Prisoners.

183. When convicted prisoners are brought to the Jail, the Officer first receiving them shall see that a proper warrant is brought with them, and that they are struck off the list of prisoners under trial. Should no proper warrant be brought with such prisoners, an immediate report shall be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail for orders as to their disposal.

184. All prisoners on arrival at Jail shall be carefully searched, and made to wash themselves thoroughly under such Regulations as may be recommended by the Medical Officer and approved by the Officer in charge of the Jails. They shall be taken to the Medical Officer on the morning following their admission to be weighed and for the record of all other necessary particulars regarding them in the "Register of Admission." If sick, the prisoners shall be transferred at once to the Jail hospital, provided that whenever there may be any epidemic prevailing outside the Jail, it shall be lawful for the Officer in charge of the Jail on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, to make such special and temporary arrangements for the accommodation outside the Jail of such sick prisoners, as may be essential to the preservation of health in the Jail.

185. The Medical Officer shall certify, with reference to the health of the prisoner, the class of labour on which such prisoner on admission should be placed. If the Officer in charge of the Jail object to the certificate of the Medical Officer, a reference is to be made to the Inspector-General of Jails.

186. As a general rule, every male criminal sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall, on final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without appeal being preferred, have his head close shaven, and be subsequently shaved once in every fifteen days by prisoners set apart for the duty. The Hindus will retain the *chooteeah* or *sikha*. The beard and mustaches of all prisoners shall be close trimmed or clipped, the beard of Mahomedans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom it would be justly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, be exempt from this proceeding.

187. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall cause to be inserted in a book called "The Prisoners' Property Book" an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an Officer of the Jail, describing any money or other property delivered with, or found upon, the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account, which money or other property the Officer in charge shall take into his possession to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, and other poisonous substances, shall be destroyed. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited and paid into the local treasury to the credit of the Jail. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail and be deposited for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose. A ticket shall be given to each prisoner as soon as possible after his reception into the Jail, specifying whether any, and what money, or property, is in the custody of the Officer in charge of the Jail on his (the prisoner's) account. This ticket shall be signed by the Jailor, and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

188. After prisoners are received into the Jail, an abstract of the Rules relating to the conduct and treatment of the prisoners shall be read over to them, and proper means shall be taken by the Officer in charge of the Jail to make them acquainted with the effect and purport of such Rules. A copy of this abstract in the vernacular language of the district shall be hung up in each of the criminal wards of the Jail.

189. Immediately on reception, the name, &c., of every convicted prisoner shall be entered in the "Register of Criminal Prisoners Admitted," each entry being serially numbered from 1 to 10,000. The serial number shall be called his "*register number*" and shall be his distinguishing mark throughout the whole term of his imprisonment. His clothes, blankets, bedding, &c., shall be marked with this number, so that there will be no difficulty in discovering the property of, and all matters relating to, any particular prisoner by a reference to his "*register number.*" Each prisoner shall be supplied with a wooden or metal ticket having branded on one side his "*register number*" and the year in which he was sentenced, and on the reverse the date of expiration of sentence. This ticket shall be worn round the neck, in order that the prisoner may at all times be identified.

190. Whenever reference is made to any prisoner in any official communication or document, his "*register number*" shall invariably precede his name. Thus: prisoner No. 1,736, "Mootoosawmy."

191. In the Jail Register of admissions shall be included the following particulars regarding every prisoner, *viz.*:—date of reception; register number; name and father's name; age; caste or religion; residence; occupation; personal description; family; previous character; weight and state of health on admission; crime; sentence, date thereof, by whom passed, and date on which it will expire. When the current or "*register number*" of admission shall amount to 10,000 in any Jail, a new series shall be commenced beginning with number 1.

192. A Register of Release shall be kept in the form prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails. In addition to the "Register of Release," in which the names, &c., of liberated prisoners shall be inscribed in the serial order of actual release, special "Release Diaries" shall be kept for the current and ensuing years, in which, on the appropriate page, shall be entered, on the day of admission, (under the signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail,) the exact date on which every prisoner is entitled to release contingent on payment of fine or expiry of term of imprisonment. If these "Release Diaries" are carefully kept, there can be no difficulty in making timely arrangements for transfer in anticipation of expiry of sentence, no delay in getting the prisoner's property ready for delivery, and no risk of illegal detention in Jail after expiry of sentence.

193. Should the date on which a prisoner is entitled to release fall on a Sunday, he shall be liberated on the Saturday preceding, an entry to that effect being made in the "Register of Release."

194. Every labouring prisoner shall have a "Labour-ticket" according to the form prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails, which shall contain an abstract of his employment, sickness, and conduct during the whole period of his incarceration. All entries on the Labour-ticket should be in the hand-writing of the Jailor or of his deputy, and, except in the event of sudden illness, no prisoner should be received into any department of the Jail without the authority for his transfer being inscribed on the "Labour-ticket," which shall remain with the Work-Overseer or Medical subordinate as their authority for employing the prisoner on any particular work, for exempting him from the prescribed scale of labour, for receiving him into hospital, or for retaining him in the "convalescent gang." All entries on "Labour-tickets" should be entered in a book and submitted daily by the Jailor, in order that the Officer in charge of the Jail may know the changes made in the distribution of labour.

195. In all cases of female convicts who may at the time of conviction have children at the breast, or to whom children may be born while in the Jail, such children need not be separated from their mothers until they have attained the full age of two years, when they must at once be removed from the Jail. No child which has attained the age of two years at the time of conviction of the mother is, on any consideration, to be permitted to become an inmate of the Jail. In all such cases the Officer in charge of the Jail must cause diligent enquiry to be instituted regarding the relatives and near connexions of the convicts, in order that the children may be made over to them during the incarceration of the mother. Should the relatives of such children be utterly destitute and unable to support them, or should the Officer in charge of the Jail be unable to discover any person sufficiently near of kin to take charge of them, he shall select trustworthy persons to undertake such charge, and shall see that the children entrusted to them are properly fed and brought up to habits of industry and labour, a moderate sum being allowed for the maintenance of children.

196. In all cases of suicide in Jail, or death from other than natural causes among the prisoners, an Inquest by the proper Officer is to be held on the body, and a careful enquiry made into the circumstances of the case, of which a full report is to be submitted without delay to the Inspector-General of Jails for communication to the Government.

197. On the door of each ward in every Jail shall be placed a label of wood or metal on which shall be inscribed the number of the ward, its superficial area and cubical capacity, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing. A "Lock-up Register" shall be kept in every Jail showing the exact number of prisoners confined in each ward, cell, or other compartment, which Register shall be examined and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

198. All convicted prisoners shall be formed into messes of not less than twenty-five members each, and for each mess a prisoner-cook, of suitable caste shall be provided.

199. All convicted prisoners are entitled to the dietary of the class or nationality to which they belong, and to the Jail clothing and bedding specified in the rules on those subjects.

200. Convicted prisoners shall not, during the period of confinement, be permitted to see their friends except on a written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an Officer of the Jail, shall not last longer than half an hour, and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances, to be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Officer abovementioned, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents.

201. One interview with relatives and friends will be permitted to all prisoners sentenced to transportation.

202. Permission shall be granted unconditionally to recently sentenced prisoners to see their friends once or twice, to enable them to execute a power of attorney, to appeal, or to provide for the management of their property.

SECTION XIII.

Solitary Confinement.

203. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of Act XLV. of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code) shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th Sections of the said Act.

204. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement until the Inspector-General of Jails has certified that it is fit for the purpose. Artificial heat shall be applied whenever and wherever it may be necessary.

205 Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail and daily by the Medical Officer, who shall insert a record of every such visit in their respective journals, and shall note any injurious effect that may be observed on the mind or health of the prisoner. Should it be necessary to remove any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on either of the above grounds, an immediate report of such removal shall be made to the Inspector-General of Jails.

206. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be permitted to take such exercise in the open air as may be deemed necessary by the Medical Officer, and shall be supplied with suitable work.

207. The bedding of prisoners in solitary cells shall be withdrawn from the cell during the day, and be exposed to the sun and air when the weather permits. The cell shall at all times be kept scrupulously clean, and the inmate of the cell shall be compelled so to make and keep it.

208. The food of native prisoners in solitary confinement shall be cooked and carried to them in proper vessels by prisoner-cooks of suitable caste, and its distribution at the appointed times shall be superintended by a subordinate Officer of the Jail.

SECTION XIV.

Separate Confinement.

209. Separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days may be awarded by the Officer in charge of a Jail for breaches of Jail Rules.

210. In all Jails in which separate confinement is practised under the rules on the subject, cells of sufficient size, properly lighted and ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, shall be provided.

211. Every such cell shall be furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an Officer of the Jail, and no such cell shall be used for the purpose until its fitness in all particulars shall have been certified by the Inspector-General of Jails.

212. Every prisoner so separately confined shall have his turn of out-door labour in the Jail garden or exercising yard for as long a time as the Medical Officer may consider to be necessary for his health.

213. Separate confinement shall not be deemed solitary confinement under the provisions of the Penal Code.

214. The food of every native prisoner subjected to separate confinement shall be cooked and carried to him by a convict-cook of suitable caste.

215. Prisoners in separate confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail and daily by the Medical Officer, and a subordinate Officer of the Jail shall be in attendance to see that each meal is properly served, and to superintend the employment of the prisoner, as many times daily as may be necessary.

216. All the Rules relating to prisoners generally, except such as may be inconsistent with separate confinement, shall be applicable to prisoners confined in separate cells.

SECTION XV.

Prisoners condemned to death.

217. When any person is sentenced to death and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, a copy of the sentence shall be transmitted to the Officer in charge of the Jail in which the person so sentenced is confined, together with the warrant for the execution of the prisoner.

218. Every prisoner so condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the Jail apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed the labouring diet of the class to which he belongs, and exercise in the open air for a reasonable time every day under strict and careful watch.

219. He may be visited by his relatives, friends, and legal advisers, at his own request, on an order in writing from the Officer in charge of the Jail. No other person shall have access to such prisoner, except the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, and, if required, a Minister of the persuasion to which the prisoner belongs.

220. In all cases when sentence of death has been passed, the Jailor shall cause him to be thoroughly searched, and shall remove from him any article which it is considered dangerous or inexpedient for him to retain in his possession.

221. The cell or room in which a convict condemned to death is placed shall invariably on all such occasions be previously examined by the Jailor, who is to satisfy himself of its fitness and safety, and insert the result of his examination in his Order-Book.

222. In all cases when sentence of death has been confirmed and the condemned prisoner is left for execution, such prisoner shall be placed under the constant charge and observation of an Officer of the Jail both by day and by night.

223. The bodies of criminals are not to be exposed on gibbets after execution, but are to be buried in such place as the Officer in charge of the Jail may direct.

224. Should any extraordinary or unavoidable delay occur in carrying a capital sentence into execution, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall immediately report the circumstance to the Session Judge, returning the original warrant, either for the issue of a fresh warrant, or for the endorsement upon the first warrant of an order containing a definite date for carrying the postponed sentence into effect.

225. All executions are to take place at the Station of the Officer to whom the warrant is directed, unless expressly otherwise ordered in the warrant. The Magistrate or his Assistant (covenanted or uncovenanted) of the Officer in charge of the Jail is to be present at every execution, wherever carried out.

226. In the event of pregnancy being declared in the case of a female prisoner sentenced to capital punishment, that fact, as certified by the Medical Officer, is always to be noted on the warrant, which is to be returned by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Sessions Judge for endorsement thereon of an order for the suspension of execution until forty days after the prisoner's delivery.

SECTION XVI.

Civil Prisoners.

227. The control of the Civil Jail is vested in the Officer in charge of the Criminal Jail, who shall exercise over it complete supervision in all matters relating to health, cleanliness, discipline, and internal economy generally. The functions of the Official Visitors and of the Inspector-General of Jails are the same in regard to civil as to criminal prisoners.

228. The Officer in charge of the Jail is vested with authority to punish on a summary enquiry all civil prisoners guilty of breaches of Jail Rules.

229. All civil prisoners on admission shall be examined, in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons or articles calculated to facilitate escape. Such examination shall not be conducted in the presence of any other prisoner. After examination the civil prisoner shall be placed in the civil ward.

230. They shall be allowed to see their friends and relatives between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. by an order from the Officer in charge of the Jail.

231. All casual benefactions of articles liable to damage by keeping, sent to the Jail for the benefit of poor debtors, shall be distributed (at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail) as soon as convenient after they have been received. All other charitable donations, and all donations or bequests of money shall be distributed under the direction of the Officer in charge of the Jail, except such as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the Jail, shall be applied as directed.

232. The use of intoxicating drugs or liquors in the Civil Jail shall be regulated by special sanction of the Medical Officer, but this rule shall not extend to any restriction in the use of tobacco.

233. Any civil prisoner may be permitted—if he chooses to do so of his own free will—to work at his trade or calling, provided such employment does not interfere with the discipline of the Jail. Such debtors as find their own implements and are not maintained at the expense of the Jail, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such civil prisoners as may be furnished with implements shall be liable to a reduction sufficient to cover the wear and tear of the implements.

SECTION XVII.

State Prisoners.

234. When any State prisoner committed for safe custody is placed in any Jail, an immediate report of the circumstance shall be made by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails.

235. This report shall record the rank of the State prisoner in question, the order directing his detention, the provisions made for his safe custody and dieting, and his treatment generally, and whether the allowance fixed for his support is adequate to the supply of his own wants and those of his family, according to their rank in life; and the Inspector-General of Jails shall issue such orders on those subjects as he may consider necessary for the health and comfort of such prisoner, care being taken that such orders are not inconsistent with the instructions of the Government regarding the treatment and safe custody of such prisoner.

236. Every Officer in charge of a Jail in whose custody any State prisoner is placed shall, on the 1st of January and 1st of July of each year, submit a report to the Inspector-General of Jails on the conduct, health, and comfort of such prisoner for communication to the Government, with a view to the issue of such orders regarding him as may be necessary.

237. Every Officer in charge of a Jail, in which any such prisoner is detained, shall forward to the Inspector-General of Jails, with such observations as appear necessary, every representation which any such prisoner may wish to make to the Government.

SECTION XVIII.

Criminal Lunatics.

238. Cases of Criminal Lunatics, such as are referred to in Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861—the Code of Criminal Procedure—shall in future be submitted for the orders of the Government through the Inspector-General of Jails.

239. They shall be accompanied by all the documents needed to establish the fact of insanity, and to show the necessity of transfer to a Lunatic Asylum for safe custody.

240. When a prisoner labours under any form of mental alienation, his case shall be immediately reported by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails, with the view of obtaining the orders of the local Government for his removal to a Lunatic Asylum, under the provisions of Section 396 of Act XXV. of 1861.

SECTION XIX.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

241. All extramural labour is strictly forbidden except in the Jail garden or for the purposes of Jail conservancy and except under the special orders of the Inspector-General of Jails.

242. The class of labour on which every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be employed on admission shall be determined by the Medical Officer with reference to the state of health of the prisoner at the time and his ability to undergo hard labour. Great care shall be taken that the precautions necessary for the exemption of physically weak and diseased prisoners from the prescribed scale of labour be not improperly exercised to the undue mitigation of the sentence.

243. There shall be a division of Jail labour as exemplified in the following classification:—

1ST CLASS.

1. Oil-pressing.
2. Lime-grinding.
3. Flour-grinding.
4. Paper-pounding.
5. Pounding bricks.
6. Paper-polishing.
7. Printing (press work.)
8. Book-binding (press work.)
9. Digging and carrying earth.
10. Drawing water.
11. Cleaving firewood.
12. Sawing wood.
13. Cleaning privies and carrying night-soil.
14. Bowing wool.
15. Making bricks or drain tiles by machinery.
16. Blacksmith's work.
17. Sifting flour, at 5 maunds per man daily.
18. Breaking stones for metalling roads.

2ND CLASS.

1. Masonry.
2. Stone-cutting.
3. Paper-making.
4. Blanket-weaving.
5. Gunny-weaving
6. Cotton-cloth weaving.
7. Basket-making.
8. Rug and carpet-weaving.
9. Cleaning yards and wards.
10. Washing paper-pulp.
11. Brick and tile-making.
12. Cooking, and parching gram.
13. Supplying masons with materials.
14. Storing and weighing grain.
15. Carrying or pumping water.
16. Carpentry.
17. Compositor's work.

3RD CLASS.

1. Tailoring.
2. Dyeing
3. Cloth-printing.
4. Folding and stitching books.
5. Reading proofs and lithographic writing.
6. Barber's work.
7. Spinning twine or thread.
8. Leather work.
9. Sizing and drying paper.
10. Weeding and removing decayed vegetation.

The transfer of a prisoner sentenced to first class labour, to labour of the second class and afterwards to labour of the third class is to be regarded as an indulgence dependent on conduct, and not as a right.

244. The labour of all working prisoners shall be regulated as much as possible by task work, the task of each day being at least that performed by a free labourer of the same craft.

245. Every labouring prisoner shall be required to perform a specific task estimated at ten hours of work daily, exclusive of the time occupied at meals; the Medical Officer of the Jail may recommend a proportion of garden-work, in substitution of a corresponding proportion of handicraft employment, for any prisoner for whose health it may be necessary. Convalescent and aged prisoners shall only be employed on such light work as may be determined by the Medical Officer.

246. Any prisoner not compelled to labour by his sentence, or any person committed for trial who is willing to work rather than remain in idleness, shall be permitted to do so provided his consent is *freely* given. In all such cases the prisoner shall be allowed to select the work on which to be employed, and shall be entitled to all privileges to which good conduct entitles labouring prisoners. He shall further be allowed, when set at liberty, to receive half the net profits of his entire earnings.

247. All the menial and other duties of the Jail, which can properly be delegated to prisoners, shall be assigned, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, to such labouring convicts as can with propriety be so employed.

248. The proportion of servants and hospital attendants shall on no account exceed 10 per cent. of the prisoners in custody, except in epidemic visitations of disease, when the number of attendants may be increased on the requisition of the Medical Officer, the same being duly reported to the Inspector-General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

249. All Jailors are entitled, in addition to their fixed salaries, to a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of manufactures, such net profits being calculated after deducting all charges (except the cost of maintenance of the prisoners) incurred in the production of the manufactures, such as the building and repair of work-sheds, tools, machinery, raw materials, pay of work-overseers and guards, &c., from the sum realized by the sale of the products of Jail industry. No commission shall be claimed or allowed on any unsold article, or on any article of which the cost has not been realized and paid into the local Treasury.

250. All contracts for the purchase of raw material, and all handicrafts introduced into the Jails, shall be strictly subject to the sanction and approval of the Inspector-General of Jails.

251. In times of epidemic visitations of disease, or whenever from excessive heat or similar causes it may be absolutely necessary to limit or modify the labour of convicts in Jail, a special report of the nature and extent of the modification or limitation considered to be necessary shall be made by the Medical Officer to the Officer in charge of the Jail, who shall act at once upon the recommendation of the Medical Officer, reporting the matter, with his own observations regarding it, for the information and orders of the Inspector-General of Jails, whose orders on the subject shall be final.

252. Labouring prisoners refusing to work, neglecting to perform the tasks assigned to them, executing those tasks in a slovenly or careless manner, or wilfully spoiling or destroying tools, machinery, materials, or work, shall be punished in the manner laid down in the Regulations regarding punishment for breaches of Jail discipline.

253. Except in menial offices and works of necessity, no labouring prisoners shall be compelled or required to work on Sundays.

254. All prisoners shall wash their own clothing and bedding, and shall bathe at such time and in such manner as the Officer in charge of the Jail may direct, so as to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary work of the Jail.

255. Any skilled labouring prisoner employed in handicrafts is exempt from further work as soon as his daily allotted task is completed. Should he desire to work longer, half the net profits of any extra work he may perform shall, when realized, be credited to him and paid to him on expiry of his sentence, if a term-prisoner. In the case of life-prisoners, the amount may be expended, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, in the purchase of additional food or clothing, or of such harmless indulgences as will not interfere with the discipline and good order of the Jail. A regular account of sums thus credited to prisoners shall be kept, and the amounts in each case entered in the prisoner's Labour-ticket.

256. The sum required for the purchase of raw material and machinery, building of work-sheds, &c., shall be settled annually by the Officer in charge of the Jail in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, and due provision for it shall be made in the Budget, a special note of all changes being made for the information and final order of the Government.

Out-Door Labour.

When it is absolutely necessary to employ prisoners beyond the walls of the Jail, their labour shall be regulated as far as can be done by task, under the following Rules.

1st. The duty of setting and enforcing tasks shall rest with the Jail Officers, the safe custody of the prisoners being the special duty of the Police. It shall, however, be the duty of the Prisons' Officers to take every precaution against risk of escape, and any negligence on their part whereby a prisoner may be enabled to escape will render them liable to criminal prosecution.

2nd. The disposition of the Police force, with the view to the safe custody of the prisoners, shall be left to the Officers of Police, but the arrangements shall not be such as to interfere with the movements of the prisoners or to hinder them in their work.

3rd. Gangs of convicts at labour on public roads and other public works shall consist only of prisoners certified as fit for such hard labour, each task shall be proportionate to an ordinary day's work of a free labourer for the same number of hours as the gang may be employed after arrival at the work—As an example, 3 cubic yards of ordinary soil dug and carried to any distance not exceeding forty yards for each convict, or 5 cubic yards dug and drawn down on a hill side may be considered a full day's task.

4th. In hard gravel or stiff soil or stony ground, and in cases in which the prisoners have far to go and return from their work, a proportionate reduction in the task will be necessary.

5th. The hours for labour shall be regulated according to season. In cold and wet weather no midday rest (during which prisoners are liable to get chilled) shall be allowed, but in the hot and dry season the hours of labour and rest shall be regulated by the Superintendent in communication with the Medical Officer.

6th. In seasons of extreme heat, and in times when disease is prevalent, the labour of road gangs shall be restricted to localities and in amount at the discretion of the Superintendent.

7th. The Superintendent shall make arrangements for the inspection of the labour of all gangs at least once a day by either the Jailor or Deputy Jailor, and he shall himself at least once in each week inspect all work done by convicts beyond the precincts of the Jail and satisfy himself that the proper tasks have been performed. Any Warder or other Prisons' Officer neglecting to report any fault or deficiency of work during the day on which such faults shall have occurred shall be liable to fine.

8th. Convict overseers shall be responsible for the due performance by each prisoner in his gang of a fair proportion of the allotted task and for bringing to the notice of the Warder all neglect, refusal to work, or other misconduct of any prisoner in his gang; he is further responsible for the proper use and care of all tools and implements in use by his gang and for their being returned to the Jail at the close of the day's task.

9th. Female convicts shall on no account be employed beyond the prison walls.

10th. Prisoners of dangerous character shall on no account be employed beyond the prison walls.

11th. No road gang or gang employed beyond the prison walls shall consist of less than 36 convicts fully guarded, except in the case of gardeners, scavengers, and burial parties, whose selection and employment shall be regulated by the Superintendent in communication with the senior local Officer of Police.

12th. Where no means exist for the employment of prisoners within the Jail walls or on public works in the neighbourhood of a Jail, private works such as the excavation of tanks may be undertaken by the Superintendents of Jails by convict labour, at the full rates at which work of a similar description is ordinarily charged, all payments by Railway Companies, Municipal bodies, or individuals for such work shall be in cash, and shall be paid by the Superintendent into the local Treasury.

13th. Convicts shall not be employed in association with free labourers, but this rule shall not preclude their employment in aid of skilled artificers in Jails or other public works.

14th. Hard labour on roads and other public works shall be reckoned as 1st class labour.

15th. Superintendents shall be careful that all tools and implements in use by convict gangs are in good order.

Section XX.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

257. In the "Prisoners' Punishment Register" (to be kept in every Jail) shall be recorded all offences committed by the prisoners, and all punishments awarded them in consequence.

258. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint shall at once be placed in separate confinement, and the circumstance shall be entered in the "Jailor's Order-Book" for the information and orders of the Officer in charge of the Jail. In case of riot, assault, or any similar aggravated offence, the matter shall at once be made known to the Officer in charge of the Jail for the immediate issue of such orders as he may consider necessary. In ordinary circumstances and for minor offences a record shall be made in the "Jailor's Order-Book" of the offence, the time of its occurrence, and other circumstances connected with it, and the offender shall be brought before the Officer in charge of the Jail at his next visit, for enquiry and the award of such punishment as he may consider due. In no circumstances and on no pretence shall the Jailor or any subordinate Officer of the Jail punish any prisoner without the order of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

259. The following are declared to be offences against Jail discipline, and will subject the offending prisoner to punishment:—

(a.) Having in possession or attempting to receive money, gold or silver ornaments, tobacco, opium, datura, and other poisonous substances, flint, steel, iron implements, rope or string, immoral books, and any other thing which, by the Jail Rules, the prisoner is not permitted to bring into Jail.

(b.) Shouting, singing, using bad or improper language, quarrelling, smoking, immoral or indecent conduct, keeping charcoal or fire in the wards or cells.

(c.) Removing provisions from the yard, concealing any article of food in the wards or cells, leaving rice, plantain leaves, or any unconsumed food in the yard after a meal.

(d.) Changing or attempting to change from one ward to another or from one sleeping place to another after his place has been assigned to him.

(e.) Neglecting to fold his spare clothing and bedding in a proper manner, lying in bed after the wards have been opened in the morning, or delaying to go into the wards when they are being closed for the night.

(f.) Neglecting to keep clothing and person perfectly clean.

(g.) Not wearing his proper Jail dress during the day.

(h.) Spitting on or otherwise soiling or damaging the floors, walls, approaches to the privies, privy seats, or any other part of the Jail; destroying, selling or wasting the clothing, bedding, utensils, or any other property of the Jail; breaking or injuring any of the working implements by accident without reporting the same immediately to an Officer of the Jail.

(i.) Striking or in any way assaulting or threatening an Officer of the Jail, or any prisoner.

(j). Knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct and not reporting the same directly.

(k). Gaming, bartering, or play of any description.

(l). Idleness, carelessness, neglect at work on the part of prisoners liable to labour, failure to perform an allotted task, wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

(m). Disobedience of any lawful order of the Jailor or of any other Jail Officer.

(n). Insolence or disrespect to an Officer of the Jail.

260. All prisoners should be informed that in the event of any riot or violent outbreak the guards are authorized to fire upon the prisoners, so that peaceable and well-disposed prisoners who hear of any intention on the part of their fellow-prisoners to create a disturbance, and wish to avoid the consequences of such proceeding, may be warned to give immediate notice to the Officers of the Jail.

261. The Officer in charge of the Jail has authority to try and dispose of all such cases summarily; in every case entering the punishment awarded by him in the "Prisoners' Punishment Register."

262. The punishments which the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to resort to are—separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days for any single offence, confinement in irons, and, in extreme cases, corporal punishment.

263. In no case is restriction of diet to be resorted to as a punishment for Jail offences.

264. The fetters imposed for breaches of Jail discipline shall be link-fetters of light and uniform construction not exceeding three pounds in weight, including ankle rings. They shall always be kept bright and polished, and soft leather gaiters shall be allowed to prevent abrasion of the skin. The fetters should be suspended to the waist by a strip of leather, no string or rope being allowed for that purpose. Should the fetters be worn or become thin in any part they should at once be removed.

265. Fetters shall neither be imposed nor removed without a written order from the Officer in charge of the Jail recorded in the Jailor's "Order-Book."

266. Under ordinary circumstances fetters shall not be imposed for more than one month for any single offence against Jail discipline. Handcuffs may be used in addition to leg chains in cases of aggravated assaults, or of any violent or dangerous prisoners. In the case of violent and dangerous prisoners it shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail to continue the use of fetters for such period as may appear necessary, reporting such cases to the Inspector-General of Jails.

267. Female prisoners are exempt from the imposition of fetters.

268. In extreme cases and for incorrigible offenders, the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to inflict corporal punishment. Such punishment shall in no case exceed 150 lashes with a cat-o'nine tails. The whipping is to be inflicted on the buttocks.

269. No corporal punishment shall be inflicted (except in cases of great emergency) until the Medical Officer has certified that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

270. In all cases of the infliction of corporal punishment, except as above, the Medical Officer or a Medical subordinate shall be present, and no such punishment shall be inflicted but in the presence of the one or the other.

271. Female prisoners are in all cases, and in all circumstances, exempt from corporal punishment.

SECTION XXI.

Escapes.

272. All escapes, or attempts to escape, on the part of prisoners, shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws on the subject.

273. All escapes of prisoners shall be reported at once to the Police and to the Magisterial authorities, and all escapes and re-captures shall be reported in the form prescribed for the information of the Inspector-General of Jails and for the issue of such special orders regarding

them as that Officer may consider necessary. Notice of the escapes of prisoners and the rewards offered for their capture shall be published in the District Gazette or in such other manner as may be directed by the Inspector-General of Jails.

274. All punishments of Jail guards and Officers for negligently suffering to escape from their custody prisoners for whose safe custody they are responsible, shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Penal Code on the subject and in no other manner. Under no circumstances and on no pretence are they to be considered and treated as breaches of Jail discipline.

SECTION XXII.

Education of Prisoners.

275. The introduction of education into Jails shall not, under any circumstances, be allowed to lead to any relaxation of the prisoners' sentences, nor to any interference with the regular duties and work of the Jail.

276. In all cases where it is practicable, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall introduce elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Well-behaved prisoners who are themselves sufficiently educated may be employed as Jail instructors, but such instruction shall never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labour. The special report of each year shall contain a record of the progress made in the education of the prisoners during the year, showing the number of those who, since their conviction, have learned to read and write.

277. The annual returns of all Jails shall show the number of prisoners committed and convicted during the month who can read and write,—who can read only,—who are well educated for their position in life,—and who are entirely ignorant.

278. Every Jail shall be supplied with a small library of books of amusement and instruction in the vernacular language of the majority of the prisoners confined in it. These books shall be in charge of the Jailor for loan to the prisoners who are able to make use of them, under such regulations as the Officer in charge of the Jail may approve or sanction.

SECTION XXIII.

Removal of Prisoners not specially sentenced to Transportation or Banishment.

279. The Inspector-General of Jails shall be competent to order the removal of all convicts under sentence of imprisonment to any other Jails or District within his jurisdiction in which it may be thought proper to keep or employ them, during the period of their respective sentences, although no specific sentence of banishment may have been passed against them. But no such removal shall take place without the special order of the Inspector General of Jails.

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

281. When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the removal of a prisoner-patient is absolutely necessary and is likely to lead to his recovery, he will submit a brief statement of the case to the Superintendent, and point out the Jail to which he considers a transfer desirable. The Superintendent will arrange for the removal, and give orders under the advice of the Medical Officer for proper provision for the wants of the prisoner by the way, and his protection from undue exposure.

222. Prisoners banished under judicial sentence, or removed on special grounds by order of the Inspector-General of Jails, shall not be sent back to the place whence they have been banished, or transferred, even on medical grounds, without the special sanction of the Inspector-General of Jails previously obtained.

283. Every prisoner transferred from any Jail on whatever grounds shall be examined by the Medical Officer, who shall certify his fitness or otherwise for the journey in writing to the Superintendent. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that extra diet or clothing should be allowed, he shall advise the Superintendent to that effect. He shall also, if he see fit, supply medicines with instructions for their use to the Warder in charge.

284. Officers in charge of Jails, in supplying convicts for employment under the Magistracy or Military, or other authorities within the District, shall send those whose sentences are

shortest, keeping up the supply by new convicts, as their sentences expire: but when supplying convicts for employment at a distance from the Jail, those alone shall be selected whose unexpired period of sentence exceeds 6 months.

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

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

Section XXIV.

Release of Prisoners.

A.—As Reward of good conduct.

287. Remission of any portion of a prisoner's sentence shall not depend upon his general good conduct; but if any convict under sentence of imprisonment performs any act of signal service,—such as preventing the escape of prisoners, or the destruction by burning or otherwise of the Jail buildings, the saving, at his personal risk, of the lives of any of the Jail Officers who may be attacked by prisoners, and similar acts of marked fidelity and good conduct,— such act shall at once be reported, with all the particulars regarding the prisoner, through the Inspector-General of Jails for the orders of Government.

B.—On account of sickness or bodily infirmity.

288. When a prisoner whose sentence does not exceed six months, or when a prisoner has not more than six months of his sentence to serve, is liable to fall a victim to any disease under which he may be labouring, and which has been contracted in his place of imprisonment, the Officer in charge of the Jail may, with the written consent of one or more of the Official Visitors, direct the immediate release of such prisoner without reference to higher authority; but in every instance in which such discretionary power is exercised, it must be based on a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Jail, stating briefly the nature of the disease under which the prisoner is suffering, and the Medical Officer's belief that there is no reasonable chance of recovery for the said prisoner in the Jail, or that the said prisoner will certainly die if he remains in confinement, and has a fair chance of recovery if released.

289. All cases of the nature abovementioned shall be immediately communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails and be reported to Government by that Officer.

290. In all cases of complete and incurable blindness not caused by any acts of the prisoner in order to procure release; of decrepitude or other incurable infirmities such as absolutely to incapacitate a prisoner from the commission of further crime on release, and where release would not be attended with mischief or danger, a report recommending the release of such prisoner shall be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails. This report shall contain a statement of the prisoner's crime and sentence, opinion of the Medical Officer, and such remarks as to the propriety of such release as may appear necessary to the Officer in charge of the Jail. All such cases shall, at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Jails, be reported for the orders of the Government.

C.—On expiry of sentence.

291. All orders for the final discharge of prisoners shall be signed by the Officer in charge of the Jail and addressed to the Jailor.

292. When the sentence of a prisoner expires, or when any portion of the imprisonment to which a prisoner is sentenced has been remitted as a reward for good conduct or on account of sickness or bodily infirmity, the Jailor is to produce him, together with his warrant and the Jail Registers of admission and release. The releasing Officer shall sign the order for release on the back of the warrant, recording the date of the release. He shall also affix his initials, with the date, opposite the entry in each Register.

293. No prisoner is on any account to be released during the night. All prisoners ordered to be discharged on expiry of sentence from Central and District Jails shall be taken before the Officer in charge of the Jail or other Magistrate, and receive their discharge in the presence of such Officer.

294. It shall not be necessary to release a prisoner at the Jail in which he was first confined or the place at which he was convicted. Prisoners shall as a general rule be released at the Jail in which they may be confined at the time of expiry of their sentence. But prisoners desirous, upon release, of proceeding to their homes, shall be furnished by the Officer in charge of the Jail

with the means of subsistence for the journey, and where any portion of the journey can be accomplished by rail, the released prisoner shall be provided with the amount of a third class Railway fare for such distance as may be so traversable. On the release of every prisoner convicted of a serious offence, intimation of the release of such prisoner shall be sent to the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of the District in which the Jail from which such prisoner is released is situated, and to the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of the District in which the prisoner's home is situated.

295. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall pay to all prisoners released from Jail after an imprisonment of 12 months or upwards, calculating from the date of their sentences, a sum sufficient to maintain them for one month. This is in no case to exceed two Rupees.

296. Every prisoner legally discharged on expiry of sentence is to be furnished under the seal and signature of the Officer in charge of the Jail, with a certificate that he has completed his term of imprisonment.

Section XXV.

Prisoners in transit.

A.—Travelling by Rail.

297. A Warder or such other subordinate Jail Officer, as may be selected by the Officer in charge of the Jail, shall in all cases accompany prisoners in transit, and shall be furnished with the funds necessary to supply all the wants of the prisoners during their journey. But the presence of such Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer shall in no degree affect the responsibility of the Police Officer charged with the escort and safe custody of prisoners in transit.

298. Before any prisoners are despatched from a Jail, they shall be carefully examined by the Medical Officer of the Jail who shall certify to the Officer in charge of the Jail that they are in a fit state of health to proceed on the journey.

299. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that any prisoner is unable from sickness or other physical incapacity to bear the fatigue of a journey, such prisoner shall be detained in the Jail until he is reported by the Medical Officer to be in a fit state to travel.

300. If the Medical Officer is of opinion that any of the prisoners should be allowed extra food or clothing on the journey, he shall state such opinion in his certificate, and the Officer in charge of the Jail shall direct the supply of such extra food and clothing.

301. All prisoners sent by rail shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail clothing, and such drinking vessels as are necessary.

302. The descriptive rolls, warrants, and all other papers required shall be placed in the charge of the Officer in command of the guard, to be shown to the Magistrates of the several halting places, and, in the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Police at Madras who shall grant a receipt for the same.

303. Every prisoner sentenced to transportation shall be properly fettered for safe custody in transit, and in the case of very dangerous or refractory characters handcuffs may be used in addition, the latter being removed when the prisoner reaches his destination.

304. Each prisoner shall be furnished with a sufficient supply of dry provisions, to which natives are accustomed, to last the estimated length of the journey. Water shall be supplied at the halting places.

305. Timely notice shall invariably be given to the local Railway authorities of the despatch of prisoners, and the extent of accommodation that will be required for them. At least a week before the intended despatch of prisoners by rail due intimation should also be given to Magistrates along the line of route, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for their accommodation and safe custody at the various halting places.

306. A statement of the antecedents of every transferred prisoner in all that relates to his crime, sentence, labour, conduct, and health, shall be transferred with him by means of a copy of the appropriate leaf in the "Prisoners' Register."

307. The above rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis*, to prisoners transmitted for short distances, and from one station to another.

B.—Travelling by Road or by Water.

308. Every prisoner before being sent on a march shall be supplied with a blanket, a suit of Jail clothing, and such drinking and cooking vessels as may be necessary.

309. No bonds, fetters, or ligatures other than are absolutely necessary to prevent escape shall be employed, and as soon as convicts are again safely lodged in Jail all hand-chains, should they have been employed, are to be removed.

310. While on the march hand-chains may be used; but if there is, as there should be, an armed guard sufficient to prevent escapes, prisoners should simply be coupled together.

311. Aged and sick prisoners are not to be sent away at unhealthy seasons. In the event of their removal being absolutely necessary, suitable means must be provided to carry those who are unable to walk, and care must be taken that the carriage so provided is not used by the guard.

312. In every tent or hut in which prisoners are confined at night a closed lantern, under the charge of the sentry, should be suspended.

313. Prisoners who fall sick in transit are not to be attached to any other prisoners while they remain sick, but must always be allowed to travel separately.

314. As a general rule, water is to be preferred to land-carriage.

315. All particulars connected with the safe custody and health of prisoners in transit must be entered by the despatching Officer in a certificate, to be given to the Officer in charge of the escort. This certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate or Deputy Magistrate of every station through which the prisoners pass to their destination, and must eventually be returned to the despatching Officer in charge of the Jail in which the prisoners have been confined.

316. Care must be taken that prisoners in travelling have no files, weapons, string, silk, or any other article calculated to facilitate escape—by cutting their irons or otherwise.

317. The Officer in charge of the Jail in which convicts are received, shall have them carefully examined on admission, to see that they have not made away with or destroyed the clothing and vessels supplied to them, and that they have not tampered with their fetters.

318. The Medical Officer of the despatching and receiving Jails shall furnish a report on the state of health of the prisoners above referred to, at the time of their departure and reception, for communication to the Inspector-General of Jails.

319. The Warder or other subordinate Jail Officer who accompanies the prisoners shall be furnished with the funds necessary for victualling the prisoners on the road, the amount being calculated on the estimated duration of the journey, and shall, on reaching his destination, render a detailed account of the funds entrusted to him to the Officer in charge of the receiving Jail, who, after examining it, shall send it to the transmitting Officer, with such remarks as he may consider necessary.

320. So far as they are applicable, the above rules shall be applied to prisoners travelling by water.

321. On river steamers, the Officer in charge of the guard shall report all circumstances connected with the prisoners in his custody to the Commander of the Steamer or Flat, to whom he shall apply in all difficulties for advice and assistance, and from whom he shall receive and obey all orders necessary for the safe custody and well-being of such prisoners.

322. Whenever prisoners are despatched by sea, notice by post and by telegraph when practicable should be sent to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, in order that he may provide a proper guard for the security of the prisoners on the Ship or Steamer's arrival in the Madras roads.

Section XXVI.

Jail Guards.

323. The strength of the permanent Jail guards shall be determined by the Inspector-General of Police and the Officer in charge of Jails. The pay of such guards shall not be drawn in the establishment bill of Jails.

324. The duty of escorting offenders under trial from the Jail to the Magistrate's Court, and of guarding them while there, shall be performed by the Police and not by the Jail guards.

The duty of escorting Civil prisoners to and from any Civil Court shall be undertaken by the Nazir of such Civil Court.

325. The following rules regarding guards furnished by the Police for duty at Jails shall be strictly observed:—

Position of the Jailor—and relative position of the Police.

326. The responsibility of the Jailor and Jail establishment for the safe custody of convicts or prisoners, in Jails, is not in any general way affected by the introduction of the new Police as *guards*. A general supervision over the working of the Police in Jails is therefore a most important part of the general duty of the Jailor. He will not interfere in Departmental details. For these the Police Officers are responsible, and will be left to manage under their own Officers in the manner laid down herein. But the Jailor will in no way relax in his daily examination of Jail doors, windows, bars, locks, and fetters. He will require the most precise execution of all guard and watch duty by the Police; and at once report all shortcomings. The Jail establishment are bound to give the earliest intimation of any matter affecting the safe custody of the Jail or convicts, which may come to their knowledge to the Police.

Duties of Jail and Police officials.

327. The special duties of the Jail and Police officials are distinct and marked. It rests with the former to carry on the interior economy and discipline of the Jail: and with the latter to make such arrangements, as may, departmentally, be considered best suited to prevent breaches of Jail discipline or escapes from Jail, and for the working gangs of convicts.

Permits to enter Jails.

328. It is essential to the safe custody of convicts that access to the interior of Jails and intercourse with convicts should be entirely restricted to persons holding passes from the principal Officer in charge of the Jail. The Police can recognize no other claim to entry, and will *absolutely* refuse to let *any other* person pass in on any pretext whatever. The exceptions to this restriction are in the cases of Official Visitors, Inspectors General of Hospitals, Officers of the Jail, and persons accompanying the Superintendent.

Opening Jail Wards in the morning. Precautions to be taken by the Police.

329. The Jailor will, previous to opening the Jail Wards in the morning, inform the senior Police Officer in the Jail and require him to accompany him while he does so.

330. The senior Police Officer will immediately place the necessary number of Constables at those spots which command a good view of the interior of the Jail enclosure, the places of assembly for convicts, cook-rooms, privies, lavatories, &c., thus providing for the safe custody of the convicts while engaged in the yard, and against the practicability of any convict slipping away unnoticed through the less frequented parts of the Jail. The Police will thus form a chain of "Sentries" round the area within which the movements of the convicts will be restricted. Within this area, the management of the convicts devolves on their own Overseers and the Warders. After the Police have been thus posted, the Police Officer will inform the Jailor that his dispositions are completed; and then, in the presence of both, the wards will be opened in succession, and the prisoners in each will be counted and verified. This joint examination is required, as the responsibility for their safe custody during the night has rested on the Police.

Disposition of Police when convicts are out of "wards."

331. The disposition of the Police Force ordered preparatory to the opening of the wards, will be maintained at all times, when the convicts are in Jail, and not confined within the wards.

Modes of escorting convicts leaving the Jail for purposes of nature.

332. Where necessity requires that convicts should leave the Jail for purposes of nature, they will be escorted by the Police. Convicts when thus quitting the Jail should be kept in as large bodies as practicable.

Police not to interfere in matters of Jail interior economy.

333. The time to be spent at meals, the parts of the Jail to be frequented by convicts while out of wards, and all such matters of Jail interior economy, are arranged for by the Jail officials, with due consideration for the safe custody of the convicts and duty of the Police. It rests with the Police to watch the convicts and see that they adhere to the prescribed regulations on these points; and to support the Jail establishment in case of refractory men.

Mode of taking charge of and escorting working gangs—responsibility of the Police.

334. At the hour ordered for turning out for work, those of the Jail Police, not posted as ordered above, will fall in with drawn swords. The Police Force detailed to escort the working gangs will be formed up two deep, about 20 paces in front of the leading convicts as they assemble in gangs; and, if possible, so as to cover the principal Jail exit.

335. The Jailor will then proceed to arrange the convict gangs within the space enclosed by the chain of Sentries, in the formation which a Company of Infantry would take, if ordered to sit down, after receiving the order "Fours Right." The convict overseer attached to each party of 12 convicts,—after supplying his men with their tools, under the direction of the Jail officials—takes his place on the left of No. 9 convict, numbering them from 1 to 12, and from the right and front. When the whole are properly arranged and equipped with tools for work, the Jailor will inform the Police Officer that "the working gangs are ready to march." On this the Police Officer will carefully count the convicts in each gang, and observe whether the Maistries are properly posted, whether a proper complement of Warders is in attendance, and all Jail rules are strictly observed. And if he finds all correct, will receive charge of the gangs; taking from the Jailor his instructions as to where the gangs are to work.

336. So soon as he has taken charge, the Police Officer will face the escorts to the right wheel, each to the left, and file the rear ranks down the left, and the front rank down the right flank of each gang, at a distance of 6 feet from each flank. The Constables will divide the distance from front to rear of each flank, just as Infantry "take post" in escalading drill. As each man reaches his proper position he will halt and face inwards. One Constable will take position 6 paces in front of the gang and march in that position when the gangs move off.

337. Police guards over working gangs of convicts should, as a rule, be numerically in the proportion of one Constable to 6 convicts, with a Deputy or Head Constable to 6 Constables. Where gangs are very large their custody is easier, and the strength of the Police escort may be slightly reduced.

Strength of escorts over convicts.

338. After placing his men, the Police Officer in charge of the escort over each gang will place himself in rear of the gang, and prepare to march them off.

339. When all are posted, the senior Police Officer in charge of the Jail will order the most convenient gang to "move off." The Police Officers in charge of that gang will order "rise" and "march." At the first order, the convicts rise, and the Constables guarding them will face to the front. At the second order, the whole will move off steadily, and march direct to their work: being halted from time to time, should their original formation become disarranged on the road. So on with each gang in succession. Great care must be taken in gradually instructing the convicts to march with regularity.

Marching gangs of Convicts to work.

340. Individual convicts are not to be told off to each Constable. Each Police Officer is individually responsible for the safe custody of all and each convict in the gang.

Individual responsibility of Police Officers.

341. On arrival at the working place, the senior Jail Warder present with each gang will explain to the Police Officer in charge, in detail, the description of work to be executed by the convicts, and the arrangement he proposes for doing it.

Guarding Convicts while work is being executed.

342. The Police Officer will then post his men as a chain of sentries round the scene of work or make other disposition with reference to the nature of the work to be executed; so as best to ensure safe custody and effective observation while the convicts are working, and with the *minimum* interference of the Constables in their movements. The Police are not responsible for the execution of work, and the Warders will see to the observance of Jail rules and discipline; but the Police will prevent any person having communication with the convicts, under any pretext whatever, will enforce obedience to Jail authorities and rules, and preserve peace and order in the gangs.

343. The Convict Maistry attached to each party of 12 convicts is held responsible for the presence, during work, of each convict of his party, and that the attention of the Police be immediately attracted by him to every irregularity on the part of the convicts which in any way affects their safe custody.

Duties of Convict Maistries.

344. So soon as the Police arrangements are completed, the Police Officer will inform the Warder, who will then break up the gang and set all to work.

345. During the hours of midday cessation from labor, the Warder will collect the convicts in the most convenient place, and the Constables posted as above ordered will slightly close in upon them; returning to their original posts when work re-commences. The Senior Police Officer may permit a few of the Constables at a time to sit down and take their meals during the hour of rest.

Midday cessation from labor.

346. Constables over working convicts are always to be armed with muskets loaded but not capped, or drawn swords, and it should be carefully impressed upon them that to enable them to use that weapon effectually it is necessary that they should have sword-play space. They should, therefore, never mix themselves up with convicts, or approach the latter so closely as to risk the possibility of being closed upon before having time to use their arms.

Constables to carry drawn swords—Precautions to be observed.

347. At the time ordered for ceasing work, the Warders will re-arrange the convicts as prior to leaving the Jail (see para. 10) reporting to the Police Officer when ready. The Police Officer will order his men to "close," and they will assume the positions held by them on the flanks of the gangs prior to the receipt in the Jail of the order "rise." The Police Officer, accompanied by the Warder, count the convicts; if all be correct, he will then give the order "rise" and "march," and return to the Jail with the gang; observing the same care and disposition on the line of march. The Jail guard will fall in as the gangs approach. The gang will be halted on the spot whence it moved off to work in the morning, and take precisely the same order: while the Constables will be posted, in a chain of sentries, about the Jail, as preparatory to the convicts assembling in the morning. When all is ready, the Police Officer will report to the Jailor that he has returned and is prepared to deliver over his working charge.

Return of convict gangs to Jail after work.

348. The Jailor will then count the convicts with the senior Police Officer present, and if he finds them correct, take formal charge of them from the Police Officer. He will hand the latter a Memorandum showing the probable number and strength of the working gangs to be sent out of the Jail the next day; so as to admit of the necessary detail of Police escorts being made.

Mode of the Jailor's receiving charge of working gangs from Police.

349. At the hour for locking up, the senior Police Officer will accompany the Jailor round the wards, count the convicts as they enter their respective wards, and satisfy himself that the wards are secure and all Jail rules punctually observed. He will see that the number marked on the Board outside the ward door corresponds with the number of convicts who actually entered the ward and were locked in. The wards are never to be opened after "locking up" save in the presence of a responsible Police Officer.

Locking up the Wards at night—duties of the Jailor and Police Officer.

350. When all the convicts are secured, the chain of sentries and any chain of sentries watching may be withdrawn: a sufficient number being kept to ensure the safe custody of the Jail during the night. The night duty will be performed with great precision, vigilance, and regularity. The watchmen should, by careful inspection between "reliefs," satisfy themselves that the door and window fastenings remain secure and intact. During the night the petty Officers will frequently go round at odd hours and see the watchmen on their beat.

Mode of guarding the Jail at night.

351. Care should be taken with Jail guards to prevent arms being left about or readily accessible to convicts, in the event of an outbreak. They should always be in the room occupied by the guard, and never piled or rested against an outside wall.

Precautions to be observed with arms in Jail.

352. The Police are never to be called upon to escort Civil Debtor Prisoners outside the Jail precincts. The responsibility of the safe detention in Jail, that is the prevention of illegal escape of Civil Debtors from Jail, rests on the Police, as in the case of convicts within the same Jail.

Responsibility of Police with reference to Civil Debtor Prisoners.

353. Whenever an escape, or the disappearance of a convict from a working gang become known to the Police Officer in charge of the gang, it will be his duty to detach a Constable to report the fact at the Jail without delay, and any number of men that he can detail to pursue and raise the alarm. He will then collect the convicts, and make them sit down close together for better safe custody till reinforcement can be procured—or return with them to the Jail forthwith, so that the identity of the missing convict may be at once ascertained, and steps taken for his recovery. Care will be taken not to endanger the safe custody of the remaining convicts, when Constables are detailed in pursuit, &c. By returning forthwith with the gang to the Jail, all the Constables guarding it become at once available to proceed in pursuit of the escaped man, and no loss of time of any consequence is occasioned. Much, in such exigencies, depend on the judgment and resolution of the Officer in charge of the gang, and care should be taken in selecting men for Jail duty.

Steps to be taken on the escape of a convict from working gang.

354. Whenever Police Officers report to Jailors or Warders in charge of gangs on any subject or vice versâ, they should salute, and the salute be returned. It is essential to the maintenance of discipline and derogatory to no one, that the Jail and Police Officers should treat one another with that respect and formality which is essential to discipline.

355. All special orders of the Officers in charge of Jails, relating to maintaining silence in the wards or at work and the like, will be enforced by the Warders supported by the Police.

Dietary.

356. For the purpose of Dieting Jails have been divided into the following classes:—

1st.—Jails where Rice is the principal staple of diet;

2nd.—Jails where "Dry Grains" are the principal staples of diet;

3rd.—Where mixed grains are used;

The diet to be used for each of these classes is detailed in the following Table, which also exhibits the Jails to be included in each of the several classes.

357. When prisoners are employed on out-door labour, they shall have a warm meal before starting for their labor.

358. They shall carry with them to their work a small quantity of Raggee Cake to be eaten at midday, and that they shall have a third meal at 6 P. M. on returning from work.

359. When the prisoners are employed on in-door labour a small meal shall be given at 6 P. M. before commencing work.

360. A meal shall be given at noon with an hour's rest, and that they shall have their last meal at the close of their day's labour or about 6 P. M.

361. A reduction of 1-5th shall be made in the scale of diet in the case of women and juvenile prisoners.

362. The proper recipe for Curry Powder is given in the Diet Table, and equivalents have been given in the marginal notes when on account of local peculiarities any change is made in articles of diet prescribed for any class.

Scale of diet for Prisoners where Rice is the principal staple. (No. 1.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Note.
Rice.....(a)	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	(a) 3 oz. of Rice to be made into Hoppers and eaten in the midday.
Dhall.....	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish.....(b)	3	0	5	0	5	0	0	(b) When dried or Saltfish is used, 2½ ounces to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Buttermilk or Tyre.....	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil.....(c)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(c) In Districts where Cocoanut is plentiful 2 oz. of Coprah may be given in lieu of oil or ghee.
Tamarind.....(d)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(d) Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder.....(e)	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	(e) Curry Powder to be made according to formula in the Medical Code. (Appended.)
Vegetable.....	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlick.....	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood.....	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	

No. 1.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Chingleput. Tanjore. Trichinopoly. Calicut.
Cuddalore. Tranquebar. Mangalore. Tellicherry.

Scale of diet where "Dry grains" are the staple. (No. 2.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Veragoo.....	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	Any of these quantities may be considered equivalent to 26 oz. of rice.
Raggee..... (without husks.)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cholum..... (without husks.)	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cumboo..... (without husks.)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Dhall.....	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre.....	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable.....	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlick.....	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood.....	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	Raggee, or Cholum cakes (2½ ounces) in midday in lieu of Hoppers.

No. 2.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Guntoor. Kurnool. Cuddapah. Salem.
Nellore. Bellary. Coimbatore.

Scale of Diet where mixed grain is used. (No. 3.)

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Rice.....	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	Raggee cake, or rice hopper may be given at midday.
Dry grain.....	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
Dhall.....	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	
Buttermilk or Tyre.....	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable.....	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlick.....	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood.....	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	2 lbs.	

No. 3.—Scale of Diet will be applicable to the undermentioned Jails:—

Berhampore. Chittoor.
Russellcondah. Madura.
Vizagapatam. Tinnevelly.
Masulipatam.

The Recipe for Curry Powder to be used in Jails.

	oz.	dr.
Chillies.....	3	6
Black pepper.....	1	4
Coriander seeds.....	0	6
Turmeric.....	1	1
Cummin seeds.....	0	6
Mustard seeds.....	0	6
Vendeum.....	0	6

363. When a Gang is working within any of the Districts above classified, it will observe the Diet of the Jail of the District in which such Gang is located.

364. Rice and the dhalls are to be purchased and stored when they are cheap. No rice less than six months old is to be issued to prisoners. The dhalls must be very carefully husked, and must never be mixed when cooked. The allowance of fresh vegetables may be increased on the order of the Medical Officer to any reasonable extent that can be supplied by the Jail garden. The weight of vegetables must be calculated after the stalks, skins, and refuse have been separated. The allowance of meat must be estimated without the bone. The allowance of salt may, in times of epidemic cholera, be increased by order of the Medical Officers.

365. Proper scales and weights must be used in every Jail, and must be tested once in every week by the Officer in charge of the Jail to see that they are correct, a record of the same being made in the Jailor's Order-Book, and reported to the Inspector-General of Jails in the monthly Returns.

366. The food shall be weighed daily before the Jailor, and occasionally in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer, to see that no fraud is practised by the Jail subordinates, and that the prisoners get the full quantities to which they are entitled.

367. It is of the highest importance that the food supplied to the prisoners should be completely and properly cooked; therefore, when cooked and ready for issue, it must, at least once in every week, be inspected, without previous notice, by the Officer in charge of the Jail and by the Medical Officer, to see that it is properly prepared. An entry of the result of this inspection must be made in their respective journals.

368. All food must be inspected daily by the Medical Officer, and any defect of quality noted by that Officer shall be reported at once to the Officer in charge of the Jail by the Jailor.

369. The food of Civil prisoners shall be purchased and issued by the Jailor, care being taken that no improper substances of any kind find their way into the Civil Jail, and that the allowance of the prisoners is expended, *bonâ fide*, in the purchase of wholesome articles of food.

370. All complaints of prisoners regarding the quantity, quality, or cooking of their rations are to be entered at once in his Order-Book by the Jailor, and brought to the notice of the Officer in charge of the Jail for the issue of such orders as that Officer may consider necessary, such orders being invariably in writing in the Jailor's Order-Book.

371. All criminal prisoners shall be divided into messes, not exceeding 30 members in each mess, and for each of the messes a cook of suitable caste is to be selected, so that no criminal prisoner may be exempt from messing on any plea of caste. The cooks shall be selected from the well-behaved convicts who have committed the least serious crimes.

372. The cooks shall husk the dry grain and rice, peel and prepare the vegetables, and keep the cook-room clean and tidy in addition to cooking the food, which must be done with care and attention. Any breach of this Rule shall subject the cooks to such punishment, as the Officer in charge of the Jail may, after due and proper enquiry, award.

Section XXVII.

Clothing and Bedding.

373. Civil prisoners, prisoners under trial, and prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, are permitted to wear their own clothing, to supply their own bedding, and to use their own drinking and cooking vessels.

374. In all cases requiring it, suitable clothing and bedding shall be provided for prisoners, whether untried or convicted, and extra clothing and blankets on a written requisition from the Medical Officer, shall be supplied to the sick, the aged, and the infirm.

375. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall wear a Jail dress, and be furnished with Jail blankets, bedding, cooking, and drinking vessels, tin or earthen. The Jail dress shall be the same as regards distinctive colours for the 4 classes of criminal prisoners described in Rule 187 throughout the Presidency of Madras.

The bedding of prisoners shall consist of a blanket and a coir-mat. Every convict shall be supplied with two cotton cloths in the year. The cloth for male convicts shall be 3 yards in length and 1 yard in width. That for females shall be 6 yards in length and 1 yard in width.

In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, breeches similar to those worn by the labouring class of the country shall be issued instead of the cloth.

Every male convict labouring beyond the limits of the Jail shall also be furnished with a blanket hood of the pattern prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails.

Officers in charge of Jails can either serve out the cloths on the 1st of July, or one at a time, on the 1st January and 1st July, as they may find most conducive to cleanliness. In all cases the old prison clothing must be returned, washed and put in store, for issue to prisoners for broken periods. The prison clothing is on no account to be given to prisoners released nor is the old cloth to be sold, unless in the form of rags, torn small, for the paper factory.

376. Brass lotahs, being capable of being used as dangerous offensive weapons, are forbidden, and must be exchanged for tin pots, earthen chatties or any other form of drinking vessel that is allowed by the rules of caste. No prisoner is to be compelled to use a vessel of a material that is forbidden by his caste.

On the requisition of the Medical Officer, the Officer in charge of the Jail may supply aged and weakly prisoners with such extra clothing as may be necessary.

The prisoners shall wash their own clothing at an appointed time at least once a week.

The prisoners' bedding and blanket and spare clothing shall be left in the wards or cells during the day-time.

377. The coir-mat issued for bedding shall be 8 feet in length and 2½ feet in breadth, one end of which is to be rolled up to form a pillow.

378. When prisoners have to sleep on damp ground, each prisoner shall be allowed—on the requisition of the Medical Officer—a grass mat 6 feet in length by 2½ in breadth, in addition to his bedding of coir-mat. It is, however, of great importance that prisoners should not sleep on the ground itself, but be raised above it; this object must be secured by some method suited to the circumstances and locality, but which shall not provide facilities for offence and escape.

Section XXVIII.

Sanitary Arrangements.

Overcrowding.

The constant and serious attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer shall be directed to prevent the overcrowding of Jails. A greater number of prisoners than that prescribed for each ward and cell in a Jail shall not be admitted on any account.

379. In the event of a Jail being full, the Officer in charge shall accommodate either in huts or tents outside the Jail any other prisoners who may be sent, reporting the circumstance immediately to the Inspector-General of Jails.

380. It is not desirable that more than thirty-two prisoners should sleep in one ward. This rule shall be carried out, as far as practicable, in existing Jails.

381. An inscription specifying the superficial area and cubical contents of each ward, and the number of prisoners it is capable of containing—allowing not less than 54 square feet (9 × 6) of ground area, and not less than 648 cubic feet (9 × 6 × 12) of breathing space for each prisoner—shall be affixed to the door of every ward.

382. No increase in the height of a ward shall justify any diminution of the ground area, nor shall any emergency justify any reduction in the cubic space prescribed for each prisoner.

383. No separate cell, whose cubical contents is less than 1,000 cubic feet, with a ground area of 75 square feet, shall be declared fit for separate or solitary confinement.

Ventilation.

384. The special attention of the Officer in charge of the Jail and of the Medical Officer shall be paid to the ventilation of the sleeping wards to ensure a constant supply of fresh air, while an exit for the foul air shall also be.

385. In all cases there should be amply sufficient lateral ventilation in addition to roof ventilation.

386. As the condition of the atmosphere breathed by prisoners can only be judged of by visiting at all seasons the sleeping wards several hours after the inmates have been locked up, the Officer in charge of the Jail and the Medical Officer shall at uncertain intervals visit the Jail at night to satisfy themselves as to the adequacy of the ventilating arrangements, and the results are to be recorded in their respective journals.

387. Every possible arrangement shall be made for the thorough ventilation of the sleeping wards and their contents during the day, as many hours of free ventilation are required to remove the organic matter which adheres to the walls and bed-clothes, and which is but slowly oxydized. The bedding shall be hung up during the day-time so as to be freely exposed to so currents of air and light.

Conservancy,—Latrines and Urinals.

388. Drains of any description for sewage purposes within a Jail or its precincts are absolutely prohibited. The dry earth conservancy system, as detailed in the Report of the Madras Sanitary Commission, of which a copy will be furnished to every Officer in charge of a Jail, shall, as far as practicable be adopted in all Jails in substitution of any other system for disposing of the liquid sewage of Jails. The form of Latrine adapted to the earth system and to the local circumstances of each Jail shall be prescribed by the Inspector-General of Jails.

Night Privies.

389. Every sleeping ward shall be provided with three vessels, viz., a urinal, an earth-closet, and an earth-reservoir with wooden-scoop.

390. The urinal, loosely filled with dry earth, is only to be used for the reception of urine. If urine appear on the surface in the morning, it is an indication of insufficiency of earth in the vessel. It is an essential condition for success that the earth should absorb all the urine.

391. The earth-closet is any suitable vessel containing a layer of dry earth, into which the inmates of a sleeping ward or hospital can defecate, a scoopful of earth from the earth-reservoir being immediately thrown over the recently voided excreta. Every prisoner is to be made to throw a sufficient quantity of dry earth over his excreta to cover the same.

392. To prevent nuisances around the urinal and earth-closet, a night-light is to be kept burning in their immediate neighbourhood. The places occupied by the urinal and earth-closet and a space of two feet round these vessels shall be thickly coated with coal tar.

393. At 3 o'clock P. M. the night-vessels shall be put in their proper places in every sleeping-ward, and care shall be taken that they are placed on, and surrounded by, a thick layer of dry sifted earth, to protect the floor from being accidentally soiled by excreta. If any effluvium remain after the removal of the night-vessels and the earth, it is a sure sign that there has not been a sufficiency of earth.

394. Immediately after the prisoners vacate the sleeping-wards in the morning, the vessels used as night-urinals and earth-closets shall be removed to the garden, their contents disposed of in the manner prescribed for sewage generally, and the vessels themselves thoroughly cleaned and scrubbed with dry earth and exposed to the sun until re-placed at 3 o'clock P. M. for night use, when the urinals should be filled with dry sifted earth and the earth-closets furnished with a thick layer of it.

Water.

395. Great attention should be paid to secure purity in the water used by prisoners for drinking and culinary purposes. As purity of water is of extreme importance, it is absolutely necessary that the Officer in charge of the Jail be assured of the non-contamination of the water used. Unless the inmates of a Jail receive their rations of pure air and pure water, it is impossible that their ration of food—however liberal and varied the dietary—can maintain them in health.

396. It shall be one of the duties of the Medical Officer to examine and report on the amount and quality of the water-supply, and also to indicate the sanitary precautions required in collecting, storing, and distributing it for use.

397. Disregard of cleanliness may result from an insufficient water-supply, therefore, in addition to an abundance of pure drinking water, a copious supply of water is necessary to enable clothes to be thoroughly and frequently washed, and personal cleanliness facilitated, thus removing one important preventible source of disease. The noxious moisture, loaded with organic matter ready to enter into putrefaction, exhaled by the skin and lungs, is necessarily absorbed by the clothing and bedding, and if not removed, this noxious matter is re-absorbed into the body with deadly poisoning effect.

398. Malarious fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other diseases arise from the use of impure drinking water, which is even a more powerful source of disease than impure air. An excess of the saline ingredients which appear to be innocuous in small quantities, may produce a marked disorder of the digestive organs, and through them of the system generally. The presence of a very small amount of putrescent matter is quite sufficient to produce the most pernicious results—when that matter is habitually introduced into the system. These results, on the one hand, manifest themselves in the production of certain disorders which appear distinctly traceable to the direct action of the poison so introduced; whilst on the other they become apparent in the extraordinary augmentation of the liability to attacks of such zymotic diseases as may at the time be prevalent.

399. Of all the sources by which water becomes so impure as to become a source of disease, the most serious and dangerous is the soakage from cess-pools diffused widely, the sub-soil contaminating the wells—even a hundred yards distant—from which the water supply is obtained. As water kept in open vessels in an inhabited Barrack absorbs foul air, and becomes foul and unwholesome in consequence, it is absolutely necessary that there should be thorough ventilation to prevent each prisoner's supply for the requirements of the night becoming dangerously contaminated, and hence also the desirability of supplying fresh water to prisoners as late at night, and as early in the morning as practicable whilst they are locked up.

It should be carefully remembered that the deeper the source from which water is derived the less liability there will be of its becoming contaminated by the infiltration of surface impurities, and it is in all cases desirable that Jail wells for the supply of drinking water should be sunk to a depth at which the true springs are reached, and that in the "steining" of the well all surface springs should be carefully excluded.

400. Well-water is to be preserved pure by the daily removal of decomposing matter; the prevention of stagnation—most easily and thoroughly effected by the daily withdrawal of large quantities of the water for irrigation—thus allowing a fresh supply to be obtained from the well-spring; by obviating the re-entrance of ablution water through chinks or fissures in the sides of the masonry shaft; and especially by preventing the percolation of sewage from cess-pools which should never be allowed within the Jail and its precincts.

401. The conservation of tanks for the supply of drinking and cooking water consists in keeping the collecting ground clean; in arresting the entrance of solid, organic impurities, as leaves, grass, &c.; in removing the vegetable scum which, when passing into a state of decay, is injurious; in preserving a sufficiency of the proper kinds of vegetable and animal life essential for the purification of the water in which organic matter exists in solution; in stopping their excavation at depths beyond which water-plants cannot rise from the bottom; in preventing the accumulation of filth and rank vegetation on their sides; in having the slimy sediment at the bottom annually removed; and above all, by preventing them being used for bathing or washing in. Bathing tanks should invariably be kept as far apart as possible from those for the supply of drinking water.

SECTION XXIX.

Rewards for well-conducted Convicts.

402. To encourage convicts—male and female—to a strict obedience to Jail discipline and to good conduct generally, those prisoners whose behaviour has been exemplary throughout, and who have completed the prescribed term of labour of the first class, may be rewarded by employment in the undermentioned subordinate offices in the Jail, *viz.*:—

I.—Convict Work-Overseer.

II.—Convict Warder.

403. That the position of these Convict, Overseers and Warders may not be misunderstood either by themselves or others, the performance of their duties shall be counted as enforced labour of the second class, for which no gratuities of any kind shall be granted.

404. No Convict shall be employed in any subordinate office on the Jail establishment until after the expiry of the fixed term of labour of the first class.

405. The aggregate number of Convict Work-Overseers and Warders, shall never exceed ten per cent. of the number of prisoners confined in the Jail.

406. The Work-Overseers and Warders, selected from among the prisoners, shall continue to wear their Jail dress, with the addition of a brass badge, on which shall be inscribed the grade of the wearer.

Convict Work-Overseers.

407. The duties of the Convict Work-Overseers shall be to aid the free Work-Overseer:—

1*stly*.—In superintending the labour of the prisoners in the work-shops, in seeing that each prisoner performs his appointed task carefully, that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him.

2*ndly*.—In enforcing silence, order, and regularity in the workshops.

3*rdly*.—In seeing that the various implements for work are placed in safe custody and kept in proper order.

4*thly*.—In making over to the Jailor all work completed during the day in their respective workshops.

5*thly*.—In maintaining, as high a degree of cleanliness, order, and neatness, as circumstances will permit, in the workshops.

408. The Convict Work-Overseers shall aid the free Work-Overseers in preserving discipline, and in bringing all breaches of discipline, short-work, and misconduct of every kind among the prisoners to the notice of the Jailor.

Convict Warders.

409. The duties of the Convict Warders shall be to aid the free Warders:—

1*stly*.—In taking charge of the wards, with all matters relating thereto, and in superintending the prisoners in the wards and cook-room.

2*ndly*.—In maintaining order, and in bringing to notice all cases of misconduct of prisoners under their charge.

3*rdly*.—In maintaining a high degree of cleanliness throughout their respective wards and yards; in keeping the cells, passages, and wards properly aired; in seeing that the clothing and bedding are well aired every day, and that this is done in the open air whenever the weather permits.

4*thly*.—In paying particular attention to the cleanliness of the persons and clothes of the prisoners, in seeing that the prisoners bathe as often and such hours as may be ordered, and in ascertaining that their heads are clean and free from vermin.

5*thly*.—In getting the prisoners in readiness for morning and evening muster by the Jailor, and in bringing to notice at once the absence of any prisoner.

6*thly*.—In examining the state of the wards, cells, bedding, and clothing directly the prisoners have turned out, and in discovering any improper article therein.

7*thly*.—In bringing at once to notice any signs of illness among the prisoners, and in arranging for the prompt transfer to the hospital of any prisoner who complains of sickness.

8*thly*.—In trimming the lights in their respective wards, and in taking care that they are not removed, or used by the prisoners for any other purpose than the general lighting of the wards.

SECTION XXX.

Books, Registers, Returns, and Accounts.

410. The undermentioned Books and Registers shall be kept, and Returns furnished, according to the forms prescribed by the Inspector General of Jails.

I.—BOOKS AND REGISTERS.

To be kept by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Journal.

To be kept by the Jailor, and signed daily by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

1. Letter-Book.
2. Official Visitors' Book.
3. Visitors' Book.
4. Jail Officers' Appointment and History Book.
5. Jail Officers' Misconduct-Book.

Civil Jail.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.
2. Register of Admissions into, and release from, Civil Jail.
3. Civil Prisoners, Diet-money Register.

Criminal Jail—Under-trial Prisoners.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.
2. Register of Prisoners detained under examination committed for trial and released.

Criminal Jail—Convicted Prisoners.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.
2. Register of Criminal Prisoners admitted and released.
3. Release Diaries for Criminal Jail.
4. Register of Criminal Prisoners transferred.
5. Register of Escapes.
6. Register of Deaths.
7. Hospital Register.
8. Alphabetical Index.
9. Ward Register.
10. Labour Register.
11. Exemption from Labour Register.
12. Convalescent-gang Register.
13. Prisoners' Punishment Register.
14. Register of Cellular Imprisonment.
15. Prisoners' Property Book.
16. Re-committal Register.
17. Transfer and Transit Register.
18. Security Register.
19. Fine Register.

Statistical Abstract.

1. Sex and Age.
2. Caste.
3. Occupation prior to imprisonment.
4. District.
5. Crime.
6. Sentence.
7. Classification.
8. Sentencing authority.
9. Security.
10. Fine.
11. Duration of imprisonment.
12. Re-committal.
13. Pardons.
14. Health on admission and release.
15. Weight on admission and release.
16. Sickness.
17. Hospital Abstract Register.
18. Deaths.
19. Jail offences and punishment.
20. Escapes.
21. Education.
22. Under-trial Prisoners.
23. Civil Prisoners.
24. Establishment.

To be kept by the Medical Officer.

1. Journal.
2. Letter Book.
3. Hospital Register.
4. Abstract of Hospital Register.
5. Diet Roll.
6. Bazaar Medicines.
7. Prescription Book.
8. Case Book.
9. Return Book.
10. Cholera Register.
11. Convalescent-gang Register.

ACCOUNTS.

JAIL.

1. Journal, or Day Book.
2. Ledger.
3. Cash Book.
4. Monthly Abstract.
5. Provision Stock Book.
6. Diet Roll.
7. Garden Account.
8. Clothing Stock Book.
9. Tool Stock Book.
10. Miscellaneous Stock Book.
11. Pay-list and Acquittance Roll.

MANUFACTORY.

1. Order-Book.
2. Journal or Day Book.
3. Ledger.
4. Cash Book.
5. Monthly Abstract.
6. Raw Material Stock Book.
7. Manufactory Stock Book.
8. Manufactory Dead Stock Book.

II.—PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Quarterly.

1. Statistical Return of the Jail Transactions.....
2. Return of Account Transactions.....
3. Return of Manufactory Transactions.....
4. Return of Building Transactions.....
5. Return of Prisoners released before expiry of sentence, transferred, or sent to Madras for transportation.....

} By the Officer in charge of the Jail.

7. Medical History.....
8. Sanitary Report*.....

} By the Medical Officer.

Annual.

1. Budget Return.....
2. Annual Report for the Calendar year of all matters relating to Jail discipline.....
3. Annual Report for the Official year of all matters relating to Finance.....

} By the Officer in carge of the Jail.

4. Medical History and Sanitary Report.....
5. Returns of European and Bazaar Medicines expended...

} By the Medical Officer.

SECTION XXXI.

Rules for the guidance of Officers in charge of Jails on the occurrence of Epidemic Diseases.

411. In many instances epidemic disease has been introduced into Jails by newly arrived gangs of prisoners and by persons recently committed to Jail. These persons shall be carefully examined before they are admitted into the Jail; and by the Medical Officer daily, during ten days after admission, and attention shall be paid to their personal cleanliness and to the cleanliness of their clothes.

412. When prisoners arrive from other Jails, they shall, if unhealthy, be kept strictly apart from the other prisoners in the Jail, during a period of 10 days—and if any epidemic disorder be present among them, they shall not be allowed to enter the Jail, but be camped at a convenient distance from it, and be detained until reported healthy.

413. The Officer in charge of such prisoners on the march shall, 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 their destination.

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

415. When epidemic disease has attacked gangs of prisoners, they shall not be admitted into Jails until 14 days have elapsed since the last case has appeared, and only then if the prisoners are all healthy.

416. While encamped for these reasons, all the rules hereinafter set forth regarding camps shall be strictly observed both as regards selection of site and camp conservancy arrangements.

417. In the event of epidemic disease being present in the vicinity of a Jail, care must be taken to prevent any communication taking place between the inmates of the Jail and the infected locality either directly or indirectly.

418. More than ordinary attention should be paid to all the usual conservancy arrangements of the Jail.

419. Such alterations in the Jail diet as may be calculated to guard prisoners from liability to the attacks of epidemic disease shall be adopted on the recommendation of the Medical Officer.

420. Fires of grass and green wood shall be lighted in the wards and yards daily so as to purify thoroughly the Jail.

421. The Hospital shall be white-washed and especial care be taken that all Hospital arrangements to meet an outbreak of epidemic disease are complete.

422. It is the duty of every Officer in charge of the Jail, in communication with the Civil authorities, to have marked out suitable camping sites for the removal of prisoners on the occurrence of epidemic disease in the Jail.

423. It is of essential importance that these sites should be selected for every Jail, and that the selection of sites should not be delayed until the occurrence of epidemic disease.

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* In case of out break of disease or any marked charge in the general health of the prisoners, a special report will be forth with submitted by the Medical Officer, through the Officer in charge of the Jail.

424. Every Officer in charge of a Jail will make a quarterly return to the Inspector-General of Jails, stating whether any change in the selection of sites for such camps has been rendered necessary from any cause soever.

425. The requirements of the site of such a camping ground are as follows :—

A. It should be easy of access and neither to windward or leeward of any Military cantonment, Civil station or native town, nor within a distance of two miles of such place.

B. It should not be on the great lines of communication, or thoroughfares, or villages.

C. The ground should be high with natural facilities for drainage.

D. There should be a good supply, if possible, of drinking water.

E. Rank vegetation is objectionable and experience has shown that thick topes of trees should be avoided.

F. The distance of the camping ground from the Jail must depend on local circumstances but as a rule two or three miles will probably suffice.

G. The site should be selected with special reference to its state during the rains.

H. The camping ground should be measured and the number of prisoners with their guards which it is capable of accommodating recorded.

426. The diseases which in Jails have a tendency to assume an epidemic character, are.

Cholera.
Small Pox.
Fever.
Jail Diarrhœa.

427. To remove doubts which have arisen as to when cholera shall be considered to have assumed an epidemic tendency, the following rule is prescribed for the observance of the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail with whom rests the responsibility of declaring that any of the four diseases mentioned above has assumed such a degree of epidemic intensity as to render the removal of prisoners necessary.

428. "*If within one week* after the first case of Cholera has shown itself in a Jail, three or more cases occur, it shall be considered that the disease has assumed an epidemic form."

429. In respect of small pox, fever and diarrhœa, the Medical Officer shall, in consultation with the Officer in charge of the Jail, determine whether only the prisoners attacked should be removed from the Jail or whether it is necessary to move the whole of the prisoners.

430. In the case of epidemic Cholera the whole body of prisoners will, as a general rule, be removed into the camp provided for the outbreak of epidemic disease in the Jail, and be located in tents or in temporary huts erected for that purpose.

431. It may happen that an epidemic disease occurs during the height of the monsoon, in which case it will be for the Medical Officer to exercise a discretion as to the removal of prisoners.

432. The Officer in charge of a Jail at a station at which there is a Camp Equipage Depôt shall indent on such Depôt for a supply of the tents necessary for the accommodation of prisoners, to be moved into camp.

433. In like manner Officers in charge of Jails accessible by Railway will indent by telegraph on the nearest Camp Equipage Depôt for a supply of the tents required.

434. Provision will be made for supplying tents to Jails, not within easy reach of a Camp Equipage Depôt, unless from local circumstances huts can be easily and quickly constructed so as to supply this accommodation for prisoners instead of tents.

435. Where epidemic disease has broken out in a Jail and it may not be considered desirable to remove the prisoners into camp, the following precautions will be observed in the Jail during the prevalence of the disease.

I.—Cholera and Jail Diarrhœa.

1. The prisoners shall be organized in small gangs for exercise beyond the Jail walls.
2. Work in factories shall be relaxed, but not entirely discontinued.
3. The most scrupulous attention shall be paid to the state of the privies.
4. Disinfecting and deodorizing agents shall be freely used, such as MacDougall's powder, charcoal, wood-ashes, coal tar and earth, and every precaution connected with "dry earth conservancy" shall be most carefully and continuously enforced.
5. If soiled, the cell floors shall be re-made, the walls shall be scoured with a stiff broom, removing from their surface and down from the roof every particle of dust or animal matter.
6. A wood fire shall be burned in each cell, the doors and windows being temporarily closed.

7. Special attention shall be paid to the boiling and subsequent filtration of all drinking water.

8. A portion of the Jail establishment shall be organized as a guard for night work; this guard should go round frequently to the cells, wards, &c., to ascertain if any prisoner has been taken ill, and to remove him to the hospital at once.

9. All overcrowding must be strictly avoided not only in the hospital but in every cell, and ward. It will be necessary to remove from the hospital all cases other than cholera and locate them in cells or a factory shed should there be no other accommodation.

10. During the prevalence of Cholera and Jail Diarrhœa, slight cases of colic or ordinary diarrhœa must be treated separately. They shall not be admitted into hospital until the characteristic symptoms of cholera and Jail diarrhœa have appeared.

11. The hospital floors shall be thickly sprinkled with powdered charcoal, wood-ashes, and earth; the dejecta shall be immediately removed, and the wood-ashes and earth swept up and removed when any portion becomes soiled by the discharges.

12. The charcoal nets in the hospital shall be increased in number, and the charcoal more frequently re-placed than under ordinary circumstances.

N. B.—The same Rules apply to the sleeping cells or wards.

13. The alvine discharges on being removed from the hospital shall be collected outside in an iron pan, with a suitable cover, into which a quantity of MacDougall's disinfecting powder has been thrown, they shall, as frequently as possible, be carried off to the garden trench, which shall on each occasion be covered over with six inches of earth.

14. The hospital latrines demand the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

15. The utmost attention to personal cleanliness shall be enforced in the case of every prisoner; small bathing and washing gangs, to be frequently relieved, shall be organized for this purpose.

16. The hospital clothing, or clothes and bedding used by patients shall invariably be burnt.

17. It frequently happens that the hospital passage gets saturated with choleraic discharges. A layer of fine sand and ashes a couple of inches thick, should be spread along the passage. This ought to be swept up and removed as often as any portion gets soaked, and fresh sand or ashes strewed in its place. The trench for the reception of the hospital filth need not be far removed; all that is required is that the excreta should be constantly covered with sifted earth.

18. The water in which the prisoners have bathed or washed their clothes shall not be allowed to be thrown within the Jail walls.

19. Wood fires shall, under due precautionary measures, be kept burning to the windward and within the Jail enclosure night and day, on the occurrence of any epidemic, in cases where it may not be practicable to remove the prisoners either into another building or into tents.

20. Attention shall be paid to the diet which should be modified in such a manner as the Medical Officer in charge may consider desirable.

II.—Fever and Small Pox.

21. The sanitary measures already laid down will readily recommend themselves for adoption in this form of epidemic disease in Jails.

22. Instead, however, of collecting, as in cholera, all cases in hospital, they should be segregated whenever separate buildings are available.

23. Most scrupulous attention must be paid to all conservancy arrangements within the Jail. To ensure this most constant attention is required by the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail.

III.—Jail Camps.

24. When prisoners are moved into camp dry straw should be procured for the prisoners to sleep on, and cots for the sick.

25. In camp there should be two detached hospitals, one for the treatment of miscellaneous cases and the other for the treatment of epidemic cases. These should be to the leeward of and some distance from the camp.

26. Careful attention should be paid to the conservancy of the camp, and the trenches should be dug every day to the leeward of the position; To these trenches the prisoners and all connected with the camp should be made to go for the purposes of nature; These trenches should be covered over with earth every evening.

27. If the disease continues in frequency and virulence for three or four days after the removal of the prisoners, it will be advisable to shift the camping ground.

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Judicial Department. 4/50

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read a joint letter from Messrs J Roberts, Insp. Genl of Jails & the Sanitary Commissioner, Recommending the Alterations & Amendments in the Rules for the Management of Jails dated 10 April 1865 - Nº 554 L.R. & received in the Secretariat on the 14th June 1865 Nº 977 -

Read also letter under date the 20th June 1865 from the Secretary to Inspr Genl under Orders thereon

The Governor in Council approves and sanctions the Rules for the superintendence and management of Jails in this Presidency submitted by Messrs Roberts and Ellis with their letter of the 10th April last, subject to the following modifications

Read also letter under date the 19th June 1865 from the Secretary to Govt in the Public Works Department & two enclosures

Order thereon No. 1834 of 22 Dec/65.

Rule 9. It will be sufficient if the Inspector General inspects Jails in which Europeans or Americans are

Rec: 22d-12-4-L L 190

Sec: 22d Dec 1865 -

Cir. Cir. 1631

Jud. 1852
No. 1333

are kept once in six months. The word "six" will accordingly be substituted for the word "three" in the second clause of this Rule.

The following words — Rule 13.
will be added to this rule: "a copy of the "report will be forwarded "to the Magistrate of the "District and to the "Superintendent of Police."

The following addition — Rule 15.
will be made to this rule. "In emergent "cases it will be the "duty of the Superintendent "of the Jail to address "Govt direct, forwarding "a copy of his report to "the Inspector General of "Jails"

Rule 16 — It should be specified that the quarterly return provided for in this rule is to be submitted to Govt. The words "to Govt" will accordingly be inserted after the word "submitting".

Rule 22 — This rule will be omitted.

Rule 24 — The words "Head Assistant Magistrates" should be inserted after the words "Joint Magistrate" in this Rule.

Rule 27. — The words "with such "remarks as may seem "necessary" will be inserted in the first line of this rule, after the word "record."

Rule 42 — In this rule, line 5, the words "if he be "not himself the Superintendent of the Jail" will be added after the

the words "Medical Officer."

In line 3 of this rule the words "and weight," and in line 7 the words "and his weight," will be omitted. — Rule 48.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the vaccination provided for in this Rule should take place at the Jail in which the prisoners are confined when sentenced to transportation. The words "before being removed "from the Jail in which "they are confined "when sentenced" will be substituted for the words "at the Depot "to which they are "transferred for embar- "kation." — Rule 51.

The

Rule 58. The word "occasionally" will be substituted for the word "frequently" in the 5th line of this rule.

Rule 66. The words "and for "the climate to which "he is to be removed "and work on which he "may be employed" will be inserted in the 2d line of this rule, after the word "journey".

Rule 161. The words "according "to the scale of prices "appended to this section" will be omitted.

Rule 174. This section will be omitted.

Rule 177 The words "shall have the following meaning" will be omitted from line 1, and the words "weighed and" will be omitted from line 4.

Rule 184. The words "Cubic

The

The words "if there "be barbers among the "prisoners, if not by "barbers hired for the "purpose" will be inserted in line 4 after the word "duty".

Rule 186.

In line 7 the words "be punishable" will be struck out.

In line 8 the words "shall form part of "the first remittance "made to the local trea- "-sury and shall be "credited to the jail" will be substituted for the words "paid "into the local treasury "to the credit of the "Jail." In line 13 after the word "kept" the words "under charge "of the Jailor" will be inserted. The latter part of the rule beginning with the

Rule 187.

the words, "a ticket shall "be given to each pri- -soner" will be omitted.

Rule 195. In line 6 the words "the Magistrate of the "District at the requisi- -tion of", will be inserted after the words "in all "such cases". The word "Magistrate" will be substituted in line 9 for the words "officer "in charge of the Jail". In line 10 the word "willing" will be sub- -stituted for the words "sufficiently near of kin".

Rule 199. This rule will be omitted.

Rule 203. In line 1 the words "Act XLV. of 1860" will be omitted. In line 3 the word "Code" will be substituted for the words "said Act."

The

This rule will be omitted. — Rule 204.

In line 3 the word "prisoner" will be omitted. — Rule 208

In line 2 the words "that Court's order" will be substituted for the word "sentence." — Rule 217.

~~In line~~ 2 the words "labouring diet of the class to which he "belongs" will be omitted. — Rule 218. his rule with ~~with~~ the words "from prisoners" ~~from~~ and ~~Copy~~ "from

In line 4 the words "by the prisoner" will be inserted after the word "required." — Rule 219.

This rule will be omitted. — Rule 224.

In line 1 the words Act-XXV of 1861 will be omitted. — Rule 238.

The

Rule 240. The same words will be omitted from the last line of this rule, and the words "the Code of "Criminal Procedure" will be substituted for them.

Rule 241. In line 1 the words "when any Jail shall "have been adapted for "intramural labour, "extramural labour "will not be allowed "therein", will be substituted for the words "all extramural "labour is strictly "forbidden."

Rule 243. The following words will be prefixed to this rule; "On the "introduction of intra- "mural labor in to "any Jail."

Rule 246. This rule will be omitte

In line 2 the word "half" will be omitted. In line 4 the words "prisoners sentenced "to imprisonment for "life", will be substi- tuted for the word "life-prisoners."

Rule 255.

In line 3 the word "serious" will be substituted for the word "extreme."

Rule 262.

This rule will be omitted.

Rule 268.

In line 1 the word "warrants" will be omitted, and in line 2 the words "Warden "or other subordinate "Jail officer who "accompanies the "prisoners in transit" will be substituted for the words "officer in

Rule 302.

"in command of the Guard." The following words will be added to the rule. "The warrants "alone shall be taken "charge of by the Police "officer in charge of the "Guard, who shall "deliver the same to the "officer in charge of "the Jail to which the "prisoners are sent "or in the case of prisoners "sentenced to transpor- "tation to Commissioner "of Police at Madras. "In the latter case du- "plicates of all the "papers shall be sent "by post in advance "of the Convicts"

Rule 315.

In line 2 the words "warden or other subordinate Jail officer" will

will be substituted for the words "officer in "charge of the Escort"

The words "or Deputy Inspector General" will be inserted after the words "Inspector General." Rule 328.

The words "and" he "shall give due and "sufficient notice to the "local Police officer "who shall take "measures for the safe "custody of the pri- "soners" will be added to this rule. Rule 379.

In line 2, after the word "authorities" the words and "Superintendents of Police" will be inserted. Rule 422.

The words "Due and "sufficient notice "will be given to the "District Police officer "to enable him to make "the requisite arrange- "ments for safe custody" will be added to this rule. Rule 430.

The rules will be re-printed with the foregoing alterations. ~~Three hundred~~ 500 Copies will be struck off.

GK

Insp. Genl of Jails
——— of Police
Cust. Insp. Genl Med. Dep.
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No. 1831.

28-2-13

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

Dated 22 December 1865.

Feb. 1866. 25-31. 32-33.

243/167 - 1276/69.