

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	883	Press ~~Mis~~
79-80		
Dated	14-7-	1918.60.

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Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
14th July 1860.*

No. 79. Read the following letter from C. F. CHAMIER, Esq., Registrar of the Foujdari Adalat, to T. PYCROFT, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 6th July 1860, No. 12.

1. I am directed by the Judges of the Foujdari Adalat to report for the Orders of Government, under the provisions of Act IV of 1849, the case of one Juje Mingeli, Prisoner in No. 17 of 1860 on the Calendar of the Session Court of Mangalore.

2. The Prisoner was tried for the murder of his child Rosa Maria, two years of age. The murder is fully proved by the evidence in the case; but it is also clearly shown that the Prisoner was at the time insane, and had been so for some time. He had been placed under restraint for some months by his friends, but had been of late less strictly guarded, owing to an impression that his madness had abated.

3. The Prisoner has been acquitted, as having been at the time of unsound mind, so as to excuse him according to law; and the Judges recommend that he be kept in strict confinement for life.

ORDER THEREON, 14th July 1860, No. 883.

No. 80. Under Section III, Act IV, 1849, the Government direct that the prisoner, Juje Mingeli, who has been convicted by the Session Court of Mangalore of murder in the person of his own child, but acquitted specially on the ground of insanity, be kept in strict confinement for life.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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No. 883 - 14 July 1860 -

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Commissioner read these Appendices, he would certainly not have allowed them to pass unexplained. Whether the Appendices were placed before him cannot say; but his excuse for overlooking them is, that he was at the time under the incessant pressure of Judicial Settlement cases, all the Annual Report under preparation, and that on the Settlement occupied much of his time and thought.

From Commissioner, Fyzabad, No. 1223, dated 10th November, with enclosures.

I am now desired to forward to the Fyzabad Office a copy of the Commissioner's report.

The accusations made by Dr. Cannon are as follows:—
1st.—That both himself and the Commissioner have experienced great difficulty in getting the Jail authorities to organize and place large gangs of prisoners at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and that the prisoners had not been employed to the extent of preserving the work done.

2nd.—That the requirements of the Jail Department, and considered to be sacrificed by the employment of large gangs of prisoners in beautifying the Jail.

3. In answer to the first, Mr. Carnegie says the Executive Engineer, who had charge of the building of the Jail, never asked for a man more, and sometimes declined those that were offered. Dr. Young says he persuaded the Executive Engineer to have all his bricks made instead of by contract. The Chief Commissioner agrees with Mr. Mayne that the employment of prisoners in constructing the Jail, Dr. Cannon has partly justified by the charge he brought against the District Officer by the remarks in the concluding paragraph, on "the objections made by the Department to employ them."

Chief Commissioner also agrees with Mr. Mayne that the District Officer had given an order for the employment of prisoners to ensure its being obeyed. The District Officer was Commissioner, is not the person to have allowed his orders to be disobeyed. Then, believe there is ground for Dr. Cannon's statement that the Commissioner placed labor at the disposal of the Department Public Works.

8. The Chief Commissioner has now called on the Executive Engineer to state whether as many prisoners were made over to him as he could employ. He asked for more, and what answer he got. It seems to the Chief Commissioner that the District Officer is primarily responsible if walls and buildings have been allowed to fall into disrepair, and of plastering them.

9. With respect to the particular item of blankets, the deficiency which led to the necessity for purchasing a large number, Mr. Mayne gives his deliberate opinion, formed during the trial of the late Darogah (paragraph 7 of his letter), that the District Officer was of wool, and entirely acquits the District Authorities. This opinion must be conclusive.

10. On the second charge, the explanation of the District Officer is, in the Commissioner's opinion, entirely satisfactory. He considers that the levelling of the ground in front of the Jail was a work of primary necessity, which claimed precedence for these hollows and stagnant pools were receptacles of filth, especially in the year, when the opium cultivators flock to the godowns in the vicinity.

The Chief Commissioner maintains that the least of the prisoners would point to this as the first work to be done. At the Jail Station, he may observe, benefit far less directly from it. The District Officer observe that, when at Fyzabad in March 1864, knowing nothing of the matter had arisen between Doctor Cannon and the Authorities, he enquired, and begged for the work of levelling the ground. The District Officer approved of the work.

11. The District Officer has converted the vegetable garden, from which the prisoners and Europeans used to get their vegetables, into a garden for the prisoners.

ground of reproach. There must be a Jail garden, and Civil officers have been repeatedly told to render assistance in their power towards supplying the troops with fresh vegetables. The District Officer at them for carrying on interesting occupations in silk and cotton. Does not come from Doctor Cannon, who has devoted a portion of his time to Lucknow Jail garden, and much of his time to cotton cultivation, and has been thanked by the Chief Commissioner for the successful results of his exertions, which have proved beneficial to the Province.

12. The Chief Commissioner must, therefore, state his opinion that Doctor Cannon's accusation is undeserved, and he is satisfied.

There is no doubt, however, that during the year; and in reply to the Chief Commissioner's inquiry, gives his opinion that closer supervision on the part of the Authorities would have prevented, to a greater extent, the embezzlement by the Darogah. From a correspondence with the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner learns that one of the charges against the Darogah was that he supplied a number of blankets than he supplied. Such a fraud could not have been detected if the Darogah in charge (apparently Lieutenant Case) had counted the blankets. The Chief Commissioner cannot, however, find that any explanation has been offered on this point, and he now call for one. The Judicial Commissioner awaited the result of the trial of the Darogah, which has only just been concluded in his conviction.

14. The conclusion the Chief Commissioner reaches is that the want of system that prevailed throughout the year is not the fault of any one officer. Mr. Carnegie, though mainly occupied with the District till October, and properly responsible. He evidently considered himself to be so when he wrote his Memorandum of January 9th, and in his present explanation, he says that he, as Assistant Commissioner, and talks of having been in the District, and to help Doctor Young, says he had no control over the Jail. Practically the charge of the Jail was left to Lieutenant Case, wanting in experience and ability for the duty. In effect orders were given to the officer which it was no one's particular duty to see carried out. This is illustrated by the correspondence above referred to. Mr. Carnegie ordered certain English Registers to be kept, and that they should be filled up daily. But this he did not do, and Lieutenant Case did not, because he thought that Doctor Young would; the result being that the Registers were not examined at all.

15. Then Mr. Walker, Extra Assistant Commissioner, drew up the Jail Budget, which he says he drew up, but it was not approved.

16. The Chief Commissioner admits that the work of the District is heavier than that of any other except Lucknow; but he is sure that, if one of the Districts bestowed two hours every morning on the Jail, which time he could have been maintained. Mr. Carnegie might very properly have made the charge of the Jail over to Doctor Young, whose responsibility would then have been clear, and Doctor Young might have assigned certain specific duties to Lieutenant Case. If, aside Mr. Carnegie, whose time was occupied in Settlement, there were at Fyzabad three officers with full powers of Magistrate, and one Assistant throughout 1863, or one full power officer, then in an ordinary District: among them all the work should have been efficiently done.

17. The other parts of your letter that require answer are paragraphs 4, 8 and 9.

18. With respect to the first of these, the rains, except under such emergent circumstances as led the Chief Commissioner to order prisoners on from Seetapore in August 1863. As regards the temporary shelter to be provided for prisoners, in the event of an epidemic breaking out, the consequence to remove them from the Jail, the Chief Commissioner is of much

consideration and consultation with the officers, is in sheds. The former will be cheaper, and they will last they can be manufactured by the prisoners. The sheds liable to catch fire. Timber and bamboo are a source of expense, and they will need repair, that if the disease makes it necessary to move them out of them, and there is no other place to put them, happens when they are in tents, all that is necessary.

19. The Chief Commissioner observes that, in his opinion, tents are considered preferable to buildings or sheds. There are old native buildings or sheds at the Oonao and Lucknow. Chief Commissioner does not, for the reasons above mentioned, the meantime he has ordered one or two tents on a small scale, Khyrabad Division, to be constructed by way of experiment.

20. In answer to paragraph 8 of your letter, I am to inform you that some time back to keep the prisoners at the Oonao and Lucknow, exceed 15 days, and in the case of the former Jail that order was given for a month. The latter has not been completed yet.

21. The reason why the Pertabghur Jail has been removed to the Sys river was carried away in the floods of 1864, while unbridged, became a serious obstacle to communication. The grounds urged for a temporary bridge till a permanent bridge is built, a ferry boat will afford communication.

From Mr. J. H. B. Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad, to the Chief Commissioner of Oude, dated 10th November 1864, No. 2361, dated 26th November 1864. I have the honor to reply to your letter No. 2361, dated 26th November 1864, in relation to the misapplication of prison labor.

Mr. Carnegy was away on leave when your letter reached the District Office; I then had to wait for his return to furnish a reply until he returned to Fyzabad; I then had to wait for the prosecution of Inayat Hossein, whose case was only decided on the 7th November. It appears that Mr. Carnegy was in charge of the District Office as his Assistant, had subordinate charge of the Jail, and the entire charge of the District to Doctor Young.

Oldham. The charges brought by the prisoners are not justifiable under the circumstances of the case. Inayat Hossein, and the numerous references to the accounts, and the files connected therewith, I have to inform you that I have no objection to the same.

663. I have to inform you that Doctor Young was going on; but in the unfinished state of the work, and others on the works, and that discipline and order were not maintained.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
22nd June 1865.

District Officers of Fyzabad are so much overworked, that it is utterly impossible for any one officer to give full and undivided attention to any one Department; and a large Jail like this as Fyzabad can only be kept in order when the officer in charge can give his undivided time and attention to the administration of its internal economy. So I think the faults complained of, even to the extent justified by facts, are very much to be attributed to the circumstances of the time.

6. Under the circumstances when the Jail was in such an unfinished state, and workmen of all descriptions in daily attendance inside the Jail, I am not sure but that it was by far the wisest plan to get the prisoners out of the Jail in the day time, and work them in gangs elsewhere. And it must not be forgotten that the Jail was surrounded by swamps and irregularly dug tanks, and old brick-kilns up to the very walls of the Jail, the removal and leveling of which was absolutely necessary for the health of the prisoners, and which was as much a work of necessity as the building of the Jail itself. No one for a moment will say that the prisoners were uselessly employed, and the Chief Commissioner himself has had ocular demonstration of the good work which was done, and a very little enquiry would have told Doctor Cannon how so large a number of prisoners were employed during the hot season and rains. The work was certainly not one of simple improvement and beautifying the Civil Station.

7. With the necessity for out-door labor, the manufactures naturally fell off. But as regards the very limited number of blankets made for the prisoners, it has been fully proved to me, during the trial of Inayat Hossein, that the cause was simply owing to the want of wool. Wool was not procurable, and so I don't see how the Jail authorities are to be blamed for not making blankets; and I believe Doctor Whishaw finds it cheaper to buy than to make blankets.

8. With regard to the fearful state of disrepair of the Jail walls from neglect, and not plastering them before the rains commenced, and with regard to the general backwardness of the works, I believe the Executive Engineer, and not the Civil Officers, had charge of the Jail, and must leave him to reply to this charge.

9. Doctor Young differs from Doctor Cannon as to the amount of filth found in the Jail.

10. The entertainment of so large a Burkundaz guard was probably necessitated by the unfinished state of the Jail buildings.

11. The last charge, that of the difficulty experienced both by the Commissioner and Doctor Cannon in getting the Jail authorities to organize and place large gangs of prisoner at the disposal of the Department Public Works, is answered by Doctor Cannon himself in the concluding portion of the paragraph, the reasons being the objections raised by the Department to employ them; and moreover the Commissioner had only to give a positive order for large gangs of prisoners to be employed in any particular work, and the Jail authorities would hardly have dared to disobey. I also beg to draw attention to Doctor Young's remarks on the subject.

12. In reply to paragraph 2 of your letter, I beg you will inform the Chief Commissioner that Inayat Hossein has been convicted on a charge of cheating, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; and one of his Mohurirs, Nund Kishore, to three years' rigorous imprisonment for abetment of cheating; and I have directed the committal of another Mohurir, Kámpta Pershad. There is no doubt that a very extensive system of embezzlement was carried on by Inayat Hossein, and when found out, he and his Mohurir commenced a very extensive fabrication of registers and accounts, in order to cover the defalcation. All this was clearly proved on trial; closer supervision on the part of the Jail authorities would not have made it impossible, but it would undoubtedly have prevented this embezzlement to a very great extent. Such close supervision was, however, I consider quite within the power of any one officer, with the multifarious other duties of the District, for which he was also responsible. This has been acknowledged now, by placing a separate officer in charge of the Jail.

13. I have also to observe that the Darogah is very inadequately paid. The salary is not one much sought for, and it is difficult to get a really respectable man to take it on the present salary. The Jail Commissioners have acknowledged this, and recommended Rupees 100 per

men for an officer of a Jail like Fyzabad; and heavy duties, I do not think Rupees 100 any too much.

14 In conclusion, I may state that, since the incumbency of Doctor V. of things has taken place, and the Jail is rapidly getting into good order. But I know, for a fact, that Dr. Whishaw spends five or six hours nearly every day in the Jail. The Jail building is now completed, and kept scrupulously clean, and the prisoners are well looked after, and I know that the manufactory and other accounts received the strictest Doctor Whishaw himself. He has a good deal to learn,—the duties being entirely but he is doing his very best to learn them.

From P. CARNEGIE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Fyzabad; to the Officiating Commissioner of Fyzabad Division,—No. 645, dated the 24th October 1864.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Circular Docket No. 79, dated 1st November, with enclosures, requiring an explanation on the subject of management of the Jail in the year 1863, for the information of the Supreme Government.

2. The detailed points on which explanations are required are recorded by the Inspector of Prisons in November last. These points may be briefly stated as follows:—

(i.)—That only 390 blankets were made, advanced (23rd October) 700 blankets were indented for

(ii.)—That large gangs of prisoners were employed in beautifying the interests of the Jail were almost totally sacrificed and set

(iii.)—Relates to the Department, and to which I have referred. That the Jail was unfortunate in its management.

That there was an excess Budget charge in consequence of the

(iv.)—That the Commissioner and Inspector experienced difficulty in getting the Jail to organize and place large gangs of prisoners at the disposal of the Jail works.

I have the honor to inform you that I have already furnished two explanations bearing upon these charges, under dates the 9th January, and the 22nd February last, copies of which for the information of reference shall be put up, and I hope may be read to you, and I shall now say again briefly to reply to them.

At a period of the season as the 13th of August 1863, I recorded an order requesting the officer in charge of the Jail to inquire whether it would be cheaper to buy blankets on Lucknow for the coming cold weather's blankets, or to make them up in the Jail, and to state whether there was time to make up enough; and the reply I got was that it would not be made here. Having thus drawn early attention to the blanket requirement, I made here. Having thus drawn early attention to the blanket requirement, I made here.

That things had been placed in proper position, having a ready by the time when they should be required, and soon after the 1st of October, I made over charge of the District.

No. II.—I do not think that it can be urged that the Jail was ground for the want of no gangs of prisoners in beautifying the station to the sacrifice

What I did do was that in consultation with two Messrs. Whishaw, and largely employed the prisoners in out-door work, because Messrs. Whishaw had made such havoc within the Jail that those gentlemen recommended this course, and the labor of the Jail was solely confined to leveling and smoothing of brick-

work for a century, and which were the receptacles of all the filth of the city,—which the Medical men just named had said must be filled up at all hazards, and this work the Jail was to do with prison labor. The Jail was reached and now been

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11. I cannot perceive how the Commissioner could have done so, for he had only to pass an order, and there could have been no objection to his doing so; but it was his wish, in the shape of suggestions, and I am not aware of any intention to disregard, and I am told that after I was removed from Fyzabad, the men to be employed in the Jail, they were employed on by Dr. Young.

12. Having now disposed of the Inspector of Prisons' charge on which the Chief Commissioner dwells. They are—First, the prisoners employed in the Jail buildings in 1863, even to the extent of making blankets, while there was a great want of winter clothing.

13. With reference to the first of these points, I beg to remark that my explanation of the large number of prisoners made over to the Department during the working season that I was in charge, and that the Executive Engineer was repeatedly addressed* by the Deputy Commissioner.

* Viz., on representation made even made to the Commissioner on the ground that blame can attach to this office on this ground.

14. The Chief Hossein, and whether closer supervision part of his superintendence is impossible. This is a point to which you will be able to reply much better than I. You have Mr. Oldham's entire Judicial Proceedings now before you; in saying that the prisoners were taken up in preventing him from having his own way, and in introducing regulations would have been infinitely greater; but as the Office was last year constituted, it was not possible for the European Officers to do full justice to the Jail. Mr. Young was here with current work; Mr. Bickers had his heavy treasure of other important duties; Settlement cases, I had much correspondence, and the appeal file of the Local Funds and miscellaneous business to attend to. So there was no one to look after the Jail but Mr. Case, with such assistance as Mr. Young and myself could give at our odd hours.

16. A different state of things now exists. The Jail has been placed under the Deputy Commissioner and made over to the Civil Surgeon, whose entire attention is now directed to it. He has still as much work as he can do. If, with this additional assistance, there is any difficulty in keeping down the work here in 1864, if mistakes happen, such Criminals as Davis, in a prison such as that of Lucknow, managed by a European, under the immediate eye of the Inspector of Prisons himself, allowance will, I hope, be made for the imperfections of this Jail in 1863, when we were in a measure dependent on the Jail. When my duties which the State required of us, and which

From A. YOUNG, Esq., Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Durrabad, to the Officiating Commissioner of Fyzabad Division,—No. 813, dated the 14th October 1864.

With reference to correspondence noted in the margin, forwarded under your Circular Docket No. 79, dated 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that only having been in charge of the District for some time, I am unable to say what part of the charge I am desired to explain.

2. Up to taking entire charge of the District in 1863, I had no control over the mode of employing the prisoners; but as the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, dated 26th September, without number, Extract from Appendix No. III., Fyzabad Division, submitted with the Inspector General of Prisons' Report for 1863, in November last year, I feel some doubt as to what part of the charge I am desired to explain.

3. With reference to that part of Doctor Cannon's Report in which he says he found filth, &c., on the unfinished plinth, this was during the time I had charge. With an annual Darogah—it was seldom that a visit could be paid without having to point out some little neglect of cleanliness. There was certainly nothing of what is usually understood by the term filth; and if Doctor Cannon intends by the paragraph quoted to imply any neglect of sanitary precautions, either before or after my taking charge in 1863, I must entirely differ from him, and have no doubt the Returns will show that the prisoners taken were not without good effect. There were no fatal cases of diarrhoea, as there always will be in a large Jail, but the number given to men of such various castes and habits as the inmates of a large Jail, but the number very few compared to the number in the previous year; and though cholera prevailed in the Jail for many months, there were not many deaths.

At the time of Doctor Cannon's visit as many blankets were being made as possible, but there had been great demand for wool for exportation, and a supply sufficient for the employment of more prisoners could not be found, though men were sent in every direction to procure it.

5. I have not seen Mr. Oldham's Report regarding the Darogah, and I am therefore unable to reply to that part of the letter. The Darogah had been once, if not twice, changed in 1863; but it was impossible to get a good man for the salary allowed, there was no English Writer, and I had certainly no time for supervision of the complicated accounts of the Darogah. To prevent fraud, in purchasing and supplying the Darogah should have nothing to do with buying or paying for it; and long before I took charge this was carried out, and the supplies of the week were inspected by the Civil Surgeon, and one or two Assistants. Fraud, in the principal item of expenditure, was rendered impossible by the prisoners had daily opportunities of bringing any complaint they had, or any thing else.

6. Had you informed me of your objection to the point mooted in the 5th paragraph of Mr. Spark's letter, I should have felt less difficulty in answering them. The position I held, from January to October 1863, was an anomalous one, with undivided responsibility; but I have no wish to evade any that fairly belongs to me. I know I differed with Mr. Cannon as to the best way of employing prisoners, my object being to secure the most efficient use of punishment, and would apply more strongly to blanket-making by having a garden. It never occurred to me to ask whether there was any in store. At the beginning of the cold weather I found there were not enough blankets for those required. Doctor Cannon implies that it would have been more to the advantage to have had the blankets made up in the Jail than to have them made elsewhere.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.
22nd June 1865.

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department.
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22nd June 1865.

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and; and

this, most constant attention is required on

the Officer in charge of the Jail.

and buried; and, to ensure

All cholera should at

this being do

32nd.—The trench for the

or, in all probability, the

the vessels to the place

Not necessary for the trench to be distant.

33rd.—The vessels should be thoroughl

ere the filth is thrown;

attention is paid to these trenches,

no offensive odour should arise from them.

34th.—If necessary, for the thorough carrying out of these me the num

Sweepers increased in be temporarily increased.

35th.—All bedding and clothing which may have been soiled with choleraic excreta may

be burned. The "newar", or tape of the cots,

or bedding to be destroyed. may ed, by order of the Civil Sur-

geon—he entering a remark to that effect in

for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail.

The wood work of the beds should be taken to pieces, and oughly washed and fumi-
gated before being again brought into use.

36th.—ere cases of cholera occur

granted that the dis

form; this the

and that

tentative measures recommended must

not only be steadily persisted in, but

37th.—Experience has proved

Removal of the prisoner

among when

prisoners

use has appeared must at

into some suitable building,

which the necessity of

which may be made available, or into a

general building, that cholera evidently

Officer will rest

ber of prisoners necessary to

be removed into Camp.

Camp. do not allow the

their do

quantity small bodie

never while in Camp.

40th.—It is not always necessary or advi

indeed practical to

prisoners into Camp; agency

must always be borne in mind. If cholera

of the Jail,

only necessary to remove into

prisoners of that division, but

as of the Jail, it will be necessary

prisoners in all the

prisoners in all the

41st.—During the rainy season

necessary precautions must be made re

of the Camp. W

be dug.

ole, ensure the

ground to sleep on

22nd Jan

Bedis

43rd.—There

R

44th.—Much attention must be

Conservancy in Camp,

nature; and these trenches should be covered.

45th.—All communication between the encampment and
Forbid inter-communication, must be as

46th.—If the disease continues in frequency

Removal of

47th.—As when you first decided

The marches need not

48th.—It is not always necessary

Frequent removal of Camp not necessary.

is not always the happy result. Sometimes happens to
and it then becomes necessary for you to move your
cessary to move every day. After a halt of the
is effected, you should decide on a move, and thus act till the disease has ceased
you can so place yourself as to have a large river between you and the disease
benefit may be derived.

49th.—Whilst the prisoners are in Camp, the buildings, especially
must be all most thorough
22 and 25, re-
of

Time to elapse before Jail is re-occupied.

the last day

51st.—Provided that, according to the instr

allowed to return to the Jail.

apply to the Chief
sanction, which a

your Divi
any extra

22nd

From Major H. N. DAVIES, Secretary to
the Secretary to the Government of
Goan, the 10th December 1864.

I have the honor, by direction of the Ch
24th ultimo, I
with some
no Rules on the subject as in this I

From the Honorable A. EDEN, Secretary to the
Government of India, Home Department

In reply to your letter, No. 5803, dated the 24th ultimo,
now in force for guidance in cases in which, owing to the prev
necessary or proper to
ers confined therein, I am directed to refer you to para
Lieutenant-Governor for the superintendence and manage

Extract, paragraph 43, of the Rules passed by the Lieutenant-Gov
and management of Jails in the Lower Prov

Para shall be the duty of the in charge of
the occurrence of the epidemics or conta, duly certified by the Medical O
be of a nature requiring such removal, into tents, huts, or other buildings in the most
spot available, within a reasonable distance from the Jail

From H. BIRDWOOD, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary
to the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 59, dated the 9th January 1865.
ur letter, No. dated 21
His Excellency
of a letter

Rules framed by Dr. Wiehe, for the go of Office
epidemic, and has authorized their

From C. G. WIEHE, Esq., M. D., Inspector General
Governor of India, Judicial Department—
1864.

Adverting to letter
ent of India, copy of which
at I have the honor to
the Jail

ation for this Presidency
2. These Rules are based on the
received the approval of the Principal Ins
to this Office 384, of 20th Apr

It is proposed, with the sanction of Government,
to be

RULES
I.—Chol

On the appearance of chol
1. Remove at once, if practicable, all the prisoners into
grounds, in
Removal of prisoners from the Jail. windward of
village, in
mic exist

N. B.—Having removed the prisoners into camp, emp

June 1865.

21

as frequent
with a
MacDougal
powder has
rown; they should.

hospital latrine
scrupul
of th
throw
closely covere

anliness should be enforced
cleaner; small
frequent
organized

XVII. The hospital clothing, or clothes worn by
washed and purified by exposure
for some hours, or to the smoke of.

XVIII. Soap is indispensable
ing of the body and clothes.

XIX. The water in which the

X
should, use
precautionary measure
ward
to the
enclosure night and
of any epidemic, in

remove the prisoners

on should be paid to the de

the Medical Office
desirable.

XXII. The sanitary m
ady laid down with ready recommendation for
adoption in this dread and fatal form of epidemic
disease in our Jails.

XXIII. Instead, however, of collecting,
cases in hosp
Sick to be distributed, not collected. distrib

N. B.—This separation, though difficult
be carried out to the utmost possible extent
(i) removed into tents, the separation
rigidly enforced.

(ii).—Not only is separation enjoined as
cells and wards must be most carefully prevented.
d, but crowding in

Attention to diet enjoined.

XXIV. The diet
tion in the case of all th

VI. If soiled, re-mak

All floor

from

VII.

res to be

IX

G

WI

S

hospital floor

The sa

From B. S. 187
 Department of
 In reply to

No. 201, dated 2-
 the substance of

Attest,
 I enclose a copy of the returns in
 Provinces, and to submit the f

There is

Attest

Pr ~~the Madras G~~

objections are
 account of the smell, the Permanga
 could take
 a libe
 on of ep

ALKER, Esq

North Western Pro-
 10th June 1871

methods of successfully grappling with the plague ought to be constantly and clearly before every
 Officer in charge of a Jail. With this view, I have drawn up and now circulate, with the con-
 sideration

sympath
 all round
 intend a
 his friends at
 economies in

endeavour to

of action which may be laid do
 double the amount of any
 camp

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if your guar

epidemic
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 self
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 size of
 it be obtained to ensu

of the ba

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
22nd June 1865.*

III; if so, the keys must be got from the Police Officer on duty, to the Hospital.

7. Crowding of your Hospital ought to be guarded against: and as a first end, you ought to remove all miscellaneous cases of disease from the Hospital, and place them in some other building, leaving the Hospital clear for cholera cases alone.

8. I think it a bad plan to admit indiscriminately every one who says he is ill into Hospital at such a time. Every man ought to be brought under medical inspection and suitable treatment; but after being a day or so under inspection, he ought, if no symptoms of the specific disease occur, to be returned to his own barrack and gang. When epidemic cholera is about, the number of cases of slight Colic and Diarrhoea is indefinitely increased, and when indiscriminately admitted into Hospital, not only are the bad effects of crowding sure to result, but the other prisoners, from amongst whom the patients have been withdrawn, measure the intensity of the disease and its fatality by the only evidence within their ken, the number of vacant places in their ranks: great mental depression often results from this cause; it ought to be avoided, and may very easily be avoided.

9. I do not think there is any necessity for, nor much benefit likely to arise from change or increase of diet: this, however, I willingly leave to your own judgment.

10. One or two sanatory measures call for great care in carrying them out, and only constant watching on the part of the Officer in charge will ensure the performance of these from being neglected by his subordinates. The central passage of the Hospital is apt to get soaked with choleraic discharges in spite of the greatest care on the part of the attendants. Vomiting comes on so rapidly and so copiously, that the patient has rarely time to reach attendant to supply, a vessel to receive such discharges; hence I think it an excellent precaution to spread a layer of fine sand or ashes, to the thickness of two or three inches, all over the central passage of the Hospital, this ought to be swept up and carried off, as often as any portion of it gets soaked, and fresh sand or ashes strewn in its place.

11. The utmost attention must be paid to the clearing out at short intervals, and carrying off from the Hospital-latrines all the night soil; no stated intervals, but they need be laid down; sweepers ought to be employed constantly to keep them clean and sweet. For, there can be very little doubt that, however much cholera-excreta may aid in the diffusion of the cholera poison, and thus increase the violence of an epidemic, these discharges in a state of decomposition have their power increased ten-fold; hence the paramount necessity for removal at once, all matters vomited or passed by a cholera patient, and burying them in trenches, which should immediately be closed.

12. These remarks apply equally to the ordinary latrines in the Jail as to those in the Hospital compound, and the vigilance of the Jail Officers must be incessant in preventing any soil from remaining in these receptacles.

13. I have only to add, that in the case of an outbreak of cholera in your Jail, prompt and intelligent action will always meet with sanction and approval.

14. Sloughing ulcer, or HOSPITAL GANGRENE, has frequently appeared in epidemic form in our Jails, and may at any time again occur. A man perhaps dying of Dysenteric-Diarrhoea, gets a scratch on some part of his body; a sloughing ulcer results, and after longer or shorter duration, and more or less extension of parts, death comes to his relief. From this, the sloughing action will spread to many, it may be to all cases of sore or wound in the Jail. As the numbers affected increase, until men in sound health cannot with safety bring a cut-finger into the sphere of the building where the disease has established itself.

15. The remarks I have to offer, founded on my experience of the disease in the Central Prison, will be directed; 1st, to the precautions necessary to prevent the disease in an epidemic form; and 2nd, to the means to be employed to extirpate it when it has appeared.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,

Department,

16. On the occurrence of cholera at once from the

ments
of the

not a matter to
be, it ought ever to be
any patients, and

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regard

of slow
determined its
institution; but I re

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authorized number

er sanatory measure will

to the Ins. General of Prisons for instru

to the com. your Hospital-ward and

ought to be well scraped prepar

ing and potter
of the tiles, in fact every surface that can

collect dust and animal matter ought to be
forcibly the necessity of such apparently true
of an eminent Frenchman.

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will effectually diff
erious gases that man

dry, white-wash with a d
seen to all this, look nat
the cleanliness of their persons and the

rience p
and all that you will have to secure for them is the
as the operation causes a little extra trouble to the
ing up for a short

looked to and guarded again

21. Connected with this subject is the question of the
Lentil which prevails in several Jails, and which

of bathing
means. Not
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practice in India, and

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objected to this system in the absence of their presence in the Punjab, have been ably placed than the Officers suspicious under your charge, at of so many of their for

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is exceedingly valuable, and the mo
stands in both Provinces—a matt

04, dated 24th No

case in a

her alter
1944

ent

ary Customs letter, No.
of any Rules in force
the diseases, and to in-
Commissioner on the subject.

From
the Maharajah of Mysore,
No. 343, dated Camp, Hoosoor, the
In reply to the Circular, No. 5810
mit.

work having been assigned to him.

45

in the Sooltaangherry Jail. In 1947, 100 prisoners were removed to other Jails.

There are 100 Jails in the country. There are only 100 Jails, that on the whole, there is no lack of any equipment. There are some open houses, but they are not entirely disappeared.

to the Sanitary Commission.

type of Chol.

ence to the request made

opinion on principles which should

Journal of Endocrine Diseases

111

personal commun.

22nd June 1865

MENT,

2. The re:

Committee appointed by Governme

4. It will be a that by which epidemic dis- nearest Cam- into Camp.

5. It is also contemplated Camp Em- Dépôt will be the pris- be moved in

Should the Government at instructi- d to on tents of the Jails

RULES FOR THE DISEASES

In m- e epidem-

liness of their cloth

When pris- the other prisoners in the present among them, they sh- not be distance fr- ed until

des- cat-

When until all

to prevent

22nd June 1865

ital shall be white

11 Hospital arrange-

by in communication with the removal of prisoners on the occur-

is of essential importance that selection of site should not be delayed,

Every in charge of a Jail will stating whether any change in the selecti- necessary from any cause soever.

The requirements of the site of such a camp should be easy of access, and neither to- ment, or Native town, nor

should not be on the great lines of communication, or thoroughfares, or villages. The ground should be high, with natural facilities for drainage.

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

E. Rank vegetation is objectionable, and experic should be avoided.

F. The distance of the camping 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 guards, which it is capable of accommodating,

Jails have a tendency to

Fever.

Jail Diarrhoea.

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

"If within one week after the first case of cholera has been observed in a Jail, three or more cases occur, that the disease has assumed an epidemic form."

In respect of small pox, fever, and diarrhoea, the Medical Officer, in consultation with the Officer in charge of the Jail, determine whether only the prisoners affected should be removed from the Jail, or if it is necessary to move the whole

epidemic cholera body of prisoners will, as a rule, be removed to the camp provided for the out- in tents, or in temporary huts, erected for that purpose.

It may be that an epidemic disease occurs that the Officer to exercise his authority in the monsoon of prisoners

in charge of a Jail, at a station at the Depot, to remove prisoners to

Officers in charge of Jails a Depot for a supply of for supplying tents less from local circumstances huts accommodation for prisoners removed at

and quick

where epidemic has broken
to remove the prisoners into camp,
the prevalence of the disease.

I.—CHOLERA.

1. The organization
2. W. relaxed
3. The organization
- Disinfecting and deodorizing
charcoal, wood-ashes, coal tar, and earth, an
servancy" shall be most fully and c
5. If soiled, the floors shall be re-matted, the
removing from their surface, and down from the roof
6. A wood fire shall be
closed.
7. Special attention shall be
water.
8. A portion of the establish
guard should go round frequently to the cells
take to remove him to the Hospital
9. All over-crow
and ward. It will be necessary to remove fr
locate them in cells, or a factory
10. During the prevalence
diarrhoea mu
teristic symp
11. The floors shall
earth; the dejecta shall be immediately
removed. A portion becomes soli
12. The floors shall be
frequently re
13. The alvine discharges

prisoner
this

It frequently

to be swept

up and

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 our 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.

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

No. 167.

ORDER THEREON, 22nd June 1865, No. 883.

The Governor in Council approves of the rules for the guidance of Jail Officers on outbreaks of epidemic disease, which are submitted with the foregoing letter, with the exception of that which provides for tents being kept "in Jails not within easy reach of a Camp Equipage Depot, unless from local circumstances huts can be easily and quickly constructed." His Excellency in Council questions the expediency of this rule, on the ground of the heavy expense it will entail. The tents when in store will probably be neglected, and they will not be often required. There are few or no localities in this country, in which huts cannot be easily and quickly constructed. The rule will be omitted.

(True Extract).

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Sanitary Commission.

Inspector General of Jails.

Ed. J. H. Barnes

Judicial Department.

1902

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

letters.

From the Under Secy to
Govt of India

Decr. 28th Feb. 18th 1901

From the President of the
Sanitary Commission

" 1st April " 1901

083-

Order No. 22 June 1901

The Governor in
Council approves of the
rules for the guidance of
Joint Officers on outbreak
of epidemic disease which
are submitted with the
foregoing letter, with the
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provides for tents being
kept in jails not within
"easy reach of a Camp"
"Equipage Depot, unless

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at

W. G.

have local circumstances
~~lands~~^{ports} can be easily and
quickly constructed.
His Excellency in Council
questions the expediency
of this rule on the ground
of the heavy expense it
will entail - He thinks
when ~~in~~ there will prob-
ably be neglected
and they will not be
often required - There are
few or no localities in
this country in which ~~lands~~^{ports}
cannot be easily and
quickly constructed -
The rule will be omitted

J. H.

23/6/38 Military Department 2/8/38

March 4 1865. Department.

No. 883.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT.

March 15 1865.

Dated 29 Jan 1865.

Sanitary Rules
for the guidance of
Jail Officers on
outbreaks of
epidemic diseases.