16-5-05 ✓

[J/63]
1,000—25-7-96

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 510.

DATED 8th Mar: 1895.

[Despatch Abstract.]

PARVATIPUR HILL JAIL.

Approving the Inspector- General's proposals regarding certain improvements to the--, and requesting the Public Works Department to prepare the necessary supplementary estimate in connection therewith.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

[G 117]
3 600—8-8-03

ORDINARY, MS.

Jud Department.
G.O., dated 6. 3. 95
No. 510.

When given for copying.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Approving the S. G.'s proposals re: certain improvement to the Rawalpindi Jail buildings and requesting the P. W. D. to prepare the necessary Supplemental estimate in connection therewith.

ORDINARY, MS.

Judicial Department.

G.O., dated 8-3-95

No. 510

INDEXED.

When given for copying. 8/3

[Despatch Abstract.]

Approving the Inspector General's pictorials regarding certain improvements to Paravatipur Dist. Jail buildings, and requiring the Public Works Department to prepare the necessary supplementary estimate in connection therewith.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED 189 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT .. .. .. A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

Statement of the Vegetables actually issued in the Parvatipur Jail from the 21st May to the 31st July.

OFFICE OF THE INDIA OFFICE 24 NOV 91 WITH GOVT. OF MADRAS

Date	May	June	July
1	—	Sweet potatoe	Calabash Egypt Luffa and Momordica charantia
2	—	Calabash and koikura	Egypt Luffa and Snake Gourd
3	—	Sweet potatoe	Green plantains & Egypt Luffa
4	—	Calabash	Calabash, Snake Gourd & Momordica charantia
5	—	Sweet potatoe	Egypt Luffa & green plantains
6	—	koikura	Egypt Luffa & Calabash
7	—	Calabash	Egypt Luffa & Snake gourd.
8	—	Brinjal	Calabash, Green plantains & Momordica charantia
9	—	koikura	Egypt Luffa & Momordica charantia
10	—	Sweet potatoe	Egypt Luffa & calabash
11	—	koikura	Egypt Luffa & green plantains
12	—	Green plantains	Calabash & Momordica charantia
13	—	Calabash	Egypt Luffa & Snake Gourd
14	—	koikura	Calabash & Momordica charantia
15	—	Calabash	Calabash & koikura
16	—	koikura	Green plantains & koikura
17	—	Calabash	Egypt Luffa & Calabash
18	—	Calabash & koikura	Momordica charantia
19	—	Tatakura (Tam: Thandukirai)	Egypt Luffa
20	—	Green plantains	Calabash
21	potatoes (Ipomaca batatas)	Calabash	Calabash, green plantains and momordica charantia
22	Egyptian Luffa (Luffa aegyptiaca)	koikura	Green plantain & Egypt Luffa
23	Cush (Lagenaria Vulgaris)	Green plantains & koikura	Green plantain, Egypt Luffa & Calabash
24	potatoe	Egypt Luffa & Totakura	Green plantain Egypt Luffa
25	t Luffa	Calabash	green plantain Egypt Luffa & calabash
26	ura (said to be a sour green)	koikura	Egypt Luffa & Momordica Charantia
27	potatoe	koikura	Egypt Luffa & calabash
28	ash	Calabash	Egypt Luffa, Green plantain & Momordica Charantia
29	ura	Snake Gourd, Egypt Luffa and Talakura	Calabash.
30	ura	Roselle, Egypt Luffa and green plantains	Egypt Luffa & Momordica charantia.
31	laintains	—	Egypt Luffa & green plantain.

	Parvatipuram Jail drinking water well.
Total solids - grms per litre	.305
Volatile solids — do —	.115
Chlorine — do —	.031
Total hardness . . . Clark's scale	3°.150
Permanent hardness . — do —	3°.150
Free ammonia Mlgrms per litre	trace
Albumenoid ammonia — do —	0.144
Nitric acid — do — do — (as ammonia)	13.500

Apparent quality of the water as inferred from the results obtained on examination — Usable

RR No. 1335
15. 4. 94

From
The Chemical Examiner
Madras

No. 442.

Dated 9th April 1894.

To
The Superintendent of Jail
Paravatipur

Ref:
your letter No. 68 dt 6th March 1894

Subject
Has the honour to supply analysis of a sample of water as requested.

Sd/ H Vaughan
Offg. Major
Chemical Examiner

(True Copy)

A.G. Carder
Inspr Genl of Prisons.

Statement showing the number of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Fevers and other diseases treated monthly during the last four years in the Local Fund Hospital Paravatipur.

		Months.												
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	Remarks
1891	Dysentery	9	8	8	16	12	11	13	26	25	11	17	20	176	
	Diarrhoea	13	15	16	27	21	12	32	26	26	18	15	13	234	
	Fevers	215	157	178	198	153	122	144	244	331	298	186	190	2416	
	Other diseases	893	832	974	1107	1061	1038	1315	1216	1113	1109	839	767	12264	
	Total	1130	1012	1176	1348	1247	1183	1504	1572	1495	1436	1057	990	15090	
1892	Dysentery	18	10	13	26	23	29	79	54	26	22	18	25	343	
	Diarrhoea	17	14	24	32	38	50	62	32	17	10	30	19	345	
	Fevers	188	96	165	185	162	184	137	237	217	210	315	298	2394	
	Other diseases	963	803	972	1077	1247	1302	1852	1494	1237	1249	1090	1022	14288	
	Total	1186	923	1174	1320	1470	1565	2110	1817	1497	1491	1453	1364	17370	
1893	Dysentery	25	19	26	24	31	31	24	28	41	28	27	23	327	
	Diarrhoea	18	22	16	13	20	35	43	29	22	18	26	30	292	
	Fevers	240	190	263	256	273	311	328	298	277	278	282	466	3462	
	Other diseases	1109	967	1215	1270	1539	1395	1502	1403	1555	1588	1336	1347	16176	
	Total	1392	1198	1520	1563	1863	1772	1897	1758	1895	1862	1671	1866	20257	
1894	Dysentery	36	27	23	18	25	42	53	81	54	50	-	-	411	
	Diarrhoea	35	26	20	46	45	43	69	77	59	32	-	-	452	
	Fevers	314	259	307	427	355	280	422	877	805	583	-	-	4642	
	Other diseases	1500	1516	1875	1666	1682	1734	2110	2074	2215	1585	-	-	17927	
	Total	1890	1828	2225	2157	2107	2107	2656	3109	3133	2250	-	-	23462	

Sd/ × × ×
Hospl Asst

(True Copy)

A.G. Carder
Inspr Genl of Prisons.

5/59

Statement showing the Rain fall for the last five years.

		1889 inches	1890 inches	1891 inches	1892 inches	1893 inches	1894 inches
1	January	××	"	"	"	0.60	1.42
2	February	××	"	2.50	"	2.12	1.60
3	March	××	0.55	4.90	"	1.53	"
4	April	××	0.85	0.65	0.40	4.40	1.25
5	May	××	2.25	2.85	0.30	2.05	2.75
6	June	××	9.30	2.65	6.75	6.80	6.60
7	July	××	3.25	5.20	8.95	12.00	12.80
8	August	××	17.00	11.55	4.60	11.40	6.15
9	September	×	7.90	9.85	14.40	10.85	7.80
10	October	4.80	2.60	3.05	5.00	5.85	6.65
11	November	2.40	3.35	"	0.10	1.10	1.70
12	December	0.40	4.40	"	"	"	"
		49.62*	51.45	43.20	39.90	57.72	45.22 1.70

* This represents the total rainfall for the whole year 1889. Monthly war totals from January to September are not available.

Rainfall upto 17th November 94.

Sd/ × Deputy Tahsildar.

(True Copy)

Sd. Cardew

Insp. Genl of Prisons.

No 2060/5

Office of the District Med.l & Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam 30 Septr 1894

From

The District and Medical
Sanitary Officer
Vizagapatam

To

The Secretary, Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras.

Sir,

In accordance with instructions contained in your No 5745 dated 12th September on letter No c/1118 of 11th September from the Inspector General of Prisons, I have the honor to report that I inspected the Parvatipore Jail on 22d and 23d instants.

At the time of my visit there were 192 convicts, and all (with the exception of 18 in Hospital) were paraded for my inspection. Their general condition was unsatisfactory. Anæmia was marked in nearly all and 44 had spongy livid gums.

On enquiry I found that the health of the jail had been satisfactory for the first six months of this year but that since then there had been 18 deaths.

Cause of death.	
Dysentery	11
Diarrhoea	2
Anaemia	2
Debility	1
Remittent Fever	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1
Total	18

The

The Dysentery was very acute, 7 of the deaths occurring within 10 days of admission to Hospital, and haemorhage was a marked feature.

The average daily population during June July and August was as follows:-

249.43
246.74
243.87

From the situation and construction of the Jail wards, I am of opinion that this number cannot be safely accommodated in this Jail, and certainly not during the hot damp months of July, August and September when there is very little movement of air.

The buildings were all clean and conservancy arrangements satisfactory.

The food-grains and cooked food shown to me were good.

I directed the issue of 1/2 a pickled lime to be given with the morning conjee to the 44 men picked out by me, and I have sent a 2d class Hospital Assistant to assist Mr. Henderson in case of any further sickness.

No acute cases have recently occurred but I recommended the immediate removal outside the Jail of any acute cases of Dysentery or Diarrhoea which might occur.

In my opinion the severity of the disease was due to the overcrowded state of the Jail

I shall submit a further report in a few days; unfortunately some papers containing notes have gone astray.

I have &c

(signed) A H Leapingwell
Surgn Lt Col.
District Surgeon.

(True Copy)

(signed) C Sibthorpe
Surgn major Genl
Surgn Genl with the Govt of Madras

(True Copy)

A.J. Cardew
Inspector General of Prisons

No 2248/S. Office of the District Surgeon
Vizagapatam, 13 October 189

From
The District Surgeon
Vizagapatam District

To
The Secretary, Surgeon General
with the Govt. of Madras.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No 2050/S dated 30th September 1894 in which I stated that, in my opinion, overcrowding of the Parvatipore Jail was sufficient to account for the severity of the outbreak of Dysentery, I have the honor to give below a table showing the dates on which the population of the jail exceeded its prescribed capacity (240).

Population.

Date	May	June	July	August	Septr.	Remarks
1	"	246	262	245	"	
2	"	245	257	254	"	
3	"	245	256	249	"	
4	"	247	250	244	"	
5	"	248	246	244	"	
6	"	246	244	"	"	
7	"	246	"	246	"	
8	"	245	"	"	"	
9	"	"	"	249	"	
10	"	"	"	249	"	
11	"	245	"	247	"	
12	"	245	251	247	"	
13	"	251	250	244	"	
14	"	250	248	"	"	

Date	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Remarks
15	"	250	248	"	"	
16	"	249	255	"	"	
17	"	249	250	"	"	
18	"	250	250	"	"	
19	"	250	249	"	"	
20	"	248	247	"	"	
21	"	248	"	"	"	
22	"	247	"	"	"	
23	"	255	247	253	"	
24	"	255	247	252	"	
25	"	253	245	249	"	
26	"	253	245	249	"	
27	"	251	244	248	"	
28	"	259	"	244	"	
29	"	259	"	"	"	
30	"	262	245	"	"	
31	246	"	"	"	"	

Health of Prisoners.

The health of the prisoners had been good till the end of June. The number of admissions for all classes from 1st January to the end of June was only 28.

In the first three months of the year there had been no case of Diarrhoea or Dysentery. During the next three months there were 6 cases of Dysentery and 5 of Diarrhoea. The following table gives the average daily-sick from January to August inclusive, and the number of admissions for Diarrhoea and Dysentery in these months.

Month	Average Daily Sick	No of admissions		Remarks
		Diarrhoea	Dysentery	
January	0·13	"	"	
February	0·07	"	"	
March	0·48	"	"	
April	2·20	"	2	
May	3·84	3	3	
June	4·90	2	1	
July	5·39	6	3	
August	14·74	10	20	
September upto 22d		5	5	

Health of Civil Population in Neighbourhood of Jail. In order to obtain information regarding the general health of the Civil population of Baraitpore and neighbourhood, I examined the death returns of the Union but there was nothing in these to show that the season was particularly unhealthy.

In Belgaum (a hamlet), in which the jail is situated, 17 deaths had been recorded, during August, in a population (excluding the Jail) of 1649. All these were returned as deaths from "fever". On further enquiry I learnt that 13 of these 17 deaths were of prisoners in the jail.

Health of Police. The Police Lines are within a short distance of the Jail and on reference

to

to the Police Hospital books, I found that the admissions during July and August had been rather fewer than in 1893.

Considerably, I should say MS

Disease	1893		1894		Remarks
	July	August	July	August	
Dysentery	1	"	1	"	
Diarrhoea	"	2	1	1	
Total of other diseases	65	61	45	51	
Total Nº of Cases admitted	66	63	47	52	

Health as ascertained from Dispensary figures.

The Returns of the Local Penal Hospital show very considerable increase in the number of patients treated from all causes and from Dysentery and Diarrhoea as compared with the same period in 1893.

Disease	1893		1894		Remarks
	July	August	July	August	
Dysentery	24	29	55	83	
Diarrhoea	43	29	69	77	
Total number of other causes	1834	1711	2536	2963	
Total number of cases admitted	1901	1769	2660	3123	

Food. The food grains shown to me were of good quantity (quality?) - Raggi has been purchased on May 26th, June 30th, July 4th, and July 30th. Cholum in February, May and July. It was not possible for me to ascertain the quality of the vegetables supplied, as more than one kind had frequently been given on the same day and the proportion of each was not shown. I think it would be well to have a note made in Jail Ration Books giving this information; as when such vegetables as calabash, and green plantains are given at the same time, the value, as a food, will depend on the proportion of green plantains. The food was well cooked but I noticed that no means were at hand to protect it from flies. There were, however, very few flies about at the time and the Superintendent informed me that when they were troublesome the food was kept covered. It would be well to provide covers at all seasons.

The method of distribution of the food was objectionable. Instead of parading the prisoners and serving out their food to them, it has been the custom in this Jail to have all the food served out first, and then to march the men to it. I was told that this was done in order that the men might be more easily watched while eating; but in the fly season this mode of serving food must be very objectionable. I pointed this out to the Superintendent and he

he said he would discontinue it.

Drinking Water. The drinking water appeared to be good and no change had been made in this.

Weight of Prisoners. Of the 194 prisoners in the Jail at my visit 120 had gained weight, 54 neither gained nor lost, and 20 had lost.

Rain-fall etc. There was rain on 19 days in July; the total for the month was 12·80 against 12 in the same month in 1893. In two days 5.60 inches fell. In August, there was rain on 19 days also, but the total was only 6.15 against 11.40 in 1893. At my visit the walls and floors of the old blocks were damp.

Remarks. The conclusion I have arrived at as a result of my inspection is:—

1st— That this Jail is incapable of safely accommodating during the hot damp and still nights of June, July, August and September the numbers recently confined there.

2nd— That the spread of Dysentery was only what might be expected under conditions.

3rd— That under similar circumstances, all cases of Dysentery should be removed outside the Jail as would be done in an outbreak of cholera.

4th— That the Jail wall should be lowered and floor of the blocks raised. I have etc

(signed)

I have etc

(signed) A.H. Leapingwell
Surgn Lieut. Col.
District Surgeon

(True Copy)

(signed) C. Sibthorpe
Surgn Major-Genl
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras.

(True Copy)

A.G. Gardner
Inspector General of Prisons.

No. Jails 3/12

Office of Surgeon General
with the Government of Madras.
Camp Tanjore- 26th Oct. 1894.

From

Surgeon Major General C. Libthorpe. F.R.C.S.
Surgeon General with the
Government of Madras

To

The Inspector General
of Prisons.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. C/1118 dated 11th September 1894, I attach a true copy of Surgeon Lieut. Colonel Leapingwell's reports on the Parvatipore Jail, who, it will be seen, reports the general condition of the prisoners as being unsatisfactory. Anaemia being marked in nearly all and 44 having spongy livid gums (land scurvy). There have been 18 deaths since the 1st June 1894 in a population of about 240 prisoners. He considers that this number of prisoners cannot be safely accommodated in this Jail and certainly not during the hot damp months of July, August and September when there is very little movement of air. He considers the severity of the disease (Dysentery) was due to the overcrowded state of the Jail. This no doubt is true

tune but the Medical officer in charge does not show what steps he took to remedy it and was doubtless aware of the danger of aggregating cases of dysentery in a small Hospital and of the importance of disinfecting their stools.

2. The monthly sick report for August received in my office on the 12th September shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. No less than 43 cases of sickness were treated out of an average population of 243.87 prisoners and of these 13 died. There is no record of the strength of the Invalid gang.

7 Deaths from Dysentery out of 28 cases
1 Death from Diarrhoea out of 12 cases
1 " " Remittent Fever being the only case of malarial fever treated.
1 " " Cirrhosis of Liver.
1 " " Debility
2 " " Anaemia out of 3 cases.

The Medical officer has not shown what were the causes of the anaemia in the 2 cases, one aged 32 having been 2 months and 1 day in Jail in the Invalid Gang, but only 15 days under treatment before death; the other aged 37 was 4 months and 13 days in Jail also on the Invalid Gang but only 8 days under treatment before death; in the death from debility a prisoner aged 49 years who had been coir picking up to 16 days before his death having been 3 months and 12 days in Jail; it is noted that this man was admitted in bad health and showed signs of scurvy. These 3 deaths require further explanation. The death from Cirrhosis of the liver is more satisfactorily accounted for. The 7 deaths from Dysentery out of 28 cases is a very high rate of mortality and the cases appear to have been very severe and ran a very rapid course,

1 in 43 Days
1 in 28 Days
1 in 9 Days
1 in 8 Days
2 in 5 Days
and 1 in 4 Days.

The first case was admitted on the 16th July, the second on the 26th July, the third on the 1st August, the fourth on the 3rd August, the fifth and sixth on the 18th August and the seventh on the 27th August.

Of these the 1st was working as a weaver, the 2nd, 4th, and 5th, in the garden, the 3rd & 6th, rasping grinding and the 7th coir picking.

The age of one was 23, another 48, all the others between 30 and 40, all males - Two of them had been under a month in jail 25 and 30 days - the others under 4 months and 15 days.

The 1 death from Diarrhoea out of 12 cases was a prisoner aged 31 who had been 6 months and 11 days in jail and had been working at the oil mill, was treated for 25 days before death. A post mortem showed signs of inflammation of large intestine. In this case and indeed in all the others suffering from Diarrhoea the Medical Officer should have ascertained the

cause

cause of the Diarrhoea and returned the death under its proper heading. I note there was only 1 case of malarial fever (Remittent) which proved fatal in a man aged 23 who had been 3 months and 1 day in jail working as a Cook and only 8 days under treatment.

The Medical officer reports that there had been slight overcrowding during the month but does not specify where this overcrowding was or what steps he took to remedy it as Superintendent. He also states that at the Hospital accommodation was insufficient but gives no further information. He considers that the Diarrhoea and Dysentery are not due to any insanitary condition in the jail but that they were due to excessive rain and other climatic influences and that Dysentery and Fever (malarial?) were prevalent amongst the Civil population though he gives no figures from his experience in the Civil Hospital.

4. I regret to say I do not think we have got to the real causes of this high mortality. It appears to me as if it was largely due to some cause or causes within the Jail. The fact that such a large proportion of the prisoners are anaemic and that ## had spongy gums would seem to point to dietetic causes. According to my experience, prisoners suffering from such diseases ending with diarrhoea and dysentery are generally underfed from some cause or other.

Either the food is insufficient, unsuitable or they do not get what they are allowed. It is most necessary that we should find out how they actually got their food and who superviced its issue. It is also most necessary that we should know the facts about the issue of the vegetable ration. Surgeon Lt Colonel Leapingwell only reports that the food grains and cooked food shown to him on the 22nd and 23rd September were good. Nothing appears in this report regarding the water supply. We ought to get the facts regarding its quality during the time. It is a curious fact that three of the most severe cases of Dysentery had been working in the garden before they were taken ill. It is necessary to ascertain whether the stools of the previous cases of dysentery had been disinfected, where they were buried, and how the ordinary ordure of the prisoners is disposed of.

The Medical officer partially attributes the causes of the extreme mortality from Dysentery and Diarrhoea to climatic influence but gives no reasons for such a vague cause and the low ratio of malarial fevers treated would seem to point to the fact that malaria can have very little to do with the cases of dysentery. He also considers that excessive rain had something to do with the sickness but

but does not say a word as to how the prisoners are protected from the rain, cold winds or damp. He is responsible for this and their clothing and having reported there are no insanitary faults in the jail it is not easy to see how excessive rain in itself would have any effect on the sickness or mortality

5. I am glad to note that you consider Asst. Surgeon Henderson has performed his duties to your satisfaction during the past 2 or 3 years but I regret to say that the above record seems to point to a very lax method of carrying out his medical and sanitary duties judging by the result on the health of the population under his care and superintendence.

6. Before framing a final opinion on this subject I will send a copy of this letter to Asst. Surgeon Henderson through the District Medical and Sanitary officer for any remarks they may wish to submit on the different questions raised by me and I will let you know the result.

7. I am glad to see by Surgeon Lieut. Col. Leapenwell's report that the excessive sickness and mortality has nearly ceased and the monthly return for September 1894 shows 33 cases admitted into Hospital and 6 deaths, 5 being from Dysentery and 1 from Diarrhoea.

I have etc.

(Signed) C. Lubthorpe
Surgn Major Genl.
Surgeon General with the
Govt of Madras.

(True Copy)

D.G. Carden
Inspector General of Prisons.

No. C/1771

Camp Vizagapatam.
Prisons

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

Dated 21st November 1894.

From

A. G. CARDEW, ESQ., M.A., I.C.S

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS, Prisons

To

THE Honble Mr. J. J. Price C.S.I.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

through the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of Government the occurrence of an epidemic of sickness in the Parvatipur Hill Tail in August and September last.

5 Enclosures namely:—
1 Lr from the Surgn-Genl with 2 reports.
1 Statement of rainfall
1 Stt. of admissions into H. F. Dispensary
1 Analysis of Water
1 Stt of vegetables issued

2. The Parvatipur Tail, though not itself in the Hills, is, as the Government is aware, reserved for Convicts from the Hill tracts of the Vizagapatam District. The Convicts are mainly Khonds, Saoras, and other Hill men, and are derived from the malaria-haunted taluks of the Agency. The Tail has also been for a long time without adequate accommodation, and the construction of additional buildings was sanctioned in the marginally-noted[x] orders of Government.

G.O. 1606. 2-9-92 (S)

[x] G.O. 9th August 1892 No. 2198 W.
G.O. 20th October 1894 No. 2514 Judicial

3. In consequence, perhaps, of the above facts,

the

the Parvatipur Jail has for many years been an unhealthy one. In 1889 a Special Report on it was submitted by Colonel Porteaous, then Inspector General of Jails. During the last two years, under the superintendence of a subordinate medical officer, Mr Henderson, it has improved. The number of deaths was 5 in 1892, and 3 in 1893, and there seemed reason to hope that, with continued care, a fair standard of health might be maintained. It is disappointing to find in the current year a recurrence of the former high rate of mortality.

4. The year 1894 commenced favourably. There was one death in March, but with that exception the first seven months of the year were free from casualties, nor was the sick-rate high. Towards the end of July, there was a slight increase in the number of admissions for bowel disorders, but not to an alarming extent. Early in August, however, dysentery and diarrhoea in very intractable forms suddenly appeared. There were 13 deaths in August, 6 in September and 3 in October, and the mortality for the year has already reached the serious ratio of 110 per mille.

5. The first intimation of this outbreak received in this office was a Telegram from the Superintendent, received on the 26th August, which ran:—

"Season and jail very unhealthy seven deaths this month one debility one remittent fever one diarrhoea four dysentery please stop transfers from Koraput."

On the date of receipt of this Telegram, the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, was asked, by wire, to stop transfers from Koraput to Parvatipur and next day the following telegram was despatched to the Superintendent:—

"Transfer 20 or 30 prisoners to Vizagapatam to relieve overcrowding report fully on sickness".

On receipt, on the 11th September 1894, of the Superintendent's Journal for the second half of August in view of the continuance of the outbreak, I asked the Surgeon General, requesting him to depute the District Medical Officer, Surgeon Lt. Colonel Leapingwell, to visit the Parvatipur Jail and to examine into the causes of the sickness which had occurred. Copies of Surgeon Lt. Colonel Leapingwell's reports, No. $\frac{2050}{S}$ dated 30th September and No. $\frac{2248}{S}$, dated 13th October, as well as of the Surgeon General's Letter No. $\frac{Jail\ 3}{12}$ dated 26th October 1894 are annexed, and this communication will be forwarded through the Surgeon General in order

that

that he may record whatever further remarks seem to him necessary. I have just inspected the Parvatipur Hill Jail and proceed to notice in detail the several possible causes of the epidemic which has occurred.

6. The Superintendent of the Jail has throughout attributed the outbreak to the season. It is no doubt the case that July and August are unhealthy months at Parvatipur. The country is low and even in November the extent of water round the Jail is remarkable, swamp succeeding swamp. But there is no evidence that the rainfall or climatic conditions of 1894 were especially unfavourable. I enclose a statement of rainfall supplied by the local Submagistrate which negatives the theory of excessive rain.

7. Dr. Leapingwell has examined the evidence as to the health of the Civil Population. A detailed statement showing all cases treated at the Local Fund Hospital during a period of four years is annexed. It supports the statement that July and August are the most unhealthy months of the year, and it shows an undoubted increase in admissions during 1894. I understand, however, that Dr. Leapingwell considers a good deal of the increase is due to the Local Fund Hospital being under an efficient officer whose popularity

popularity is increasing the number of applications for treatment, and I do not think that there is sufficient evidence of special ill-health among the civil population to support the theory that the outbreak of sickness in the Jail was due to general causes.

8. The whole Jail water-supply is derived from a well situated inside the Jail walls. The water was analysed by the Chemical Examiner in March 1894 and pronounced "usable". A copy of his report is annexed. No night-soil has been trenched in the Garden since 1889 and the water-supply appears to be thoroughly protected from all sources of contamination. The Superintendent caused the drinking water to be boiled so soon as the outbreak began i.e. from the 30 August 1894.

9. The rations are in accordance with the usual Jail scale. I have examined the stocks of raggi, cholum, rice, dâl etc and they seem to be undoubtedly good and sound. The cooked food, as seen several times during my inspection, was well-prepared and of good consistency and full weight.

10. The Surgeon General remarks, and I fully agree with him, that when prisoners are found

to

to be suffering from anaemia ending in diarrhoea and dysentery, they have generally been from some cause or other underfed. The fact is that in places so closely supervised as Jails, the sanitation, buildings and water supply have generally been brought into satisfactory order and do not afterwards alter, but the feeding of a large body of men can deteriorate in a few days and hence it is a defect in the rations that furnishes the commonest cause of ill health.

11. In the Paroatipur Jail, however, there is abundant evidence that the food has, for the most part, been plentiful and good. The marked and continued improvement in health during 1892 and 1893 (Statement C of the Annual Reports) is incompatible with bad feeding. The proportion of prisoners gaining weight after admission was also large during those years and continued to be so during 1894. The following are the chief results of the weighments since march last:—

	Percentage of convicts who lost weight after admission.	Total No. of lbs. lost since admission	Net average No. of lbs. lost or gained since admission on the whole Jail population.
March 1894	4·02	13	+ 5·13
April —"—	5·75	25	+ 4·61
May —"—	4·47	25	+ 4·24
June —"—	10·16	62	+ 3·31
July —"—	15·92	103	+ 3·13
August —"—	21·70	203	+ 1·87
September —"—	30·53	294	+ 1·53
October —"—	20·41	174	+ 2·10

It will be seen that these figures, if reliable, show a very small percentage of convicts losing weight, except in September, and a balance of increase over loss on the whole Jail.

12. On the 17th instant I weighed all the prisoners in Jail except 6 who were sick in Hospital or absent under the Prisoners' Testimony Act. Out of 181 convicts weighed, 123 or 68 per cent had gained weight since admission, 22 remained of the same weight, and only 36 or 20 per cent had lost weight since admission. It will be noted that this result comes very near to the Superintendent's weighments for October, and I found that the correspondence between the weights I took, and those recorded a few days before by the Jail officer was throughout satisfactory. There was no trace of any tendency to overstatement of the present weights of the prisoners, nor did there appear to be any tendency to understate the weighments of men on admission, in order to show a rise afterwards.

13. Accepting the weighments of past months, therefore, as reliable, they appear to render impossible any continued under-feeding of the prisoners. It should also be noted that the convicts who

who had been longest in Jail, not only, so far as I could judge, looked in best health, but also showed the best weighments. Of 37 convicts who have completed six months and upwards in Jail, 28 had gained an aggregate of 208 lbs or 7½ lbs a head, 8 had lost an aggregate of 29 lbs or 3½ lbs a head, and one had remained stationary. The statistics of mortality show the same features; although the prisoners who have completed 6 months in Jail form 20 per cent of the Jail population, only 8 per cent of the deaths occurred among this class.

14. These facts seem to negative any theory of systematic underfeeding. But they do not touch Surgeon Lt. Colonel Leapingwell's view that in certain respects the dietary has been unsuitable. The existence of a scorbutic taint in 44 convicts out of 240 is possibly not surprising, when it is remembered that these hillmen often arrive in bad health. Of 73 prisoners admitted between the 24th September and the 11th November, 43 had spongy gums. The type of dysentery which prevailed, marked, as it was, especially by severe haemorrhage seems to point to the presence of a scorbutic tendency in the men who suffered. The Garden has before been a weak point in the working of the Port Blair Jail, and it is possible that the supply of vegetables, though sufficient in quantity, has been deficient in quality. I enclose a statement of the vegetables actually issued day by day during June and July, as recorded in the Diet Roll. On an actual examination of the Garden I found a large preponderance of calabash, gourd, pumpkin, brinjals, beans, bandikai, sweet potatoes and plantains. The only really good vegetable was tomatoes and these are not yet in bearing.

15. It is only fair to Mr Henderson to add that in the list of vegetables supplied by Dr Crawford and printed on pp. 58-59 of G.O. 6th November 1891 No 2286, the gourds, melons, pumpkins, etc are stated to possess "special antiscorbutic value", while the plantain which is considered of value by Dr. Leapingwell is included in the class of vegetables not possessing antiscorbutic value.

16. The next important matter to which Surgeon Lt. Colonel Leapingwell's report refers is the overcrowding of the Jail. It is difficult to state the facts on this subject clearly, because though the Jail's permanent buildings have been for 113 only, as shown in Statement A of the

the Annual Report, certain temporary sheds have been in existence for many years and provided accommodation for an additional number of 83 prisoners, raising the total accommodation to 196. During the course of 1894 three of the four extensions to the blocks recommended by Colonel Smith and sanctioned in G.O. 11th December 1890 No. 1974 have, on different dates, been completed, part of one of the temporary sheds has been pulled down, and the net result was to give an accommodation for 240, as stated in Dr. Leapingwell's Report.

17. The Jail population rose during portions of the months of June, July and August to something above 240, but the excess was not large, except for a few days at a time, and the actual number of prisoners locked up in each block was not dangerously in excess of the accommodation. Although, therefore, the Jail was not greatly overcrowded, if the accommodation is calculated building by building, there can be no doubt that the buildings themselves have become overcrowded by the recent additions. The old temporary sheds have had to remain standing while the new extensions to the blocks were in progress, and owing to the delays of the Public Works Contractors, the construction of the new buildings has dragged on for over a year. Consequently in the unhealthy months of July and August, the Jail yard was crammed with new and old buildings all so close together as to prevent any proper renewal of fresh air. Surgeon Lt Colonel Leapingwell's report does not expressly refer to this point, but no one could fail to notice the present crowded state of the Jail enclosure.

18. In my opinion, Mr. Henderson on the first appearance of ill-health in August last, should have telegraphed for permission to transfer a part of his prisoners and to pull down the old sheds. His omission to do so was, no doubt, due to the fact that he knew some amount of bowel complaint was to be expected, and that he did not foresee the extent to which it would grow. The weather was also at the time too wet for the men to be encamped, but they could have been transferred.

19. It is a noticeable fact that though, as the Surgeon General has observed, 3 deaths occurred among men employed in the garden, yet on the whole those engaged on intramural work suffered

suffered far more heavily than those working outside. During the four months July to October there were 25 admissions to Hospital among an average number of 120 men employed extra-murally and 34 admissions among an average number of 60 men employed intramurally. These numbers exclude the invalid gang and men on light labour. The Cooks, it may be mentioned, showed 5 admissions out of an average strength of 8, a high rate, showing the sickness to be independent of food. Examination of the admissions from the several blocks does not seem to furnish any important result. Presumably the blocks were equally affected.

20. It appears to be quite reasonable to suppose that if dysentery or diarrhoea broke out among a body of men, most of them admitted in bad health, enclosed in a small area, in damp warm weather, it would spread rapidly. Of the 24 deaths which have occurred, 22 have been of men who had undergone less than six months' imprisonment and whose health, therefore, could not have greatly improved since admission. Possibly the absence of a full supply of anti-scorbutic vegetables increased the liability to attack, even though the men were otherwise receiving proper food. I am, therefore, of opinion that the main cause of the outbreak is to be found in the overcrowded state of the Jail buildings.

21. I have ordered the immediate removal of those temporary sheds which lie nearest to the permanent buildings, but I do not think that this will be a sufficient protection against similar outbreaks at future unhealthy seasons. The buildings must still continue to be very close together, and it is of great importance that a freer access for fresh air amongst them should be provided. The Government has already sanctioned the removal of one side of the main wall, that on the East to a distance of 120 feet further back. It appears to me necessary that the North and South walls should also be thrown back as far as the space allows, so that the area inside the Jail may be proportionately increased. The South wall can be removed 25 yards backward, and the North wall a somewhat more. The Jail enclosure will, then, be of a more suitable size to contain the buildings which have to be placed in it.

22. If this recommendation is approved, it is very necessary that early orders should be issued to the Public Works Department to prepare a supplementary estimate for throwing back these walls and that that Department should be instructed to regard this matter as urgent, so that the work may be completed before the rains set in again next June. The preparation of an estimate for an additional length of wall should take only a few days, all details having already been worked out in the Estimate sanctioned in G.O. 20th October 1894 No. 2574 Judicial. The cost of the new wall therein sanctioned being Rs 2,000 and the walls now recommended to be thrown back being each somewhat less in extent, the cost of the new work involved will probably be about Rs 4,000.

23. The health of the Parvatipur Jail is now fairly satisfactory, though 2 bad cases are still in Hospital. A special issue of limes is being made to the whole population as recommended by Surgeon Lt. Colonel Leapingwell, and I have directed that every dysentery case is to be removed at once outside the Jail

and

and treated outside. The necessity of growing vegetables of undoubted antiscorbutic value has been impressed on the Superintendent. The removal of the sheds has been commenced and will be carried out as quickly as possible.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

A.G. Cardew
Inspector General of Prisons.

9855 JUDICIAL.

JAIL (1894) DEPARTMENT.

From

Prisons
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ~~JAILS~~,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

through the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras.

Dated 21st
Despatched 21st } November 1894.
Received

No. C/1771

ENCLOSURES. 5.

Subject.

Submitting, for the information of Government, his report on the occurrence of an epidemic of sickness in the Hill Tails, Parvatipur, in August and September last.

CIRCULAR No. 43.

MEMORANDUM.

In supersession of the latter portion of this Office Circular Memo. No. 4762 of 7th August 1894, the following instructions relative to the preparation and submission of the Monthly and Annual reports, under Rules 737 and 1213 of the Jail Code, and under Rules 744 and 769 of the special report on the health of Jails, are communicated to the Medical officers in charge of Jails for information and guidance.

1. Whenever any epidemic disease, *excessive sickness, or mortality* appears amongst the prisoners, a special report in form 43—*vide* Jail Code, para 769—should be made to this office, noting (*a*) the cause of the disease as far as has been ascertained in accordance with the rules in G.O., No. 757, dated 12th September 1893; (*b*) the precautions taken to prevent its spread.

* Whenever the admissions and the average daily sick or the mortality are double the number of the average during the same months of the three previous years they should be considered as "excessive sickness or mortality."

Daily reports in the same form should be submitted showing (*a*) the progress of the epidemic, (*b*) the result of the precautions taken

These daily reports should be continued until the last case has recovered or until ten days after the last admission.

2. Great care should be taken in completing the monthly report, and the facts given in it should be clear and simple, general remarks being avoided.

3. Whenever overcrowding is reported, the exact facts should be detailed under heading I, in page 3 of the monthly return of sick prisoners, the precautions taken and their result should be recorded.

4. Whenever any insanitary condition is noted, the steps taken to have it remedied and the results should be recorded under heading XI

5. The average strength of out-patients, under Jail Rules 708,710 and 1203 should be shown under heading VIII in the monthly return.

6. The average strength of the invalid gang, under Jail Rules 714 and 1204, should be noted under heading VIII, it should be stated how they have been employed, and how many of them have had to be admitted into hospital during the month.

7. Whenever excessive sickness or mortality from any cause is reported under heading IX, a comparative statement should be added showing the admissions and deaths during the previous three years in the same month.

8. Medical officers should attend to the directions in the Nomenclature of Diseases, 1885—see Jail Rule 1203—and avoid the use of such terms as Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility when they are symptoms. They should ascertain the causes of the symptoms, and return the cases accordingly. Whenever they consider this cannot be done, a special report should be made under heading IX.

9. The comparative statement showing the average daily sick and rate of mortality for three years, hitherto submitted with the monthly returns, should be discontinued in future.

10. *Annual return*—The only annual returns and reports required in this office are those prescribed by the Government of India *vide* Circular No. 79, dated 3rd August 1877, and No. 1 of 22nd January 1879. All the printed orders on these forms should be carefully attended to. In the manuscript Sanitary report forwarded with these forms, facts alone should be stated and general remarks avoided.

(By Order.)

H. THOMSON, Surgeon-Captain,
Secretary, Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Office of Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras,
Madras, 1st November 1894.

To

The

JAIL (1894) DEPARTMENT

6575

No. 647

Encl.

From

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Madras, 6th December 1894.

SURGEON MAJOR-GENERAL C. SIBTHORPE, F.R.C.P.I.,
SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

To

Madras,
THE Hon'ble the Chief Secy. to Government
Judicial Department.

RECEIVED
CHIEF SECRETARIAT
7 DEC. 1894
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SIR,

In forwarding this interesting report by the Inspector-General of Prisons, I have nothing to add to his report as I have not yet received the further report called for by me from assistant Surgeon Henderson through the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. If, when received, it throws any further light on the subject, I will forward it to Government.

2 I may say, I generally concur with the Inspector-General of Prisons in his statement in para 20 of his letter at least the severity of the epidemic was increased by the over-crowding

3. I fully concur in his recommendations in para 21.

4. I attach a copy of Circular No: 43 dated 1st November 1894 which I have issued with the hope that both the Inspector General and I will be informed at once from any Jail of the existence of any serious sickness or mortality and of the steps being taken to deal with it.

I have the honor &c.
Sir
Your most obedt: Servant

Chinchamel
Surgn: major Genl
with the Govt: of Madras

Ld.

Go 2514: 20-10-94 Rec'd

6575

Judicial (1894) Department.

From

Surgn. Major-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, F.R.C.P.I.,

Surgeon-General with the

Government of Madras,

Madras,

To

No. 647

Enclosures. 8

Dated 6th } December 1894.
Reed 7 }

Regd 8

No. Etc

Pl: put safety standard with sketch

Dr 11/8

Subject.

Forwarding with remarks report from the Inspector General of Prisons on the occurrence of an epidemic of sickness in the Parvatipuram Hill Jail during August and September 1894.

Dr 13/8

13 S. G.—500—18-4-94.

Jud. Department.

No. 6678

From the Surgeon General

Dated 6 December 1895.

FOR ORDERS.

I do not see how I am to judge whether the Jail is overcrowded without a plan.

WR
28/1/95

The Surgeon General forwards a report from the I.G. of Prisons on an epidemic of sickness at the Parvatipur Hill Jail during August & September 1894. Mr. Carden's letter is very full & clear & it is submitted that his recommendations* in which the Surgeon General fully concurs should be accepted. They involve a probable cost of some Rs. 4000.

2. Two minor points appear to require notice viz: the recommendations made regarding the food & Dr. Lapington's report dated 13th October. He recommends (a) that the Jail Ration books should show the proportion of the each vegetable issued on days when more than one kind is given out, (b) that the food should be provided with covers to keep off flies. The Inspector General's attention might be drawn to this.

D
14 Jan.

* vide para. 21 & 22 of the letter.

C. & E

Order 30 Jany 1895 No 118

The I.G. of Jails will be requested to submit a plan showing the enclosure of the Parvatipur Hill Jail & the building therein in order to enable Govt to form an opinion as to whether the jail is overcrowded with buildings

(From orders)

D
25.1

WR 30/1/95

The I.G. of Jails. despd 30/1/95

Copy

Keep pieces together

Dr 19/1

The case passed by Coroner seems strange I should know why it has been sent to me. There is one point to which Mr. Carden does not appear to have observed viz how many of the men who were attacked with dysentery had on admission into the

Jail Epidemic

Epidemic in Parvatipur Hill Jail

I am under the impression both Surgy of the Jail & the form of Cholera bowel complaint. There seems no doubt that overcrowding as to much in numbers as in the buildings within the enclosure has with insufficiency of unobjectionable water been the cause of the mortality in this Jail

AS
25/1/95

N.M.
(For orders)

No. C/195

Camp Cuddalore.
Office of the Inspector-General of ~~Jails~~ Prisons,
Dated 25 February 1895.

From

A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A.,

Inspector-General of ~~Jails~~ Prisons.

To

The

Chief Secretary to Government,

Sir,

1 Enclosure.

As requested in G.O. dated 30th January 1895 R. No. 118 Judicial, I have the honour to submit a plan showing the enclosure of the Parvatipur Hill Jail and the buildings therein.

2. On the 1st instant, the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, wired that the Site on the East Side which was selected by me for the new Hospital in the Parvatipur Jail had been found to be objectionable owing to the discovery of old nightsoil pits there, and he suggested that the new Hospital should be placed in the South East Corner. The Superintending

Engineer has been informed that the site thus proposed is accepted, but the Superintendent of the Jail points out that this site can only be adopted if the extension of the South Wall, which was recommended in paragraph 21 of my letter No C/1771 dated 21st November 1894, is sanctioned, as the site now proposed lies outside the area to be otherwise included in the Jail. The site now proposed for the new Hospital in the South East Corner is marked in pencil on the plan. As the construction of the Hospital thus awaits the decision of Government on the proposal to throw back the North and South walls of the Jail, very early orders are solicited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

A.G. Cardew
Inspector General of Prisons.

JUDICIAL.

JAIL (1895) DEPARTMENT.

From

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ~~JAILS,~~ Prisons.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

For orders

G.G. 4.3.95

Dated 25
Despatched 26
Received 27

CHIEF SECRETARY * GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS * 27 FEB. 1895

February 1895.

No. C/195

ENCLOSURES. /

Subject.

Submitting a plan showing the enclosure of the Hill Jail Parvatipur and the buildings therein as requested in G.O. of 30.1.95 R. No 118 Jud. — together with a proposal to throw back the North and South Walls of the Jail for the reasons given therein.

2-12-93.

6575 from the I.G. DEPARTMENT.

No. 956

From

The I.G. of Prisons.

Dated 25 — 2 — 1895.

FOR ORDERS.

It is clear from the plan that the site of the jail is overcrowded — Let the walls be thrown back as proposed

HS
7/3/95

Order. C. 6515 & 956 of 1895 Rs 510

The proposals contained in paras. 21 & 22 of Mr. Cardew's letter dated 21 Nov. 1894 No C/1771 are approved & the P.W.D. will be requested to prepare the necessary supplementary estimate with as little delay as possible

(from orders)
D
8-3-95

The I.G. of Prisons (Copy) 8/3
The S.G. (Copy) (Ptd)
The P.W.D. with copy of paras. 21 & 22 of the letter quoted above & the whole of C. No 956 8/3/95

Note for Cs.

H.H. has made a remark regarding to minor points above noticed in para. 2 of the I.G.'s ... of C 6515 &

1. The I.G. of Prisons submits the plan of the Parvatipur jail which H.H. issued an order to enable him to judge whether the jail enclosure was overcrowded — vide. notes on orders of G.O. of 30 January 1895 No 118 Revenue

2. Orders have now to be passed on Current 6575 of 1894. on which that routine order was issued.

3. The I.G. reports further that the discovery of old night soil pits on the East of the jail on the site selected for the new hospital (finally sanctioned in G.O. 2574/20-10-94) has rendered it necessary to select a new site in the South East corner ~~of the~~ of the ~~jail~~ plan marked in pencil on the plan. This site is outside the present enclosure but will be within the jail limits if the Southern wall is extended as Mr. Cardew proposes in para. 21 of his letter, forming an enclosure of Current. 6515, the Eastern, or rather South Eastern wall being also about to be extended

4. Mr. Cardew accordingly asks for very early orders as the con-

JUDICIAL

Parvatipur Jail

E.

H.H.C.S.

(for orders)

Marked urgent for the reasons given in para 4. of the note.

With draft

Office note

This must be fair copied immediately

Co passed

Fwd 3/3

6/3

When given for copying ——
When copied ——
When examined ——
When signed ——
} 189

DATED

From

No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MERANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only