

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Indiv DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	612	Press
		~~MIS~~
Dated	8-5	19-10-28

Not to be folded or roughly handled

612

The Govt now proceed to pay order

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 11th May 1858.

Read the following letters.

No. 39. From the Inspector of Prisons. } (Here enter 16th* and 17th November 1857.)
No. 40. From do. do.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, No. 612, dated 8th May 1858.

Two hundred copies each of the foregoing Reports, dated respectively 10th and 17th November last, have now been printed at the Gazette Press. They will be distributed in accordance with the list prepared for the Report of last year. The first is the Prisons' Report proper for the official year 1856-7, and in the second *Mr. Rohde* reviews the Report of the Medical Board on the sanitary condition of the Jails for the Calendar year 1856. In future, *Mr. Rohde* will submit the Medical Report as an annexure to his own; incorporating with his remarks on the state of the Prisons generally any observations he may have to offer on the Reports of the Medical authorities at the several Jails. Both Reports also should be for the same period that is for the official year, the next being for the year 1857-8. The Medical Board might in their Report for that year notice separately the sanitary state of the Prisons for the 4 months intervening between the close of their present Report, 31st December 1856, and the 1st May 1857, on which the official year 1857-8 commences.

2. The Government now proceed to pass orders on the first, or Prisons' Report. In paras. 1 @ 14, *Mr. Rohde* briefly enumerates the various tours of inspection he has made, and the different reforms which have engaged his attention during the official year. It appears that, besides revisiting a number of Jails, he has now completed his inspection of all the Prisons, that at *Kurnool* excepted. Revised Jail Rules have been compiled, comprising regulations for the conduct of the Officer in charge and his Jailer; those proper to be observed on the admission of prisoners and for their diet and clothing while in custody; the labor of Convicts on public works outside the Prison, and the introduction of manufactures, wherever practicable, within the walls.

3. Para. 16. *Mr. Rohde* should not expect that any large outlay will be sanctioned at present towards building new Prisons. The Government will press on the Government of India the expediency of allowing the construction, as early as possible, of one of the five great Central Prisons proposed by the Inspector.

4. Para. 17. EDUCATION OF CONVICTS.—In reviewing his first Report, Government rejected the measures suggested by *Mr. Rohde* on this head, and directed him to enquire what course had been adopted at other Presidencies. It does not appear that education, in the sense of reading and writing, has been any where instituted except in the N. W. Provinces, at the Central Prison of *Agra* more especially—where, previously to the out-break, 4,000 Convicts were confined. A great deal however has been done, in *Bengal* particularly, in the way of training prisoners to habits of industry and order by instruction in the ordinary mechanical arts. In the *Hooghly* Jail, it is observed that the return made by the sale of the Prison manufacture (in this case *gunny* bags) gave an average of Rupees 55-3 for each manufacturing prisoner, or more than one fifth of his cost of maintenance. From the same Report the Government further learn that great success has attended the construction of Jail gardens not only in *Bengal*, but in *Agra* and the *Punjab*. Their establishment has resulted in a great saving in the supply of vegetables and condiments, and in an increased healthiness from the disappearance of scurvy among the prisoners. The subject is worthy of *Mr. Rohde's* consideration.

5. Paras. 19 and 20 will be referred to the Sudder Court. Para. 21 to the Department Public Works.

6. The postscript of the Report will be brought to the notice of the Honorable Court. They will be informed that the allowance made for the support of destitute children of Convicts is extremely small, and that its withdrawal is to be deprecated. Whenever relatives can be found, the children should of course be made over to them. In other cases the Inspector should have them apprenticed under the Act (No. XIX of 1850.) In *Madras*, the Government learn that respectable natives, who have lost their own children, are very glad to adopt one or more of those under the tutelage of the Commissioner of Police.

7. The present Report should have had an Index attached.

* Printed separately.

The Govt now proceed to pass orders

Fort St. George, Judicial Consultation, 11th May 1858.

8. MEDICAL REPORT.—The past year remarkably healthy; with one or two exceptions, the Jails were free from epidemics, a result to be partially ascribed to the precautions which have been generally adopted in enforcing a greater attention to cleanliness, in allowing a more generous diet, and in improving the ventilation. The Jails at Salem, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Madura and Calicut continue to exhibit the least satisfactory returns. A new Jail at Salem has been ordered, and the Inspector would urge the erection of new Prisons at Coimbatore, Combaconum and Madura, as early as circumstances will permit. Tellicherry, usually so healthy, this year stands very high on the list the other way. The Inspector considers that the reason of this is yet to be ascertained. He was to visit the Jail early in the present year.

9. The Government do not understand how such omissions as those reported in paras. 5 and 13 are allowed. When once the Government have passed an order regarding any Prison matter, they look to the Inspector either to carry it out or to see that no neglect occurs in other Departments in respect of it. Such neglect should be brought to notice at once, instead of forming the subject of a para. in the Annual Report.

10. The remarks on the "Penitentiary" in the Medical Board's Report will be communicated to the Commissioner of Police. Colonel Boulderson will take care that each prisoner is in future provided with a mat and a cumby. In future the Director General of the Medical Department will report separately on this Jail, and will not include 'Mercara' in his Annual Report to the Madras Inspector of Prisons.

11. Para. 22. The Inspector may submit a design for the proposed Lunatic Asylum, as suggested.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

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REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS,
FORT ST. GEORGE,

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR

1856-57.

MADRAS:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1858.

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1858.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

FROM

J. ROHDE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons.

TO

E. MALTBY, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the Report of the Prisons for the Official Year 1856-57.

2. My time, during the three first months of the year, was occupied in endeavouring to get in, check and arrange the accounts, and in the ordinary routine of my office duties; finding great delay on the part of some officers in sending in their accounts, notwithstanding repeated calls, and being unwilling longer to postpone my first inspection of the southern jails, I reported the cause of the delay to Government and set out on a tour in the course of which I visited the jails of Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Paumben, Tinnevely, Cochin, and Paulghatcherry. The detailed reports on such of these jails as had not been already submitted, I included, in the form of postscripts, to my first report. I did not consider it desirable to enter into any particulars on jails already reported on, before the Government had taken up my original notice of them.

3. On my return to my office, which for convenience I had left at Ootacamund, I was summoned to Madras to correct my report, the arrangement and punctuation of which were faulty.

4. Having just returned from a journey of nearly 1,000 miles, in which I had been much exposed, I endeavoured to bring up the arrears which had accumulated during my absence, and directed my office to proceed to Bangalore, intending to return, by that route, to Bellary, and thence by the western coast, where I was particularly anxious to visit the new Honawar jail; I was however informed by Mr. Secretary Pycroft that I was to remain at Madras, which I did till I received (in the middle of February) the Government Review of my report; the best part of the year for travelling was thus lost. I then endeavoured to give effect to such orders in the Government Review of my report as were conclusive, and commenced the draft of a set of revised jail rules in

Appendix P.

* Vide Appendix A.

accordance with the expressed views of Government; I also issued new forms of registers* and jail books intended to ensure proper records, and at the same time I requested the judges of the Foujdaree Udalt to reform the system under which numerous prisoners were included in the same warrant, a practice which was exceedingly inconvenient and was calculated to lead to irregularities.

* Vide Appendix B.

5. In the early part of the official year I introduced new forms of quarterly returns,* abandoning the system of monthly returns hitherto in use, which entailed a good deal of trouble on the establishments of the officers in charge and were not necessary.

* Vide Appendix C.

6. During my stay in Madras I also arranged with the Civil Auditor forms of monthly returns* affording all the information necessary for a close scrutiny of the accounts of dieting prisoners.

7. During the first part of my stay in Madras, I found the Chief Engineer's office fully occupied by work urgently required by Government, and during the official year the plans and estimates for the central prison were not prepared.

8. Being unwilling to defer my first visit to the principal jails, which I had not seen since my appointment to my present office, beyond the close of a second year, I proceeded to the north and inspected the prisons of Itchapore, Chicacole, Vizagapatam, and Rajahmundry, thus with the close of the year completing my first visit to all the jails, the agency jail of Kurnool excepted.

I subsequently, in May, saw the prisons of Masulipatam, Guntoor, and Nellore; during the year the Chingleput jails and the gangs at Guindy and Cocanada were also inspected.

9. In communication with Lieut. Gahagan, of the Engineer corps, I received within the space of a few days, plans and estimates for the new jail at Salem, since specially sanctioned by Government.

10. My attention during the year, was in part directed to a reform in the system of guarding and dieting the prisoners. The form of return, marked B 1, was intended to provoke more attention to the enforcement of labor, and in some instances the officers in charge of jails have paid more attention to this point.

11. Another subject which requires remark is the great inequality with which offences, especially of guards, are visited at different jails. I am very averse to any interference in the orders of officers in charge, but I feel it to be necessary to adopt some measure for ensuring greater equality, and especially for preventing peons from being summarily dismissed for offences which might with propriety be met by fine or temporary suspension.

12. I have taken measures for increasing the efficiency of the guards of Chicacole, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, and Cuddapah, partly with the view to the relief of the military guard; all that has been done has been to drill the peons of the guard to the use of fire-arms, and to furnish them with these of a good description; at Guntoor the services of the military guard were, since the date of my former report, dispensed with by the officer in charge.

13. In regard to diet, the messing system has been introduced at Rajahmundry, where Mr. Blair shewed much firmness, and partially at Chingleput; care has been taken not to offend caste prejudices and where opposition has occurred, it was apparently on other grounds and chiefly among classes who, out of jail, have no kind of prejudice in respect of food. I did not however press the matter, more particularly as, in the jail in which it occurred, the prisoners cook within the walls, and the object in insisting on the messing system was therefore less than in some jails.

14. The system of out-door labor has been attended with increased inconvenience, as the officers in charge of several jails have enforced greater discipline and paid greater attention to carrying out the sentence of hard labor,* escapes, and attempts at escape from labor have been numerous, in consequence, it is true, of the negligence of the guards, who have, in almost every instance, been placed on their trial for negligence and imprisoned. I still hold that the employment of prisoners, or at least their strict confinement, *within walls*, is essential to any great improvement in prison discipline and that until jails, proper for this purpose are constructed, no great or permanent advantage can be looked for. At Bellary, the expense of extra guards for the year exceeds 10,000 rupees. Almost the whole of which might be saved if a proper prison were constructed.

15. The Medical Board's Reports for 1856 have not been received; a brief summary of the sickness and mortality for that year is appended, the year 1856 was generally very healthy, but the later months of the official year produced the usual returns from the miserable prisons of Salem and Madura; a new prison at the former station has been sanctioned. At Madura, notwithstanding the general healthiness of the country during 1856, the prisoners, in common with the inhabitants, suffered from a peculiar epidemic which caused considerable mortality.

16. I had avoided suggesting any expensive alterations or improvements of existing buildings, in anticipation of proper buildings being ordered, I interpreted the instructions of the Honorable Court of Directors to this Government of the 5th September 1855, (No. 9) P. 4 as sanctioning an extension of jail accommodation, irrespective of the delays consequent on the budget rules; I have stated that the cheapest and most effectual mode of providing increased accommodation is, by building new prisons, and I cannot refrain from again urging that their erection be not only considered desirable, but ordered by the Government. I have already received one estimate exceeding rupees 8,000 for merely increasing the cubic space and repairing the roof of the Chingleput jail; the building will require at least 6,000 rupees more to enclose it securely; for, though the depot prison for prisoners under sentence of transportation, it has never had outer walls of any kind. My last report however fully detailed the state of each prison, and it is

Appendix D.

See my Circular No. 39.

See letters in Appendix E.

*Appendix N.

Appendix M.

Report for 1855-56. Construction of Prison, P. 27 and elsewhere.

needless to recapitulate what I have once reported. I have already said the erection of suitable prisons will make a fair return for the money expended. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of any of the suggestions offered in my former report, and I can now do no more than state that till

my views, which in general met the approval of Government are, to that extent, carried out, nothing but failure can ensue. I wish it to be distinctly understood that although my attention was called particularly to the accommodation in *central* prisons, I consider it of almost greater importance that *local* prisons should have the means of enforcing sentences with rigour; indeed, were it not that the central prisons will be better provided and officered, I am not sure that the better course might not have been to subject every prisoner to the more rigorous system in the local prison, even in the cases of prisoners to be ultimately transferred to central prisons: practically however, the enforcement of the penal sentence, in all its severity, *on first incarceration*, whether in district or central prisons, is necessary.

17. In my letter of the 30th June 1857, I reported to Government that the outer walls of the newly erected Honawar jail had fallen down, they were built it seems of laterite *in clay* and *pointed* only in lime mortar, the matter has, I observe, been already referred to the Chief Engineer for report.

Estimates for repair have since been received.

18. I was directed by the Government to ascertain the system on which education had been carried on in the other Presidencies; I append* an extract giving more in detail than the replies* I received, the system pursued at Agra; at Bombay prison education is directed entirely to aiding the prisoners in earning comforts, instead of inducing them to desire them, without giving the means of honestly attaining them. In Bengal, education does not appear to have been commenced in jail. The system at Agra is carried on by the ordinary prison establishment aided by prisoner monitors. I append a statement* of the extent to which prisoners in our jails can read and write, it affords

no clue to the relative amount of crime among the educated and uneducated classes, for the crimes of the former are far more difficult of proof, even after setting aside the enormous amount of perjury, forgery, and fraud which prevails among them.

19. It was represented to me early in the year, that prisoners on arrival at prison were often in an emaciated state, from want of food when in custody of the police, I therefore requested all Magistrates to make a return shewing the allowance given, and the total paid during two years. The return* shews that sufficient provision is allowed, but the totals paid vary exceedingly, the abstract given shews the sum of rupees 20,103-6-11½ to have been disbursed in the two years.

* Statement shewing the gross cost of maintenance supplied by the Police Officers to persons committed to the Courts and Magistracy in the several Districts in the years 1855 and 1856.

DISTRICT.	Amount of maintenance while in confinement at the Police Station.			Amount of maintenance while on the road to the Court or Magistrate's Office.			TOTAL.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Ganjam, ...	1,228	12	2½	51	2	4½	1,279	14	7
Vizagapatam, ...	904	9	9	50	5	1	954	14	10
Rajahmundry, ...	156	12	10	57	7	2	214	4	..
Masulipatam, ...	398	13	1	167	13	4½	566	10	5½
Guntoor, ...	163	11	6	39	..	8	202	12	2
Nellore, ...	957	12	5	421	11	5	1,379	7	10
Cuddapah, ...	857	7	..	224	11	2	1,082	2	2
Bellary, ...	1,286	13	6	457	13	2	1,744	10	8
North Arcot, ...	1,067	6	..	130	2	9	1,217	8	9
Chingleput, ...	637	8	4	23	8	9	661	1	1
South Arcot, ...	1,839	1	10½	169	..	2½	2,008	2	1½
Trichinopoly, ...	215	..	4	29	10	6	244	10	10
Madura, ...	607	4	4	88	8	8	695	13	..
Tinnevely, ...	250	8	11	24	1	3	274	10	2
Salem, ...	574	..	8	506	14	11	1,080	15	7
Coimbatore, ...	1,060	14	..	..	..	..	1,060	14	..
Malabar, ...	2,904	11	..	244	17	4	3,149	6	4
Canara, ...	795	1	1	..	..	..	795	1	1
Tanjore, ...	994	6	..	82	3	8	1,076	9	8
Kurnool, ...	805	1	4	108	12	3	413	13	7
Total, ...	17,205	12	2½	2,897	10	9	20,103	6	11½

20. The necessity for requiring a faithful and accurate register of apprehensions and detentions by police officers engaged my attention long before I took charge of my present office. It is one of the chief difficulties of a Judge, in trying a case, to ascertain the circumstances under which prisoners were apprehended, and what other persons may have been apprehended on suspicion in the case; this may seem a strange assertion to judicial officers whose duty consists simply in weighing facts placed before them, but in this country experience induces great caution in receiving the statements of police officers, a vast number of cases are *got up* with their connivance, and it is very desirable that facilities should be given to the Judges and Magistrates to ascertain with certainty what prisoners had been apprehended, and how long and where they were detained. I append therefore a form of register which I think it desirable to introduce in every police office.

Appendix K.

21. I have visited several lock-up houses, in general the space provided is very insufficient, in some there is no means of confining men and women apart, occasionally one of the wards is in use as a lumber room, and I suspect the prisoners are more likely to be huddled together than the peons are to exert themselves to clear the room on an emergency. In the standard plan of police cutchery, the accommodation for prisoners is insufficient, and there is not sufficient ventilation; there should be, in every cusbah station, in my opinion, two male and one female ward, with spaces, at least 6 feet by 3 on the floor, for not less than 20 prisoners, with iron barred doors, ventilation from below, and a roof constructed without flat tiles, or with other aperture.

22. The delay in submitting this report has been solely owing to the necessity for repeated references in regard to entries in the accounts, it has often occurred that on one reference being explained, several other errors have been manifested, there have been many omissions, some have been detected and supplied from my own office records. I have now been compelled to require copies of every monthly bill, as affording the only prospect of getting correct accounts.

Circular No. 36, A.

OOTACAMUND,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
2nd October 1857.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

P. S.—I enclose copies of such of my circulars, issued since the date of my last report, as affect the management of jails.

P. S.—With reference to para. 37 of a despatch from the Honorable Court, 14th July 1857, and the 9th para. of the order of the Government (Extract from the Minutes of Consultation) 1265 Judicial Department, (1st October 1857,) received since my report was written, I beg to refer to Appendix L, from which it will be seen that only rupees 113-15-11 has been expended in the maintenance of destitute children of convicts, the rule is, the Government are aware, of long standing, and was urgently called for, though the instances in which it is needed are extremely rare. A convict arrives with a child or children, really having no means of otherwise disposing of them. I found that, with the view to economy, many such were permitted inside the jail walls, a practice highly objectionable. I trust that considering the exceedingly small extent to which the benefit of the rule is resorted to, the Honorable Court will not insist on the discontinuance of this charity, which was not asked for till the necessity of it was urgent.

10th November 1857.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

* Many instances have occurred to me; one, in a case that occurred long before I took charge of the Masulipatam Court, I will mention, to show the general feeling of the higher class of natives in regard to *getting up* cases; one of the pleaders of the Court asked me to give him up from the "Stolen property" his deceased brother's chemboo; I called for the record and found his brother had nothing to do with the case, and the Prosecutor stated the chemboo to be his, he then explained that his brother had lent the chemboo to be introduced as part of the stolen property into the thief's house! (I write from memory). I had a large case shortly before I left Guntoor, where borrowed jewels, &c., to a large amount were introduced and claimed by the Prosecutor as his property, I ordered the whole to be detained.

1. STATEMENT shewing the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment by the several Courts during the year 1856.

	Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Do. above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.	Do. above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Do. above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Do. above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.	Do. above 3 years and not exceeding 4 years.	Do. above 4 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Do. above 5 years and not exceeding 6 years.	Do. above 6 years and not exceeding 7 years.	Do. above 7 years and not exceeding 8 years.	Do. above 8 years and not exceeding 9 years.	Do. above 9 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Do. above 10 years and not exceeding 11 years.	Do. above 11 years and not exceeding 12 years.	Do. above 12 years and not exceeding 13 years.	Do. above 13 years and not exceeding 14 years.	Imprisonment for Life.
By Foujdaree Udalt,	6	28	14	4	3	1	4	0	11	11	0	7	0	0	0	21	4
Sessions Judges,	4	117	92	93	91	93	93	4	228	40	2	56	0	4	0	274	0
Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, and Assistant Magistrates,	427	395	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subordinate Judges, Principal Sudr Ameen, and Sudr Ameen,	154	893	544	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Police,	3,842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Village Police,	5,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	10,152	1,433	655	350	96	92	97	4	239	51	2	63	0	4	0	295	4

(True Copy.)

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

General Statement shewing the number of persons in confinement for debt, the nature of debt and the period during which they have been in confinement on account of it in the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st January to 30th June 1856.

Station.	Nature of Debt.	Number in confinement.	The amount for which responsible.		For less than 3 months.										Number of persons for debt.		
			Rs.	A. P.	For less than 3 months.	For more than 3 and less than 6 months.	For more than 6 and less than 9 months.	For more than 9 and less than 12 months.	For more than 1 year and less than a year and a half.	For more than a year and a half and less than 2 years.	For more than 2 years and less than 3 years.	For more than 3 years.	For more than 10 & under 20 Rs.	For more than 20 & under 50 "	For more than 50 & under 100 "	For more than 100.	
Itchapore.....	For private debt.	3	4590	12 11	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chicacole.....	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizagapatam.....	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajahmundry....	For revenue debt	1	32	6 7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	For private debt	3	396	8 3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Masulipatam.....	do.	21	2231	5 3	17	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	2	4	8	8
	Under regulation IX of 1822...	2	1471	7 7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Guntoor.....	For private debt.	2	209	14 11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Nellore.....	do.	1	16	7 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cuddapah.....	do.	18	1957	13 7	12	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	5	5
Bellary.....	do.	24	5400	10 5	15	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	3	9	3	9	9
Chittoor.....	do.	25	5387	4 5	19	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	17	17
Chengleput.....	do.	10	5690	1 5	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	8
Cuddalore.....	do.	18	2171	8 9	6	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	9	9
Combaconum.....	do.	33	8926	0 3 1/2	27	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	5	20	20
Trichinopoly.....	do.	16	1398	10 0	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13	13
Madura.....	do.	3	600	14 10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
Tinnevely.....	do.	8	6582	15 4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	5
Salem.....	do.	7	595	14 11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2
Coimbatore.....	do.	19	2058	0 1	8	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	8	8
Mangalore.....	For arrears of rent	12	613	9 5	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	2
	For private debt	21	4587	3 2	14	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	4	11	11
Calicut.....	do.	18	3270	5 4	12	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	5	8	8
Cochin.....	do.	5	214	5 3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Tellicherry.....	do.	11	1265	10 1	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	4
Honore.....	do.	14	892	6 8	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	3	3	3
Sircy.....	do.	15	496	5 5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	2	1	1
Ootacamund.....	do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total...		310	61058	10 1/2	212	59	25	6	7	0	0	0	138	61	69	142	

J. ROHDE, Inspector of Prisons.

General Statement shewing the number of persons in confinement for debt, the nature of debt, and the period during which they have been in confinement on account of it, in the several Jails under the Presidency of Fort St. George from the 1st July to the 31st December 1856.

Station.	Nature of Debt.	Number in confinement.	The amount for which responsible.		For less than 3 months.										Number of persons for Debt.		
			Rs.	A. P.	For less than 3 months.	For more than 3 & less than 6 months.	For more than 6 & less than 9 months.	For more than 9 & less than 12 months.	For more than 1 year and less than a year and a half.	For more than a year and a half and less than 2 years.	For more than 2 years & less than 3 years.	For more than 3 years.	For more than 10 & under 20 Rs.	For more than 20 & under 50 "	For more than 50 & under 100 "	For more than 100.	
Itchapore.....	For private debt.....	5	4,537	4 10	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2
Chicacole.....	None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vizagapatam.....	For private debt.....	2*	239	9 11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rajahmundry....	For Revenue debt....	1	32	6 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	For private debt.....	3	407	3 8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Masulipatam.....	For private debt.....	24	3,987	4 2	18	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	5	6	10	10
	Under Regulation IX of 1822.....	2	67	8 7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Guntoor.....	For private debt.....	2	228	11 9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Nellore.....	do.	7	1,643	14 1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	3	3
Cuddapah.....	do.	11	625	4 11	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	11	22
Bellary.....	do.	41	7,473	3 11	29	6	0	3	2	0	1	0	2	6	11	22	22
Chittoor.....	do.	19	3,614	12 9	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	7	7
Chingleput.....	do.	10	5,050	14 10	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	7
Cuddalore.....	do.	9	4,851	10 4	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	5
Combaconum.....	do.	24	8,127	12 2	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	16	16	16
Trichinopoly.....	do.	8	2,905	1 2	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Madura.....	do.	14	5,214	1 4	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	6
Tinnevely.....	do.	5	1,278	13 11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Salem.....	For private debt.....	26	3,457	6 3	20	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	12	12
	Arrears of Revenue ..	1	20	0 0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coimbatore.....	For private debt.....	21	1,781	5 5	11	2	2	5	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	14	14
Mangalore.....	do.	23	3,284	9 8	15	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	14	14
Calicut.....	do.	16	2,344	4 7	10	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	8	8
Cochin.....	None.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tellicherry.....	For private debt.....	3	171	5 2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Honore.....	For private debt.....	29	2,392	8 7 1/2	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	4	6	6
Sircy.....	do.	12	1,119	0 11	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	5
Ootacamund.....	do.	2	7,540	3 11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grand Total...		320	72,396	7 5	222	62	13	13	5	4	1	0	28	66	70	155	

J. ROHDE, Inspector of Prisons.

* The amount for which 1 of these 2 are held responsible is not specified.

General Statement of Convicts under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for the 1st half of 1856.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Station.	The manner in which their services are disposed of.																				
	Repairing and cleaning roads.	Public Buildings and Works.	Making bricks, chunam, &c.	Digging tanks, &c.	Cutting and carrying stones.	At the forge.	In Carpentry.	Cutting wood and making charcoal.	Making Paper.	Weaving.	Making baskets, ropes, &c.	Cooking, beating, and husking, Paddy.	Attending the Jail and employed in and about the Jail and Court Houses.	Sick.	Unfit for labor from age, sickness or other cause.	No. of convicts entered in Column 2 under the age of 16.	Do. Do. above 60 years of age.	No. of Duffadars.	No. of Duffadars, Naigues and Peons employed to guard the convicts entered in Column 2 exclusive of the fixed Jail guard.	No. of Convicts fit for labor on the roads whose period of imprisonment remaining unexpired exceeds 6 months.	Date of Authority for the Transfer.
Bellary.....	639	540	1240	20	6	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	
Calicut.....	240	172	160	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	180	
Chicacole.....	244	140	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	119	
Chingleput.....	226	181	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	130	
Cochin.....	34	25	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	166	
Coimbatore.....	245	184	15	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
Combaconum.....	130	38	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	161	
Cuddalore.....	268	198	18	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	
Cuddapah.....	410	108	197	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	237	
Guntur.....	129	70	31	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	305	
Honore.....	145	90	30	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	126	
Itchapore.....	48	30	31	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	
Madura.....	190	113	216	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	100	
Mangalore.....	185	125	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	124	
Masulipatam.....	219	193	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	181	
Nellore.....	335	117	118	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	275	
Ootacamund.....	128	30	60	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	
Rajahmundry.....	133	101	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	
Salem.....	21	17	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	
Sircy.....																					

Tellicherry.....	197	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	132
Tinnevely.....	162	128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	141
Trichinopoly.....	348	148	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	327
Vizagapatam.....	114	88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	93
Kurnool.....	133	102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89
Chingleput.....	29	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
Arcot, North Arcot, do.....	27	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173
Vellore.....	180	113	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173
Coconada, Rajahmundry, do.....	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Negapatam.....	31	21	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Mayavaram.....	10	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Tranquebr.....	44	28	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	173
Salem.....	59	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Paumben, Madura, Joint, do.....	131	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
Paulghat, Malabar, do.....	109	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cumbum, Cuddapah, do.....	40	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Tinnevely.....	24	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Cannanore.....	69	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
Guindy.....	75	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Grand Total.....	5921	3732	638	565	119	61	26	60	113	56	239	332	301	87	31	177	57	61	1374	4152	

Order of F. U. 4th June 1849
do. 14th Decr. 1852.
173 E. M. C. dated 22nd, Septem-
ber 1849, No 603.
9 Order of Govt. 1st May 1838,
and 14th July 1840.
26 E. M. C. 8th Decr. 1829.
7 } 27th Decr. 1831 and F. U.
41 } letter 8th May 1846.
47 Order of F. U. 17th Mar. 1841
112 } of Govt. 30th Sept. 1836.
83 } Order of F. U. 23rd Sept.
1844, and 12th Sept. 1846.
26 Order of Govt. 20th Septem-
ber 1842.
10 Order of F. U. 8th March 1853.
45 E. M. C. 4th October 1833.
65 Do. 17th August 1838.

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

General Statement of Convicts under the Presidency of Fort St. George for the 2nd half of 1856.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Station.	No. of Convicts on the 31st December 1856.	THE NUMBER IN WHICH THEIR SERVICES ARE DISPOSED OF.														No. of convicts entered in col. 2 under the age of 16.	Do. do. above 60 years of age.	Duftadars. Naigues. and Peons employed to guard the convicts in the fixed Jail guard.	No. of convicts fit for labor on the roads whose period of imprisonment exceeds 6 months.	Date of authority for the transfer.		
		Repairing & cleaning roads.	Public Works and buildings.	Making bricks, chunam, &c.	Digging tanks, &c.	Cutting and carrying stones.	At the Forge.	In Carpentry.	Cutting wood and making charcoal.	Making paper.	Weaving.	Making baskets, ropes, &c.	Cooking, beating and husking paddy.	Attending the Jail and employed in and about the Jail and Court houses.	Sick.						Unfit for labor from age, sickness or other causes.	
Bellary... Subordinate Judge.....	554	455	65	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	3	10	6	135	124	
Calicut... Do.	249*	182	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	0	0	14	9	6	18	0	0	5	4	62	216	
Chicacole... Sessions Judge.....	155	139	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	3	4	36	117	
Chingleput... Do.	249	143	17	6	0	11	4	4	0	50	0	0	0	10	4	0	2	27	4	85	48	
Chittoor... Subordinate Judge.....	255	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	9	8	0	0	10	0	60	183	
Cochin... Principal Sudr Ameen.....	30	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	6	0	53	21	
Coimbatore... Sessions Judge.....	294	162	0	0	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	11	50	3	0	0	6	0	18	202	
Combaconum Subordinate Judge.....	102	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	23	26	9	0	0	4	1	51	68	
Cuddalore... Sessions Judge.....	282	204	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	0	0	36	7	9	1	0	3	4	96	229	
Cuddalore... Subordinate Judge.....	371	218	39	0	0	0	0	0	32	10	0	4	3	30	26	0	0	10	1	30	295	
Cuddalore... Sessions Judge.....	130	84	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	0	6	1	30	84	
Guntur... Do.	142	34	40	0	0	38	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	1	11	121	
Honore... Do.	66	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	45	14	
Ichapore... Sudr Ameen.....	208	166	9	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	11	2	45	157	
Madura... Subordinate Judge.....	198	111	28	5	0	24	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	16	4	0	0	6	2	45	152	
Mangalore... Do.	217	162	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	26	0	7	13	2	0	23	4	45	167	
Masulipatam Sessions Judge.....	346	234	0	0	0	42	0	1	0	12	0	0	20	23	1	10	0	0	0	84	263	
Nellore... Do.	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	5	
Ootacamund. Principal Sudr Ameen.....	144	104	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	11	10	0	0	6	1	42	41	
Rajahmundry Subordinate Judge.....	124	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	15	4	0	0	4	1	42	85	
Salem... Do.	32	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	
Sircy... Sudr... Ameen.....																						

Tellicherry... Sessions Judge.....	158	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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* 2 to be released.

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

A GENERAL REGISTER OF PRISONERS.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The above in the original is Royal size.

APPENDIX A. 2.

REGISTER OF CONVICTS.

[illegible]

B 3.

Jail of

Statement of Punishments inflicted under Section VI. Regulation X. of 1832 in the Prison at

Prisoner's number and name.	Offence.	Punishment.

B 4.

Quarter 18

Jail at

Quarter of 18.

**Statement of Prisoners in Jail in the*

[illegible]

Statement of Extra Guards employed in the Jail during the

Quarter of 18

[illegible]

Jail at
Statement of admissions into the Jail Hospital of

Quarter 18
Quarter of

Nature of Disease.	Remaining 1st of Quarter.	Admissions.	Discharged.	Died.	Transferred.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Fevers.....							
Diarrhoea.....							
Dysentery.....							
Cholera.....							
Atrophy.....							
Anasarca.....							
Dropsies.....							
Discases of the Lungs.....							
Do. Liver.....							
Do. Brain.....							
Rheumatism.....							
Venereal.....							
Ulcers and Sores.....							
Wounds and injuries.....							
Disease of Eyes.....							
Do. Skin.....							
Small Pox.....							
Total.....							
Average strength for the Quarter.....							

Quarter 18

[illegible]

B 8.

Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Sentence.

Statement of minor punishments inflicted on guards and other servants attached to the Jail of _____ during the year 18 _____

during the year 18		
Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Penalty.

Jail at

Table of Rations issued.

[illegible]

Sick Rations to all classes..

" Extra to daily rations.

Total cost of food for quarter..

D.

Statement of Minor punishments inflicted on guards and other servants attached to the several Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1856.

	No. of Offenders and nature of Offence.	Penalty.
Chittoor.....	3 Peons. Leaving the convicts entrusted to their charge while at labor and stealing sticks from a passing cart.	Two fined 8 annas each one (acting) Dismissed.
	1 " Permitting a convict to have 3 pice in his possession.....	
	1 Duffadar. } Neglect of duty & carelessness.	Suspended for 1 month.
	2 Peons. }	Duffadar fined 8 annas.
		2 Peons " 4 " each.
Chicacole.....	7	
	1 Peon Assaulting a released Prisoner.....	Fined 4 annas.
	1 " Assaulting a Prisoner.....	" 8 "
	1 Peon Conveying to a Prisoner money and plantains while at labor.....	Dismissed.
Calicut.....	3	
	1 " Quitting his post.....	do.
	1 " Taking out a Civil Debtor without orders.....	do.
	1 Naigue Allowing a convict to cut and sell wood and to appropriate the proceeds to himself.....	do.
	1 Peon Conversing in a friendly manner with a convict while at labor....	do.
	1 Naigue Neglect of duty.....	do.
	3 Peons do.....	Fined 2 Rs.
	1 Naigue Disobeying the overseer.....	" 1 Rs. each.
	2 Peons Want of vigilance over the convicts who were allowed to possess themselves with tobacco.....	" 2 1 "
	4 " Not coming to the rescue of the Jemadar when assaulted by the convicts though only a few yards off.....	" 8 annas each.
Calicut.....	1 Peon Quarrelling while on guard over a Working party.....	Dismissed.
	1 Havildar Appropriating to himself the proceeds of sale of Prisoner's labor..	Dismissed.
	2 Peons Conniving with the Havildar in the above offence.....	Do.
	9 " do.....	Suspended for 6 Months.
		Fined 1 Rs. each.
Masulipatam.....	28	
	1 Peon Permitting a Prisoner to possess forbidden articles.....	Fined 8 annas.
	2 " do.....	Suspended for 1 Month each.
	2 " Permitting a Prisoner to possess rice.....	Fined 8 annas each.
	1 " Overcharging for a pot.....	" 8 "
	1 " Allowing a Prisoner at work to be idle.....	" 8 "
	2 " Absent without leave.....	" 8 "
	1 " do.....	" 1 day's pay each.
	24 " Irregular attendance.....	" 3 " "
	2 " do.....	" 1 " " each.
	7 " do.....	" 6 annas each.
	1 " do.....	" 2 " "
	1 " do.....	" 4 " "
	1 " do.....	Suspended for 15 days.
	3 " Absent without leave.....	" 1 Month.
	1 " do.....	Fined 2 day's pay each.
		" 6 " "

Statement of Minor punishments inflicted on guards and other servants attached to the several Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1856.

	No. of Offenders and nature of Offence.	Penalty.
	6 Peons Late attendance.....	Fined 2 day's pay each.
	1 " Lying down while on sentry.....	Suspended for 1 Month.
	1 " Not having drawn swords.....	Fined 1 Rs. each.
	1 " Suspected of conniving at the escape of a prisoner.....	Dismissed.
	1 " Uttering falsehoods.....	Fined 1 Rs.
	1 Duffadar Not rendering the Duffadar any assistance when maltreated by two Prisoners.....	Dismissed.
	1 " Leaving his party and going for his meals.....	Suspended for 6 Months.
	1 " Being carelessly dressed.....	Fined 2 annas.
	2 " Permitting certain Prisoners to enter the Jail hospital.....	" 4 " each.
Tinnevely Magistrate.....	66	
	1 Peon Directing convicts to cut branches from the avenue trees and appropriating the same to his own use.	Suspended for 2 months.
	1 " do. do.	" 3 "
Trichinopoly.....	2	
	1 Duffadar Absenting himself without leave when in charge of a gang at labor.	Fined 1 Rupee.
Tinnevely.....	1 Peon Absent without leave.....	" 4 annas.
	1 " Neglect of duty.....	Suspended for 1 month.
	1 " Abusing the Jailer.....	" 1 "
Cuddapah Magistrate.....	3	
	Jailer Not counting over the Prisoners when entering the Jail.....	Fined 1 Rupee.
	1 " Not examining the cumblies daily..	" 3 " "
	1 Naigue Procuring wood through convicts.	" 2 " and reduced to Peon.
	9 Peons Neglect of duty whereby convicts lost their cumblies.....	Fined 8 annas each.
	3 " Permitting prisoners to enter the Jail disorderly.....	" 4 " "
	5 " Not attending convicts when entering the Jail.....	" 1 Rs. "
Honore.....	20	
	Jailer Permitting prisoners to retain their private clothing.....	Fined 5 Rupees.
	1 Peon Quitting his post.....	Suspended for 2 months.
	1 " Absent 2 days without leave.....	Fined 2 day's pay.
	1 " " 4 " "	Suspended for 1 month.
	1 " Not working the prisoners.....	" 3 Weeks.
	1 " Drunk and asleep on guard.....	" 6 Months.
	1 " Late attendance.....	Fined 2 Annas.
	2 " " 4 " "	" 4 "
	1 " Attempting to give a prisoner plantains.....	Suspended for 3 months.
	1 " Offering violence to a prisoner....	" 1 week.
	1 " Appropriating to himself 1 Rupee found on a C. Debtor on admission.....	" 1 month and the Rupee ordered to be returned to the C. Debtor.
Paumben.....	12	
	3 Peons Absent without leave.....	Fined 2 Annas each.
Sirey.....	1 Peon Being drunk and late in attendance	Fined 12 Annas.
Kurnool.....	1 Peon Giving a Prisoner intoxicating drugs	Suspended for 1 month.

	No. of Offenders and Nature of Offence.	Penalty.
Madura.....	14 Peons Late attendance.....	Fined 2 annas each.
	2 " "	" 4 "
	1 " "	Warned.
	1 " Sleeping while on duty.....	Suspended for 1 year.
	1 " "	" 1 month.
	2 " Neglect of duty.....	Fined 1 Rs. each.
	1 " Absent from sentry.....	" 4 Annas.
	22	
Coimbatore.....	34 Peons Refusing to take prisoners to work when ordered to do so.....	} Dismissed.
	3 " Absent without leave.....	Fined from 2 As. 7 Pice to 2 As. 8 Pice each.
	2 " "	" 10 As. 4 Pice to 12 Ans. 11 Pice each.
	1 " Returning with prisoners too early.....	" 1 Rupee.
	1 " Sleeping while on sentry.....	" 8 As.
	41	
Guntoor.....	Jamedar Not reporting to the Jailer a plan of escape which he heard.....	Suspended for 1 month.
	1 Peon Absent for a whole month without leave.....	} Dismissed.
	2 " Spoiling mud for brickmaking.....	Suspended for 1 month each.
	3 " Idle when on duty.....	Fined 1 As. each.
	7	
Bellary.....	79 Peons Neglect of duty.....	Fined from 2 As. to 2 Rs. each
	1 Jamedar "	" 2 Rupees.
	7 Duffadars "	" 8 As. to 2 Rs. each.
	2 " "	Suspended for 1 month each.
	2 Vakeels "	Fined 1 Rs. each.
	1 Naiguae "	" 1 1/2 "
	1 " "	Suspended for 15 days.
	1 Peon "	" 7 days.
Bellary.....	3 Peons Neglect of duty.....	Suspended for 3 months each.
	4 " "	" 1 "
	1 Whipper "	Dismissed.
	2 Peons Sleeping while on duty.....	Do.
	1 " "	Do.
	1 Duffadar Giving false evidence.....	Suspended for 2 months.
	1 Peon "	Fined 8 As.
	1 " Disobeying orders.....	" 1 Rs.
	1 " Possessing stolen property.....	" 4 As.
		Dismissed.
	110	
Vizagapatam.....	13 Peons Late attendance.....	Fined 2 day's pay each.
	4 " "	" 1 " "
	1 " "	" 4 Ans. "
	3 " "	" 8 " each.
	1 " "	Suspended for 1 month.
	2 " Permitting a prisoner to speak to a stranger.....	" 1 " each.
	1 " Smoking while on duty.....	Fined 1 Rs.
	2 " Permitting a Prisoner to receive rice from a relative while at labor.....	" 4 As. each.
	1 " Sitting while on guard.....	" 1 Rs.
	3 " " " work.....	" 4 As. each.
	1 " " " "	Suspended for 15 days.
	2 " " " "	" 1 month each being the third time.

	No. of Offenders and nature of Offence.	Penalty.
	1 Peon Neglect of duty by which 2 Prisoners effected their escape.....	Dismissed.
	1 " Leaving prisoners entrusted to him and going to the Court for ropes.	Suspended for 3 months.
	1 Duffadar neglect of duty.....	Fined 1 Rupee.
	14	
Combaconum.....	1 Peon Sleeping on his post.....	Suspended for 6 months.
	1 " Refusing to obey the Jailor.....	Fined 4 Annas.
	1 " Permitting a prisoner to conceal the cloth of another Peon.....	" 1 Rupee.
	1 " Absenting himself without leave..	Suspended for 1 month.
	1 "	" 2 weeks.
	1 " Neglect of duty.....	Fined 4 Annas.
	3 "	8 " each.
	1 "	Suspended for 2 weeks.
	10	
Cuddalore.....	2 Peons Absenting themselves without leave.	Fined 4 Annas each.
	3 " Discharging their muskets while in charge of convicts at labor.....	" 8 " "
	1 Naigue neglect of duty.....	" 1 Rupee.
	7 Peons	" 8 Annas each.
	2 "	" 4 " "
	4 "	" 2 " "
	19	

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

E.

No. 99.

FROM J. ROHDE, Esq.,
Inspector of Prisons.

TO E. B. GLASS, Esq.,
Sessions Judge of Chicacole.

SIR,

As it is desirable to relieve the Military Guards over Prisons, and I have undertaken that these guards shall be so relieved by the 1st May in the jails North of the Kistnah and at Cuddapah, I have the honor to request that you will take steps to ensure the efficiency of the peon guard; to this end every peon, unfit for duty, should be reduced, the fixed guard at Chicacole, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, and Masulipatam will consist of 24 peons, armed with a* light rifle and sword. I shall be obliged by your taking steps to secure efficiency and by your securing the temporary service, for a few hours a day, of a Havildar, qualified to render the peons efficient in the use of fire arms, who will receive a gratuity; the peons can for the present be exercised with the old arms, and should be taught not only to handle them but to keep them in order, they should also be instructed in the use of the sword, particularly as a weapon of defence.

2. The peons who will be required to complete the establishment, to the number stated, can be selected and drilled with the rest, but they will not be entertained till qualified and the sanction has been communicated.

3. Application for the additional peons has already been forwarded—application will be made for two duffadars for each guard, but I cannot tell if this will be sanctioned.

4. The peons should be given to understand that they are not entertained for service in any particular station.

5. Any peons who, having become infirm in the service, are disqualified should be recommended for gratuities and discharged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

Madras, 18th March 1857.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

No. 118.

FROM J. ROHDE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons.

TO W. SLOAN, Esq.,

Principal Sudr Ameen of Vizagapatam.

SIR,

SIR,
I have now the honor to request you will take immediate steps for improving the prison guard at Vizagapatam, by drafting every man who is disqualified, or who is not, height and age excepted, qualified for enlistment in the line regiments. In supplying the place of discharged peons no person should be admitted unless passed by the Medical Officer as qualified for active service, preference should be given to young men of good character brought up as pension boys, but who, from deficiency in height, cannot enlist in the army; it is desirable to avoid, as much as possible, the enlistment of men connected with those at present entertained and especially men of the classes which furnish many inmates to the prisons. The guards will be required to move from one station to another, they will be required to give one full month's notice of their desire to retire, to dress themselves in a cheap but inexpensive uniform of cotton cloth, to learn to use fire arms and to be strictly amenable to discipline.

2. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition will be provided by the Government and for the use and preservation of these the individual will be held responsible.

3. It is not intended that the "extra guard" shall be immediately disciplined and for the present the best course appears to be, to draft such of the fixed guard as may be disqualified for, or disinclined to, the duties required, into the extra guard, and select the best qualified of the extra guard, when willing, for the fixed establishment. In neither case however is any person disqualified for service to be retained.

4. Such of the extra guard as may be suitable and willing to enter the permanent establishment, may be drilled to the use of arms and some few trifling movements (which will facilitate them acting in concert) for half an hour daily, either before taking the prisoners to labor, or after their return; in case of any increase, or of vacancies occurring in the permanent guard, these will be ordinarily preferred.

5. In general I would not require the services of men entertained north of the Godavery for service South of Guntoor, but I cannot pledge myself that they may not be required to proceed to a greater distance.

6. I now find that there are sufficient arms of the description I originally selected, these will therefore be issued, as soon as it is ascertained from what arsenals they may be most conveniently drawn, in the meantime arms of a common kind may be obtained on loan, from the Magistrate, if necessary, to drill the peons.

7. In drilling the peons I suggested that the temporary services of a smart non-commissioned officer should be obtained, it will be desirable not only that the peons should be drilled together, but that they should be individually instructed.

8. Although I have had no reason to believe that it often happens that peons are summarily dismissed, on insufficient grounds, yet some instances have occurred, in which, I have thought that a lighter penalty would be sufficient. I am very averse to the dismissal of servants and I have generally found that the best discipline is maintained by the certainty of lower degrees of punishment; faults are in this case more regularly and justly reported and there is less recklessness when an old peon, who has been punished, remains in the place, instead of a new one who attributes his place to his good fortune; I would therefore, pending the preparation of a set of rules, to be submitted for Government approval, desire that no peon of the guard, now established, should be removed for any act short of gross and wilful disobedience of orders, negligence whereby any prisoner may escape, sleeping on his post when on duty or any moral fault, at the discretion of the officer in charge. In all other cases I would suggest that fines be imposed, not exceeding half of one month's pay, or if the officer in charge thinks dismissal necessary, that he should suspend the peon for one month and report the circumstance and if at the end of the month, from the day of dispatch of the reference, no answer is received, then the peon should be struck off. In all cases a record of the cause of any fine or heavier penalty should be recorded in the Jail diary and a copy given on demand as used to be done in the Criminal Courts.

9. I do not wish now to go into details on a plan which it may require some further consideration to mature; on one point however I should be decided, and that is, that Duffadars, hereafter selected, shall be capable of reading and writing, in some language, sufficiently to make an intelligible entry of the day's work and of any occurrence while on duty.

10. Circumstances have induced the premature introduction of the system in the Jails North of the Kristnah and I am therefore obliged to request that every arrangement may be made that circumstances allow before I visit your Jail on my return from the North.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Bimlipatam, Office of Inspector of Prisons,
31st March, 1857.

Table exhibiting the average strength, sickness and mortality, in each of the undermentioned Jails for the year 1856.

Division.	Jails.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Deaths from Cholera.
Presy.	Penetentiary.....	253	7	175	1	2
	Total.....	253	7	175	1	2
Centre.	Chittoor.....	496	21	648	17	2
	Nellore.....	363	5	103	8	0
	Chengleput.....	276	8	215	5	1
	Guntoor.....	146	4	92	0	0
	Cuddalore.....	304	11	215	8	2
	Total.....	1585	49	1,273	38	5
	Total.....	53	6	210	14	0
Southern.	Mysore. Macerra.....	363	18	457	15	2
	Trichinopoly.....	292	6	201	21	0
	Coimbatore.....	168	13	529	19	0
	Combaconum.....	235	14	434	19	3
	Madura.....	195	9	233	23	1
	Salem.....	32	3	35	1	0
	Negapatam.....	228	10	226	6	0
	Tinnevely.....	40	2	90	1	0
	Cochin.....	17	1	31	1	0
	Myaveram.....	99	8	161	7	0
	Paulghatcherry.....	38	5	85	2	0
	Tranquebar.....	13	2	35	0	0
	Ootacamund (from July.....)	1720	91	2,517	115	6
	Total.....	1720	91	2,517	115	6
Northern.	Masulipatam.....	239	8	280	9	0
	Rajahmundry.....	168	11	210	11	0
	Vizagapatam.....	138	6	222	4	0
	Chicacole.....	195	5	89	10	0
	Itchapore.....	78	1	29	6	0
	Total.....	818	31	830	40	0
Ceded Districts.	Bellary.....	698	21	414	8	0
	Cuddapah.....	450	19	570	21	4
	Cumbum.....	44	2	87	0	0
	Kurnool.....	136	6	149	7	3
	Total.....	1328	48	1,220	36	7
Malabar & Canara.	Tellicherry.....	199	7	229	17	0
	Calicut.....	307	26	874	41	0
	Mangalore.....	228	7	171	17	0
	Honore.....	168	4	201	5	0
	Sircee.....	26	1	41	0	0
	Cannanore.....	70	6	156	1	0
	Total.....	998	51	1,672	81	0
General Total.....		6,755	283	7,897	335	20

Gangs of Convicts employed on the roads at a distance from Jails.

Division.	Gangs.	Average strength.	Average daily sick.	Admitted.	Died.	Deaths from Cholera.
Centre.	Guindy.....	11	6	101	0	0
	Paumben.....	128	10	307	3	0
	Oosoor.....	51	7	276	5	0
	Total.....	179	17	583	8	0
North-ern.	Coconada.....	11	0	2	0	0
	Total.....	301	23	686	8	0

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. ROHDE, Inspector of Prisons.

G.

Extract from Doctor Walker's report on Prison education at Agra.

"The system adopted is that of mutual instruction. A few of the more promising prisoners are selected and placed under the tuition of a Pandit, assisted by competent burkundaz guards, and partially exempted from labor. Their opportunities are such, as to enable them to learn in advance of their less favored fellow-prisoners, and their progress is such as to enable them to become monitors in the general school assembled in the evening, after the usual hours of labor."

"Classes of 15 or 20 are formed, in the centre of which the prisoner teacher or monitor stands teaching from large elementary school sheets, or from books, according to the more or less advanced state of the pupils. Where thousands of prisoners have to be taught at once, the system of mutual instruction is the most economical, the best adapted for developing kindly feelings, exciting a healthy emulation, and securing progress."

"The compulsory school hours are from $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 o'clock P. M. to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 o'clock P. M., divided between reading, writing and arithmetic. The school is held in the open air, the classes forming semi-circles along the barrack walls. The prisoners are locked up for the night by 7 o'clock, when lights are furnished, and the majority form orderly groups of six, and continue their studies till 9 o'clock, when the lights are extinguished, and the prisoners betake themselves to sleep."

"The introduction of education into the Agra Central Prison, affecting as it did thousands of disaffected prisoners, nearly to a man utterly ignorant of a single letter of the alphabet, was not unattended with some difficulty. The middle-aged and the aged regarded the measure as utterly hopeless, and consequently as annoying; the idle looked upon it as a task devised to get more labor out of them; while others, and they were infinitely more troublesome, opposed it on religious grounds, professing to believe that it was intended to subvert their religious opinions, and that it was merely a preparatory step to compelling them to become Christians. By a little personal explanation I gradually overcame their prejudices, and have been more than repaid for my trouble by their marked general willingness to be instructed, the self-denying zeal in a number of cases manifested in the acquisition of knowledge, the vastly improved general conduct of the mass of prisoners, and their unbounded expressions of gratitude for having enjoyed the means of mental culture. Hundreds of convicts doomed to spend either the whole or the best part of their lives in prison, have voluntarily declared that had they, in their youth, enjoyed the means of mental culture now afforded them, they would not in all probability have committed the heinous offences of which they stand convicted. No class of prisoners have been more zealous in learning than the unfortunate life-prisoners, of whom the tables in Appendix K. show that 223 have passed the first examination; 42 the second; 26 the third and 8 the fourth."

"Taking into consideration that only 18 months have elapsed since the prison school was fully established, that the examinations are voluntary, and by no means easy, the age of the prisoners, and the fact that on six days of the week they labor 10 hours daily, there is no one better qualified than yourself to estimate their progress, and the persevering attention and zeal which they must have manifested."

"To test the progress of the prisoner-pupils, voluntary examinations are held twice a month when those who pass satisfactorily, receive as prizes the books required for the subsequent examination, and as an incentive to future application, they are furnished with certificates of good conduct, which entitles them to send a letter to their relatives and friends, and if presented on any Saturday morning within three months after date, to an interview; sometimes a little sweet-meat and fruit is distributed, and a bathe in the river Jumna, or a visit to the Royal Gardens at the Tas, or Secundra, is permitted, as an additional incentive to study and good conduct."

(True Extract)

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

H.

(No. 955 of 1857.)

FROM C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

TO J. ROHDE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons, Madras.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 112 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to transmit a copy of my circular No. 56, dated 11th July 1854 containing the information required by you regarding the education of the Prisoners in the jails of these Provinces.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,

Office of Inspector General of Prisons,
N. W. P. Head Quarters Agra,
the 15th April 1857.

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

CIRCULAR.

(No. 56 of 1854.)

FROM C. B. THORNHILL, Esq.,

Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF JAILS,

North Western Provinces.

SIR,

You are doubtless aware that a system of imparting the elements of sound education to convicts under sentence of imprisonment has been for some time most successfully carried into operation in several of the jails of these Provinces, more especially in the Central Prison at Agra under the able and untiring Superintendence of Doctor Walker, to whose humane zeal for the welfare of those under his charge, this success is chiefly attributable.

2nd. The benefits which have resulted from this measure are so marked, that it is the wish of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor to extend them, by introducing uniformly into all the jails of these Provinces the practice of teaching the Prisoners.

3rd. The primary object of punishment is to deter from the commission of offences by the infliction of a penalty which may prove so highly distasteful as to operate more forcibly than the temptation to crime; but, if in addition to this sense of fear, and without lessening its effect upon the community at large, any change can be wrought in the moral constitution of the offender which may place him beyond the future influence of those inducements to crime, to which he previously yielded, the aim of the penal system will be most completely attained.

4th. In the accompanying scheme framed by the Visitor General of schools you will find a course of study adapted to each class of the prisoners under your custody.

5th. You will observe that the agriculturist who has committed no offence involving a degree of moral turpitude, but has been sentenced to imprisonment for participation in party frays, is to receive the education which will confer the greatest amount of advantage after his release.

6th. The felon on the other hand after being sufficiently grounded in the elements to enable him to learn after release whatever may be most useful to him, will thenceforth during his confinement be restricted to the perusal of treatises which will it is to be hoped tend to convince him of the advantages which are attained by refraining from offences injurious to society, and by obeying those laws which conduce to the general welfare. A special provision is, however, also made for giving suitable instruction to agricultural prisoners who may be placed in this classification, as not being entitled to admission into class 1, alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

7th. In those jails in which life Prisoners are confined, the restrictions to the acquisition of knowledge may be greatly relaxed in their favor. These men have in every case been convicted of the most heinous offences, and are dead to society, but much may be done in the improvement of their moral sense to render them well conducted and useful inmates of the prison, within which their future lives are to be passed.

8th. The method by which the education is to be imparted does not contemplate the relaxation of any part of the sentence passed upon the criminal, (which is, on the contrary, strictly to be refrained from), but merely the employment of that portion of his time which is not occupied in hard labour, in the acquisition of knowledge which will prove a source of future and permanent benefit to himself.

9th. Your first object will be to provide the necessary instructors.

It is probable that monitors capable of teaching, reading, and writing will be found among prisoners who have been sentenced for affrays, or other crimes involving no moral turpitude.

10th. The mode of teaching should be by assigning to each monitor a class of suitable size; and the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic will be best communicated by the use of the large alphabetical, and multiplication tables, which on your application will be provided from the central prison at Agra.

11th. You are particularly requested to observe that it is absolutely necessary to the uniformity now sought to be introduced, that no books be admitted for educational purposes into your jail which are not found in the tabular statement which accompanies this letter, and that your constant attention be directed to the restriction of the use of the books which are sanctioned, to the particular class of convicts for which they are designed.

12th. These books will be furnished you on application being made to the Curator of Government school-books at Agra, and should be indented for in Hindee or Oordoo in accordance with the prevalence of either language as the vernacular dialect of your district.

13th. The cost of books, alphabetical and multiplication tables, writing materials, &c., and when necessary, the pay of instructors, will be defrayed from the proceeds of convict labor; from which source you are authorized to expend 5 Rupees per mensem for every hundred prisoners under instruction.

14th. I shall be happy to furnish you with detailed information upon any point which these instructions fail to explain.

Office of Inspector General of Prisons,
N. W. P. Camp Nynee Tal,
the 11th July 1854.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. B. THORNHILL,
Inspector General of Prisons, N. W. P.

No. 241 of 1857.

FROM THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

Bombay.

TO THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

Madras.

SIR,

In reply to your letter No. 111 of the 21st instant, I have the honor to inform you that my opinions on the subject of Jail education are described in my printed Report.

2. Very short term Prisoners cannot be taught anything but the chief lesson that it is not for their advantage to return to Jail—those of longer terms are taught some handicraft—many have become first rate masons, others are good weavers.

3. I am decidedly opposed to any education in the ordinary acceptance of the term beyond the rudiments for the reasons specified in my report.

I have, &c., (Signed) A. BETTINGTON,
Inspector General of Prisons Bombay.

Bombay, 28th March 1857.

No. 1875.

To J. ROHDE, Esq., c.s.

Inspector of Prisons, Madras.

Dated Fort William the 1st April 1857.

SIR,

In reply to your letter, No. 113, dated 21st March 1857, I have the honor to state that I have not as yet matured any plan for the introduction of education in the Jails under my control, and that it is not my intention to submit any scheme on the subject to the Government, until I am personally acquainted with the means at my disposal for carrying it into effect.

2. There are five jails in my extended jurisdiction still unvisited. These I am now about to see, and when my personal inspection of the whole of my charge is completed, my general plans for the complete re-organization of the department entrusted to me will be drawn up.

3. Among them will necessarily be one for the education of Convicts, but I confess that I do not at present see my way clearly to any material moral benefit from such schemes of prison instruction as can safely or properly be introduced in Indian Jails at the present time.

4. The moment my plans are matured, you shall be furnished with copies of them.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) F. MOUAT,
Inspector of Jails, L. P.

J.

J.

J.

K.

K.

Statement of Batta paid for the maintenance of the destitute children of Convicts in the several Jails during the official year 1856-57 in accordance to the instructions conveyed in E. M. C. under date the 5th March 1856, No. 215.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chicacole.....	1	1	0			
Guntoor.....	0	8	5			
Chittoor.....	8	14	3			
Combaconum.....	45	10	0			
Madura.....	0	6	8			
Mangalore.....	22	13	0			
Honore.....	0	0	9			
Vizagapatam.....	31	1	1			
Salem.....	2	14	9	113	5	11
Total Rupees.....	...	...	...	113	5	11

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

Statement showing the cases in which Guards attached to the Jails have during the year 1856 been convicted of connivance or culpable negligence whereby prisoners have been enabled to effect their escape.

Jail.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Sentence.
Itchapore.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Chicacole.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Vizagapatam.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Rajahmundry.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Masulipatam.....	Syed Mohuddeen, Peon, Nundoory Vencatasawmy, Peon.....	Connivance at the escape of a convict in jail.....	6 months' imprisonment, 6th September 1856.
Guntoor.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Nellore.....	Badesahib, Peon.....	Charged with culpable negligence, whereby a Prisoner at work effected his escape.....	Suspended for three months, 3rd October 1856.
Kurnool.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Cuddapah.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Cumbum.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Bellary.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Chittoor.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Arcot.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Vellore.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Chingleput.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Guindy Superintendent	do.....	do.....	do.
Government Roads.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Cuddalore.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Combaconum.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Tanjore... { Negapatam..	do.....	do.....	do.
Mayaveram..	do.....	do.....	do.
Tranquebar..	do.....	do.....	do.
Coopposawmy Moodaliar, Duffadar.....		For gross neglect of duty in allowing a Prisoner to effect his escape when at labor.....	6 months' imprisonment, 18th February 1856.
Trichinopoly.....	Narrainasawmy, Peon.	For gross neglect of duty in allowing a Prisoner to effect his escape whilst in his custody.....	6 months' imprisonment, 18th February 1856.
Madura.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Madura Joint Magistrate.	None.....	None.....	None.
Tinnevely.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Tinnevely Magistrate.....	do.....	do.....	do.
Salem.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Same Magistrate.....	None.....	None.....	None.

Jail.	Name and rank of offender.	Offence.	Sentence.
Coimbatore.....	Chinnaraman Naik.....	Negligence in allowing a Prisoner to effect his escape at labor.	6 months' imprisonment with labor in irons, 12th April 1856.
	Davasing, Peon.	Gross and culpable neglect in allowing Prisoners to effect their escape.	Do. 21st August 1856.
	Coolavencataramen do.	do.	do.
	Nullawarajoo do.	do.	do.
Calicut.....	Maroodachelum, Duffadar.	do.	3 months' suspension, 21st August 1856.
	Vellatha Kittoo, Peon.	Culpable neglect of duty.....	6 months' imprisonment with hard labor in irons, 7th January 1856.
Mangalore.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Cochin.....	No return.....	No return.....	No return.
Cocanada.....	do.	do.	do.
Paulghat Joint Magistrate.	do.	do.	do.
Tellicherry.....	do.	do.	do.
Cannanore.....	do.	do.	do.
Honore.....	None.....	None.....	None.
Sircy.....	do.	do.	do.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

N.
List of Escapes during the year 1856-57.

Jail.	Date.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence and Date.	Particulars of escape and reaprehension.
Mangalore.....	17th May 1856.....	J. A. Gomes.....	House breaking and theft...	3 years.....	From the confessions of the Prisoners on their recapture, it appears that the Peon Nunnoo, who had been superintending their work at the forge, gave them in charge of the Lance Naigue Anthony Cumptee at 11 A. M. at the front gate of the Jail, and that as they were not strictly watched by Anthony Cumptee and the other Peon at the gate they went behind the Smith's workshop, and there Shaik Hoossain took off his fetters, and placing a bundle of axe-handles against the outer wall of the jail, Gomes stood upon it while Shaik Hoossain, climbing on his shoulders, fastened a piece of rope to the roof of the Military Guardhouse where it overhangs the wall, and so they both got over the wall and escaped. Re-apprehended 22nd May 1856. Re-apprehended next day having been recognized by a Court Peon who gave information to Police.
Do.	do.	Shaik Hoossain.....	do.	7 years 1848.....	By removing the iron bars of his ward at night—re-apprehended in six days.
Cocanada.....	4th July 1856.....	Bomma Guntadoo.....	Escape.....	2 years.....	Escaped from a gang of 24 employed at a distance from jail during the hour of rest at mid day, 5 re-apprehended in the pursuit chiefly by the aid of Villagers urged by the Judge.
Coimbatore.....	19th Aug. "	Naugon.....	Robbery.....	7 years.....	Culpable negligence exhibited by the Peons.
Masulipatam..	4th Sept. "	Appachegounden.....	Escape.....	2 years.....	By getting through the fence by the Privy in the rear of the jail in front of 2 peons who neglected to observe him—re-apprehended by one of the Judge's Daloyets who, pursued him, armed with a gun.
	4th Sept. "	and 5 others retaken. Meer Syed Ally.....	Assault with intent to murder	do.	Culpable negligence exhibited by the 2 Peons in charge. Escaped at night from committed ward the sentence not having been received by the Jailer, the prisoners made use of a lamp bracket to reach the ventilators in the roof, 16 feet from the ground, wrenched out the bar and escaped.
Madura.....	8th Jan. 1857.....	Conda Sooben Chetty..	Housebreaking and theft and knowingly possessing stolen property.	7 years & 50 lashes.	

List of Escapes during the year 1856-57.

Jail.	Date.	Names.	Offence.	Sentence and Date.	Particulars of escape and reaprehension.
Madura.....	8th Jan. 1857.....	Ram Moonien Chetty.....	Housebreaking and theft and knowingly possessing stolen property.....	7 years & 100 lashes. 7 years' impt. 1854.	Labour outside when improperly detached from a working gang. Re-apprehended.
Chengleput....	30th do.	Moothun.....	Gang robbery.....	8 years' " 1856.	Escaped unseen having retired from a gang on the road side for purposes of nature, the peon in charge never missed the Prisoner whose escape was discovered by the Duffadar counting the gang.
Chittoor.....	27th do.	Setty Moonegadoo.....	Highway robbery.....	8 years' impt.....	This Prisoner was improperly sent in a gang of 4 to be employed in the Court House and under pretence of going to answer the calls of nature escaped.
Masulipatam..	30th March 1857...	Chekkah Chinna Um-moyah alias Chellamiah, alias Vencatachellum.	Riot and robbery by open violence.		
Ootacamund...	9th Oct. 1856...	Mousthee.....	Gang robbery by open violence.	7 to 9 years.....	By removing the staple of an insecure fastening of a door.
		Kaulee.....	do.	do.	
		Mauree.....	do.	do.	
		Cooranay.....	do.	do.	
		Merau.....	do.	do.	
		Selvun.....	do.	do.	
		Belligherry.....	do.	do.	
		Kauleverum.....	do.	do.	
		Coomun.....	do.	do.	
Nellore.....	28th July 1856...			14 years.....	Escaped when working 2 miles away from the Jail and captured by the Peon in charge after being rather severely wounded.

Besides attempts in which the prisoners were apprehended.

J. ROIDE,

Inspector.

Statement of ordinary diet issued to able-bodied Convicts in the several Jails.

Station.	Description and weight in Rupees of grain.	Condiment value in Pice.	
Itchapore.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Chicacole.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Vizagapatam.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Rajahmundry.....	Cholum.....	4	
Masulipatam.....	Rice.....65	4	
Guntoor.....	Rice.....65 Cholum 70	4 and 3½	
Nellore.....	Red Rice...65	3½	
Kurnool.....	Cholum.....70	3½	
Cuddapah.....	Rice.....65 Cholum 70	3½	
Cumbum.....	Cholum.....65 Sujjaloo.....65	3½	
Bellary.....	Cholum.....70 Raggy 65 Rice..65	4	
Chittoor.....	Raggy.....65 Boiled rice.....65	4	
Arcot.....	Rice.....65	4	
Vellore.....	Rice.....65	4	
Chengleput.....			
Guindy Magistrate.....			
Guindy Supt. Govt. Roads.			
Cuddalore.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Combaconum.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Tanjore...	Negapatam.....	3	
	Mayaveram.....	3	
	Tranquebar.....	4	
Trichinopoly.....	Rice.....65	4	
Madura.....	Rice.....70 and 65	4	
Do. Joint Magistrate...	Rice.....70 and 65	4 and 3½	
Tinnevelly.....	Rice.....65 Cumboo.....60	3½	
Do. Magistrate.....	Rice.....65 Cumboo.....60	3½	
Salem.....	Rice.....65 Cumboo.....60	3½	
Do. Magistrate.....	Rice.....65 Raggy.....60	3½	
Coimbatore.....	Cholum.....60 Raggy.....65	Condiment	issued without reference to value.
Calicut.....	Rice.....65	3½	
Ootacamund.....	Rice.....60	4	
Mangalore.....	Rice.....65	4	
Cochin.....			
Coconada.....			
Paulgat Joint Magistrate.	Rice.....65	4	
Tellicherry.....			
Cannanore.....			
Honore.....	Rice.....65	4	
Sircy.....	Cholum.....70 Raggy 65 & rice65	4	

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC JAILS.

I. Jails—under whose charge to be placed.

1. The general superintendence and control of the jails in the Madras Presidency is vested in the "Inspector of Prisons" who is directed to enquire into and regulate all matters connected with the classification, diet and clothing of prisoners, their labor and discipline, the security, sanatory condition and ventilation of the prisons, as well as to arrange all matters connected with their guarding; he is further instructed to check all accounts of expenditure connected with the prisoners' food and clothing, the repairs or construction of prison buildings and salaries of Establishments. The Inspector is to be consulted in all matters relating to repairs or alterations or additions to jail buildings, he is authorized to pass such estimates as do not exceed 500 Rupees and to submit to Government all above that sum.

2. The Inspector is to be the general channel of communication with Government on all matters connected with prisons and prison discipline.

3. By Act No. VIII of 1856 and under the authority of the Governor in Council, May 13th, 1856, the powers in respect to control of prisons vested in the Foujdaree Udalut or Sessions Judges by previous enactments are transferred to the Inspector of Prisons.

4. When the Subordinate Criminal Court at the station of a Zillah Court is constituted according to Regulation VIII of 1827, the Zillah jail shall be under the charge of the Session Judge.

5. When the Subordinate Criminal Court at the station of the Zillah Court is constituted according to Regulation II of 1827, the Zillah jail shall be under the charge of the Subordinate Criminal Court.

6. When the Court of a Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen, is established at a place remote from the station of the Zillah Court, the jail shall be under the charge of the Principal Sudder Ameen, or Sudder Ameen.

II. Officers in charge—their duties in regard to the jail, and the prisoners confined therein.

1. Officers in charge of jails, shall be guided by the Rules which have been or may be prescribed by the Governor in Council or under his authority by the Inspector of Prisons.

2. Officers, who have charge of prisoners employed on the public roads, or other public works, shall, in like manner, be guided by any Rules, for the treatment of such prisoners, which have been, or may be hereafter, transmitted to them by the Inspector of Prisons, with the sanction of Government.

3. Officers in charge of jails, shall visit the jail at least once in every week, and shall redress all well-founded complaints; they shall be particularly attentive to the health and cleanliness of the prisoners, and shall see that the Surgeon of the station attends and administers to the sick.

4. The visits of the officers in charge, shall occasionally be made without previous notice to the subordinate officers of the jail. In addition to the periodical visits to the jail itself, the officer in charge will occasionally visit the gangs at work and notice any irregularities.

5. Officers in charge shall prescribe a set of written subsidiary Rules for the internal economy of the jail.

6. A written or printed copy of all Rules respecting the conduct of guards and prisoners shall be affixed in the several wards, in the guard rooms and other convenient places within the jail.

7. All orders for receiving prisoners into the jail, and for their final discharge, shall be signed by the officer in charge, and addressed to the Jailor in the language with which he is acquainted.

8. Officers in charge of jails, shall invariably cause each prisoner to be brought before them as soon as he arrives at the station, or, if from any cause this is impracticable, within 12 hours afterwards, when any complaint he may make of mal-treatment by the Police, shall be recorded—Prisoners are to be received on Sunday as on other days.

9. Officers, in charge of jails, shall keep such Registers &c. as may be required by the Inspector of Prisons—the entries in which shall be made by the Jailer (when competent.)

10. Officers in charge of jails will revise all entries in Registers and from time to time certify by their initials, below the last entry, that such revision has been so far made.

11. Officers in charge of jails shall submit to the Inspector such returns as he may direct.

12. When prisoners in jail are desirous of petitioning the Foujdaree Udalut, the Session Judge or Inspector of Prisons, the officer in charge shall receive and forward the petition* without a separate letter. An endorsement is invariably to be made on each petition, containing the following particulars, viz., the name of the petitioner: the date on which it was presented, the date on which it is forwarded and its number, which will be according to the order in time of its presentation, and beneath, the signature of the officer in charge.

13. Civil Judges shall submit to the Sudder Udalut at the close of each half year a statement of Civil Debtors, according to the form prescribed and which, in respect of Debtors under confinement, by order either of the Revenue authorities, the Subordinate Judges or Principal Sudder Ameen, should be prepared in the Courts of the Civil Judges from information furnished to those functionaries by the Subordinate Judges, wherever the jail may be in charge of the Subordinate Judges; and from information procured from their own records or the Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, where the Zillah jail may be under charge of the Zillah Judge.

14. Wherever the Court of a Principal Sudder Ameen or Sudder Ameen may be at a distance from the Zillah station, and Debtors are under restraint in other than the Zillah jail, the necessary statement should be forwarded to the Zillah Judge by the officer having charge of the jail in view to its being submitted to the Sudder Udalut in the usual course.

Jailers.

The selection of officers for the duty of Jailer is vested in the officer in charge, but no nomination will be confirmed till approved by the Inspector of Prisons.

2. No person shall be appointed to the duty of Jailer, at a Zillah jail who cannot read and write English so as to be able to understand and make returns in his own writing to all warrants and orders, to keep the jail Register and keep, or check, accounts of expenditure.

3. The preference should in all cases be given to Invalid or Pensioned European Non-Commissioned officers, when qualified.

4. Jailers of Sudr Aumeens and Magistrate's jails, where such are allowed are not required to know English and for their guidance a translation of every warrant addressed to them shall be appended in the Native language of the district, but no person is to be employed as Jailer who cannot read and write for himself.

5. Naib Jailers or Jemadars, at the zillah station, shall not be selected, unless able to read and write freely.

6. The respective duties of Jailer and Jemadar shall be laid down in writing by the officer in charge, according to their respective capabilities, but in all cases the Jailer is responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline and due enforcement of all orders within the precincts of the jail and the Naib or Jemadar, unless excepted from duty within the jail, is under the orders of the Jailer.

7. In no case is either the Jailer or Jemadar or any guard on the jail establishment to have any thing to do with providing for the food or clothing of the prisoners, either by contract or otherwise, and any such officer found to have profited in any way by such supply, either as commission or by being in collusion with the purveyor or contractor, will be dismissed or otherwise dealt with as the officer in charge or Inspector may think fit.

8. The Jailer will himself receive every prisoner committed, make a record of the warrant, Register the prisoner and deliver him into the charge of the guard or warder, placing him in the proper ward; he will give instructions for placing irons and himself see that all orders he may give are properly carried out.

9. The Jailer will keep all Registers in his own hand-writing unless for special reasons the officer in charge may see fit to appoint others to assist him in this duty.

* Any Petition forwarded to the Inspector of Prisons should be accompanied by a translation in English.

10. The Jailer will himself muster all prisoners morning and evening; he will attend the locking and unlocking of the wards; he will see that the prisoners, told off for labor in the gangs, are properly appointed; he will at least one day in each week cause every individual of a gang returning to jail to be searched and will generally exercise such supervision as shall prevent abuses of any kind.

11. The Jailer will reside in the house appointed for him in the vicinity of the prison, from which he will not proceed to any distance except in accordance with previous arrangements, sanctioned by the officer in charge, in which case the Jemadar or Naib shall remain on the premises. The Jailer is not to depute the Naib to perform his appointed duties except by the written orders of the officer in charge.

12. The Jailer will himself superintend all corporal punishments, the Medical subordinate being also present.

13. No prisoner is to be moved from one ward of a jail to another without the cognizance and orders of the Jailer, a note of which he shall immediately make in his day book.

14. The Jailer is enjoined to bring every irregularity or suspicious occurrence to the notice of the officer in charge, notice of the same to be recorded by him in the day book.

15. Jailers are prohibited from employing prisoners of any description in their private houses or offices attached to them, but officers in charge may allow a party of prisoners, two thirds of whose sentence has expired, for work in the garden from which the Jailer may be supplied with vegetables for his own consumption.

16. Jailers and other officers are prohibited from maltreating any prisoner.

17. Jailers shall at least once a week examine the bedding of the prisoners left in the wards lest any forbidden thing should be concealed.

Rules for admission, &c., of prisoners.

Prisoners on first admission into jail, shall be registered in the book kept for the purpose, any who are filthy in their persons or clothes shall be compelled to wash before being admitted into the jail wards, all prisoners admitted shall be searched, all unnecessary articles of clothing, all jewels, cooking utensils, &c. shall be taken from them, registered and deposited in the proper place; but it is not intended that prisoners admitted for trial shall be deprived of the use of their own clothes, chemboo and such things as may be ordinarily deemed necessities by persons of their class. Mats shall be furnished to prisoners under trial, but jail clothing will not be issued unless in case of necessity; nor is any committed prisoner to be admitted till examined by the Surgeon or Dresser; in the latter case the prisoner shall be brought before the Surgeon on his next visit to the jail or jail hospital.

2. Prisoners under trial shall not only be confined in wards separated from convicts, but shall be precluded from any intercourse with them.

3. Prisoners under trial shall be, to the extent the jail allows, separated, and care shall be taken that the feelings of such persons shall be offended as little as the case allows by association with other prisoners; in short, that the jail, properly so called, set apart for prisoners under trial, is not made a place of punishment to such prisoners.

4. Prisoners, on conviction, sentenced to imprisonment, shall be deprived of all property they may have about them, which shall, except in the case of perishable articles, belonging to prisoners sentenced for long periods, be laid up in store and restored to them at their release, or, if they desire it, be made over to their family; the prisoner shall be furnished with prison clothing, a mat, earthen pots, cumby, and cumby hood, according to rule, from the jail stores—any private property afterwards found on any convict beyond that supplied by the State, will be forfeited to Government. Perishable articles may be sold under the authority of the officer in charge of the jail and the value paid to the convict on his release or to his family if he desires it—worthless articles especially such as might convey disease as filthy rags, &c. should be burned.

5. All stores, food, or clothing, issued for use in the jail, remain the property of Government and any peon or other person stealing or receiving such property, under any pretence whatever, should be dealt with under the general Regulation.

6. Prisoners held to security will on admission, be deprived of their personal property, unless special orders to the contrary are issued by the officer in charge of the jail.

7. In regard to the treatment of State prisoners, the officer in charge of a jail will issue distinct orders in each case, appointing the apartment for use and giving directions for custody as well as for provisions, clothing, licence to go abroad, to communicate with other persons by letter or otherwise, &c., in accordance with the Regulations and the warrants and instructions issued under the authority of Government in each case.

8. A General Register will be kept of all prisoners admitted, according to forms supplied; in this will be entered the name, &c., of all prisoners, except debtors, for whom a separate register will be kept.

9. A Register of convicts will be kept independently of the General Register.

10. The Court of Foujdaree Udawlut having directed the use of separate warrants in the case of each prisoner, all such warrants shall be docketed, on receipt, with the name of the zillah; number of the prisoner in the General Register, his name, crime, date of warrant, and date of release ordered; should the prisoner be at any time further sentenced for escape, &c. the same should be noted by a second entry on the endorsement, with note of the number of such further warrant, all such original warrants will accompany a prisoner in case of transfer; the Jailer will endorse on the warrant any particulars in respect to its enforcement, as collection of fines, infliction of stripes, release by discharge or death, &c., corresponding entries will be made in the Register.

11. The warrant, when the terms of the sentence have been fulfilled, should in all cases be returned, with an endorsement certifying the sentence having been carried out, under the hand of the jailer countersigned by the officer in charge, to the officers by whom it is given, that is to the Criminal Judge or Sessions Judge or Magistrate; to avoid confusion, warrants should not be returned direct to the Subordinate Judicial or Magisterial officers who have not an independent charge. A note of the return of the warrant will be entered in the Convict Register.

12. The entries in the Register, acknowledgment of and returns to warrants and generally all entries, shall be made by the jailer in person. The jailer is responsible that the terms of the warrant are strictly enforced.

13. Although the officer in charge of the jail, may, unquestionably, communicate to the Magistrate, such observations as he may deem necessary, on the subject of the warrant forwarded with a prisoner to be confined in the jail; he is not permitted to exercise any discretion as to the disposal of the prisoner, but whenever it may appear to him, that a sentence passed by the Magistrate is not authorized by the Regulations, it shall be his duty to make a reference on the subject, to the Session Court.

Fetters.

The fetter in use shall be of one pattern, namely, 2 feet of small link chain with a link, 3 inches long at each end, to which the leg rings are attached; the leg rings shall fit close over the leather sock above the ankle and shall not be large enough, in any case, to be drawn up over the calf of the leg, one end of the long link shall be attached by a leather thong to the top of the leather sock, while the lower part is secured to the leg by the shackle, a small strap is to be passed through the middle link to which a small lanyard may be attached to support the chain while the prisoner is moving, the use of the long links is that the chain sliding up and down should not cause the fetter to gall the leg by causing it to work about. The size of chain to be used is of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths, weighing respectively 1 lb. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the running foot. As a rule, for the guidance of Jailers, the heaviest iron is not to be used except in case of prisoners who have escaped or when specially ordered by the officer in charge of a jail in consideration of the general character of the prisoner; the medium weight irons are to be applied in all cases of prisoners sentenced to more than 2 years' imprisonment, and the lightest irons in cases where prisoners are sentenced to less than 2 years or where two thirds of a sentence have been fulfilled: in all cases the imposition of lighter or heavier irons is discretionary with the Judicial or Magisterial officer in charge. In case of convicts transferred to working gangs the lightest iron only is to be used. Bar irons, and neck chains are not to be used except in case of desperate characters for the purpose of restraint.

2. As a general rule irons are not to be placed on any but convicts sentenced to imprisonment in irons, but in cases of security prisoners or even of prisoners committed, it is discretionary with the officer in charge to order their use as a measure of precaution recording in each case his reasons for the same.

P. S.—Chain of $\frac{1}{4}$ ths and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch have been lately procured and chains of $\frac{1}{4}$ th, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths will be regarded as the ordinary light, medium and heavy sizes, $\frac{3}{8}$ ths and $\frac{1}{2}$ ths being exceptional.

3. Prisoners sent from the jail to the Court and generally all prisoners who may not be in irons, when outside the walls, may, if it be thought necessary, be sent with hand-cuffs, such hand-cuffs to be of iron secured by a lock or screw or other temporary fastening.

4. Irons shall not be removed from any prisoner without written orders from the officer in charge, except in case of illness or accident precluding the possibility of previous reference, when the removal shall be immediately reported.

5. When prisoners are removed from station to station or where prisoners of desperate character or those who have escaped are confined in insecure places, a chain or bar may be run through the chains of two or more prisoners, but in no case are prisoners confined in thatched or other inflammable buildings to be so restrained.

Convict Labor.

Able bodied prisoners, sentenced to hard labor on the public roads or other public works, are invariably to be employed in large gangs, (at hard labor,) during one third of their sentence, and such persons, except in case of certified inability for such labor, are not to be employed at light work or in small detached parties.

2. Prisoners, who have been well conducted during two thirds of their sentence, may be employed as occasion requires and, if thought desirable, they may be employed as maistries over working parties and as ward maistries, receiving a small increase to the allowance of condiment.

3. Where means exist for putting prisoners to hard labor within the precincts of a jail, no prisoner shall be permitted beyond the bounds, (or to have intercourse with persons outside, except on leave, specially granted, by the officer in charge) during the first year of his term.

4. Prisoners sentenced from the same gang shall, as far as circumstances allow, be confined in distinct wards and employed in separate gangs.

5. In all practicable cases task work shall be assigned, in ordinary soils a subdivison of 8 men should dig and carry 16 cubic yards to any distance under 40 yards.

Clothing of Prisoners.

The clothing of all prisoners, convicted or held to security, shall consist of 2 cloths in the year, 1 cumby and 1 cumby hood, besides 1 mat to sleep on, the cumblies will, if of good quality, last several years and in no case are they to be renewed oftener than once in each year.

2. The cloth shall ordinarily measure 3 yards in length for males and 6 for females, it shall be woven with distinctive marks or stripes in the web, and in quality shall be ordinarily that of the 12 or 14 punjum of the N. Circars. (weighing 12 or 14 lbs. to the piece of 72 cubits). Where the custom of the country induces the use of smaller cloths, as on the western coast, these shall be furnished in lieu of the 6 cubit cloths; in no case is any prisoner to be allowed to tear his cloth or to convert it into the shape of any other garment.

3. Strips of cloth (langooties) will be furnished, either from the old clothing, or, of cloth purposely woven with a distinctive mark.

4. Officers in charge of jails can either serve out the cloths on the 1st of July, or, one at a time, on the 1st January and 1st July, as they may find most conducive to cleanliness. In all cases the old prison clothing must be returned, washed and put in store, for issue to prisoners for broken periods. The prison clothing is on no account to be given to prisoners released (for whom due provision is made by Sec. 32, Reg. X of 1816) nor is the old cloth to be sold, unless in form of rags, torn small, for the paper factory.

5. The cumby, if issued annually, should be of a quality that may be purchased for about 5 annas, or 10 annas if issued biennially.

6. The cumby hood may be formed from a piece of cumby sufficiently long to allow of its being doubled on the top of the head and hang over the loins, to protect the person from both sun and rain and the head from dirt when carrying earth.

7. The cumby, mat and second cloth, when the two are served out together, are to be left in the ward, suspended to a peg, the hood is to be worn at work.

8. Whenever practicable all jail clothing should bear a well defined, broad, distinctive mark*; it remains the property of Government and any misappropriation of it is to be treated as a criminal offence.

* Blue stripes wash out, thread for stripes should be dyed with chay, or other durable red, brown, or black colour.

9. No criminal prisoner is to be allowed to retain any private property, any found on him, on admission, will be taken charge of, and any subsequently introduced will be confiscated.

Diet.

The diet of the jails will be limited according to the rule laid down by the Foujdaree Udalut, 5th April 1850, excepting that the maximum rate then proposed, but now generally abandoned, will be disused and any excess over the ordinary rate restricted to cases in which such excessive diet is prescribed by the Medical Officer and this will be accounted for as a Medical extra.

2. Officers in charge of jails should invariably have recourse to the cheaper and most ordinary grains in common use; the diet of each jail will be regulated by the officer in charge in communication with the Zillah Surgeon, subject to the approval of the Inspector: no permanent change of diet should be adopted without reference to the Inspector, though temporary changes, consequent on any outbreak of sickness, deficiency in the supply, or deterioration in the quality of grain, may be necessary.

3. Condiment should be purchased wholesale and prepared for use in the jail and issued at a certain rate daily.

4. Officers in charge of jails will make such arrangements as may be most advantageous for supplying the grain to the prisoners, either by contracting at the best season, or by laying in a stock sufficient for the year's consumption, or otherwise. The accounts of expenditure will be made up monthly and the account of profit or loss made up after measuring the stock on hand at the end of the official year and brought to account, all surplus will be charged at the rate of purchase in the accounts for the following year, and the advance formerly taken adjusted.

5. The Inspector will be prepared to recommend the erection of granaries in all jails which are likely to be retained as such, or, should it appear desirable to convert existing wards into granaries, to suggest the erection of other wards in lieu of those given up, provided the advantages justify the expence.

6. Officers in charge of jails are not to have recourse to the Revenue and Police authorities either to aid them in the purchase of grain or to enforce the fulfilment of a contract. This rule however is not intended to prohibit the purchase of grain received by Collectors, as rent, when this is received in kind.

7. Similar arrangements should be made for the supply of condiment, firewood, &c., such as may be stored being purchased at wholesale rates, in the cheapest market, when satisfactory contracts cannot be obtained.

8. The use of all luxuries, as betel, tobacco, opium, &c. is strictly prohibited; when ordered by the Medical Officer, they will be issued under his orders as Medicine and charged for in the bill for Medical extras, certified by him.

9. All rations to convicts and prisoners held to security will be issued ready cooked; officers in charge will, as far as may be consistent with proper discipline arrange that the cooks are of the classes from whom natives generally will take food, but this is not intended to warrant the employment of an unnecessary number of prisoners in that work.

10. All meals are to be eaten, by convicts and prisoners held to security, in the place appointed, within the walls; no meals are to be carried outside, nor is any criminal prisoner to be allowed to go outside, to take his meals, under any pretence whatever.

11. Officers in charge of jails will exercise their own discretion in permitting any indulgence, in regard to food, to prisoners under trial and civil defaulters, but without their sanction, no person is to be permitted to take his meals outside the precincts of a jail, or to receive food from without. When any prisoner, under trial, is provided with food by his friends, under this permission, no ration whatever is to be issued or charged for him.

12. European prisoners, detained in any jail, will be supported, if at hard labor, at a cost not exceeding 4 annas a day; when sentenced to imprisonment, without labor, the scale of diet directed by the Secretary of State for the English Prisons has been ordered to be adopted, with such variations as a difference in products requires.

IN EVERY PRISON'S OFFICE SHALL BE KEPT,

1. A General Register of all Prisoners admitted.
2. A Register of Convicts.
3. A Register of Prisoners confined in default of finding Security.
4. The Jail Diary, which should contain all matter relative to the admission and release of prisoners, infliction of corporal punishment, collection of fines, issue of provisions or clothing, the appointment or dismissal of guards or others on the jail establishment, the imposition of fines or other punishment, outbreaks of disease, deaths of prisoners or guards, the whitewashing

or repair of the jail, visits of the officer in charge and other notices which used to appear in the Court diary, or which it may be desirable to record. Where letters are written or orders issued, on matters connected with the jail, a note of them should appear in the diary, which should be kept in the office of the Subordinate Judge or other officer in charge, and will be exclusive of the daily report of labor, &c. kept by the jailor.

5. *A Visitors Book.*

6. *A rough Order Book*, in double column, in which any orders to the jailor required to be in writing should be entered on one side, the return being on the opposite.

7. *A Day Book*, shewing the number of prisoners of each class in jail, their distribution and employment, the number of rations of each class drawn, the distribution of the working guard, the work on which each gang was employed and the amount done, the number of sick, &c.

8. *An Inventory of Tools or Stores*, to be revised annually.

9. In the hospital will be kept besides such returns as the Medical Board may direct. *A General Register of Vaccinations.*

Manufactures.

When practicable, manufactures shall be introduced into jails with the view to the employment, within the walls, of the whole, or, any portion of the prisoners.

2. Such manufactures should be preferred as do not materially interfere with existing branches of industry at the place, either by enhancing the price of raw material or by interfering with the sale of the manufactured article: this rule however is not intended to apply to the production of articles required for jail use or for other Government demand.

3. Such manufactures should be avoided as necessarily require the employment of a large number of persons in light work (as reeling thread, &c.)

4. In general those trades should be preferred which involve such a degree of bodily exertion as amounts to hard labor (as cayar mat and gunny weaving, cumbly weaving, &c.)

5. Whenever any branch of industry is introduced into a jail, it will be advisable to adopt, as far as may be practicable, improved methods of working and simple but effective machinery, it will also be desirable to limit the number of distinct occupations in each jail.

6. In determining the best manufacture to introduce, the facilities for obtaining the raw material and of disposing of the finished article must be considered.

7. In case a quarry, brick field or tannery should be found, a desirable object on which to employ the prisoners, a sufficient space should be securely fenced off for the purpose, all wood, bark, husk and other articles, required for use, should be deposited, by contractors, outside the enclosure and every means should be taken to preclude communication with the prisoners.

8. In no case are prisoners to be sent into towns or to houses to bring material or deliver the manufactured article to private purchasers. In the case of brick, hewn stone or other large and heavy articles, a depot, outside the work shed, is to be established to which the articles are to be conveyed and stacked by Prisoners, purchasers will remove the articles thence at their own cost and risk in the absence of the prisoners.

9. The accounts of manufactures shall be kept distinct from the jail accounts, and an annual account be closed on the 30th April of each year.

10. The superintendence and management of the manufactory may, with the sanction of the Inspector, be vested in a skilled overseer, engaged for the purpose, and paid out of the profits of the manufactory, either by fixed salary or by per centage, or by both.

11. Samples of the articles manufactured shall be kept, and the work throughout be kept up equal to the sample.

12. An exact account shall be kept of the issue of raw material and cost of production of each article manufactured

13. In case of any prisoner shewing particular aptitude and diligence, the officer in charge of the jail may recommend him for a reward, on discharge; such reward to be charged against the profits.

14. The jailer or other paid officer of the establishment is not, without the Inspector's special sanction, to be allowed a commission on sales.

15. The manufacture of unusual articles of small value and in small quantity, to order, should be avoided, unless, as an experiment, with a fair prospect of a large demand.

16. All labor should be tasked.

17. The use of expensive English tools for ordinary work will be discouraged.

18. Annual returns shall be made of

1st. The buildings and machinery (plant) used in the manufacture, its condition, original cost and probable depreciation.

2nd. The stock on hand, its cost price and depreciation from damage or other causes.

3rd. The annual account of purchases and other expenses and receipts, including in the former the stock on hand in the beginning of the year, and in the latter the stock remaining at the close of the year both of raw material and manufactured goods.

4th. The net annual returns, excluding value of labor. The number of days' labor of each class of artificer expended on the manufacture during the year will be appended to this statement.

CIRCULAR No. 22.

The Inspector of Prisons finding that a difference of practice prevails in different jails in respect to the issue of oil for lights—requests the several officers in charge of jails to provide lights in the several wards at the public expense, lanterns will be furnished on indent on the nearest arsenal in the proportion of 1 to each ward with spare glass.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
19th May 1856.

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 434.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 28th April 1856.

Read the following letter from the Inspector of Prisons.

Here enter 4th April 1856.

P. 6. I cannot abstain from suggesting that Medical men in visiting hospitals should themselves write their prescriptions in a book kept for the purpose and not give mere verbal instructions to be taken down on a slate by the Dresser. I thought this was the general custom though I am aware of departures from it.

P. 4. Government fully agree with Mr. Rohde that Surgeons in charge of Jail hospitals should themselves write their prescriptions with the necessary directions in a book to be kept for the purpose instead of trusting to verbal directions to the Dresser and desires accordingly that this course be in future followed by all Medical officers in charge of jails.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

(True copy.)

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 24.

SIR,
In sending the accompanying forms of Quarterly Statements, I have the honor to request that you will cause them to be prepared as correctly as possible, in order that the real value of work done by prisoners and the mode in which it is employed and other particulars may be distinctly shown. I have filled up one form to show the mode in which I wish the statements prepared. The price of work should be taken as far as possible from the "Data Book" showing the rates on which ordinary estimates are prepared. Where piece work is not done the charge for Convict labor should be to that for free labor as the hours the prisoners are on the work are to the time during which free laborers work. The labor of weak persons and females should of course be charged accordingly.

2. Where works are done for Executive Officers it is the intention of Government that it should be paid for at its value and in case of other work the accounts should show, precisely, what value has been expended whether on several buildings, roads, the town, &c.

3. Whenever it is practicable, task work should be enforced thus, so many men will dig and carry 40 yards and under, so many cubic yards of earth or gravel, if the distance is greater an extra hand to carry gravel will be required, if the soil is very hard an extra digger may be wanted, so many road trimmers should be told off according to the strength of the gang, so many to bring water, &c., the actual value of the day's work is then easily calculated, and if the work is properly arranged, the labor of the prisoners should under efficient superintendents fairly represent the amount charged.

4. In the statement of prison punishments the detail being shown in the jail diary, all that I require is a brief notice of the prisoner's name, the nature of his offence and punishment.

5. The statement of Peons employed will be very brief if they are, as directed in my Circular letter No. 7, entertained and reduced only on a certain day of the month.

6. The account of expenditure is intended to show the amount of grain and condiment issued during the quarter, in the retail measurement of the grain there will be an excess, but this need only be accounted for at the close of the year and entered under the head of profit and loss at the close of the account.

7. The statement of sick and casualties is prepared to show as briefly as possible the sanitary state of the Jail.

8. I would beg you to make the statements as concise as possible.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
April 1856.

CIRCULAR No. 25.

Inspector of Prisons' Office.

The Government having been addressed by the officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, forwarding a communication, from the Governor of the Straits Settlements, reporting an outbreak of small pox in a party of convicts transported from Madras, and proposing that all convicts, under sentence of transportation, be vaccinated before leaving India, and the Government having required the Inspector of Prisons to report what precautions are taken to ensure the orders Nos. 14 and 17 of the Court of Foujdaree Udawlut, for the vaccination of all convicts, being carried out, and having further directed "that all convicts sentenced to transportation, be vaccinated on their arrival at the depot, at Chengleput, whether they have been previously vaccinated or not"; the Inspector of Prisons desires the attention of all officers in charge of Gaols to the orders already passed on the subject, and requests the several Surgeons in charge to keep a record of all cases of vaccination, a practice that already obtains in some Gaols; the Register should shew whether the operation is successful or not; when not successful and the failure is not attributable to immunity from previous vaccination or from the individual having had small pox, it should be repeated at the most proper season: every attempt to evade the operation of the vaccine virus should be discouraged and punished, and, if thought desirable, the labor and diet of prisoners under its influence might be regulated, so as to act as an inducement to favor its action.

The Inspector is aware of the difficulties experienced at Calicut in promoting the healthy action of the vaccine virus, notwithstanding the utmost care and diligence, and he has no doubt those among whom the disease appeared, but will communicate directly with the Assistant Surgeon in charge to ascertain this: he trusts all Officers in charge of Gaols and the Officers in Medical charge especially, will give the subject the attention it deserves and that which they will see that the Government require.

Officers in charge of Gaols are requested to communicate to the Inspector, for the information of Government, the measures that are taken at their respective Gaols to secure the object in view with reference to the orders of the Foujdaree Udawlut Nos. 14 and 17 referred to.

The Sessions Judge of Chengleput is requested to carry out the orders of Government above quoted in reference to all prisoners received under sentence of transportation.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Madras, 19th January, 1857.

TO ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF GAOLS.

CIRCULAR No. 27.

The Inspector of Prisons finds it necessary to direct that no more than one peon be withdrawn from the ordinary guard duties to assist the jailer in the preparation of the accounts, charge of stores, &c.; no other orderly or other servant is to be withdrawn either for Hospital, Court or other work.

2. Jailers are expected to make their own entries in the Registers and to return all warrants in their own hand-writing.

J. ROHDE,

Madras:
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
24th January 1857.

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 28.

SIR,

In forwarding 26 forms for the monthly statements required for the Civil Auditor I have the honor to request that they may be so filled up as to put the Civil Auditor and myself in possession of the facts necessary of checking the monthly contingent bill for guards employed.

2. It is my wish that nothing should be obtained for the jails on indent (leaving the cost to be adjusted in the Presidency accounts) as has hitherto been the case with articles supplied to the hospital by the Commissariat Conicopoly; every thing should be paid for on receipt and the charge entered in the monthly bills.

3. To enable the Civil Auditor to check the bills for rations, forms will be sent, the Quarterly return being hereafter omitted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Madras:
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
2nd February 1857.

CIRCULAR No. 29.

Several references having been made to the Inspector of Prisons in regard to his Circular No. 27, directing that peons should not be withdrawn from the jail guard, he finds it necessary to state that it is not intended that peons attached to jail hospitals, acting as guards, or warders of the hospitals, shall be withdrawn, the Inspector had at the moment in view peons detached to Civil hospitals unconnected with the jail, though he had also in view the mode in which such peons as were attached to the jail hospital had been employed under the immediate orders of Dressers beyond the walls of the jail and the occasional delegation to them of duties which the Dressers themselves are expected to perform—he desires therefore to be understood as not prohibiting the use of peons as warders of the jail hospitals. In case of a message requiring to be sent from the hospital it should be written and delivered to the duffadar of the guard on duty for despatch.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Madras:
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
27th February 1857.

MEMORANDUM.

In putting irons on prisoners, the leather sock should be 7 or 8 inches long and fit close to the leg with a lace on the outside, the fetter should fit close over the small part of the leg, so that it cannot be drawn up over the calf, the lower link of the chain should be 3 or 3½ inches long and be secured at the top and bottom to the leathern sock, at the top by a small bit of thong passed through the leather and below by the fetter itself: the large link, in the middle of the chain, is needless unless in case of refractory and dangerous prisoners, secured by a bar at night, and as it wastes chain to form it, it should ordinarily be dispensed with, the length of the chain exclusive of the lower link should not exceed 2 feet, the object of this arrangement is to prevent the legs being galled by the fetter working on the leg—the lower small link slides up and down the long link which is fixed and does not shake the fetter. The Inspector received the suggestion at Salem where the prisoners seemed to have this arrangement of their irons.

Madras:
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
30th January 1857.

J. ROIDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

The V Cart, recommended for use, in the employment of convicts, is designed with the view to the load being so balanced that little or no exertion is needed in maintaining the body of the Cart in a horizontal position, while, from the sides being low, the labor in loading is materially reduced. Mr. Powdeswell, Chingleput, stated that with this Cart 4 men did very much more work than 6 did with Carts of the old construction, the plan now sent shews a convenient mode of arranging the parts. The dimensions will of course vary as the Cart is designed for four, six, or eight men. In the drawing the body of the Cart is shewn a little too close to the wheel.

The wheels are constructed with naves 11 inches long and 10 inches diameter, for the largest sized Carts, the wheels are 4 feet 8 inches to 5 feet in diameter with a dish of 1 inch. The better plan of forming the wheel is to mitre the shoulder of the spoke into the nave, the tenons and mortices being otherwise formed as usual, the felloes should be formed 3 inches square, the tyres being 2½ inches wide, to which the felloe should be dressed down, the axle box of cast iron in one piece, (of these a supply is on hand at Coimbatore.) The axle of the largest sized Cart to be of 2½ inch iron.

The body of the Cart is, as shewn in the plan, constructed of 1 inch plank, strengthened with battens; four bolts of 2½ inch rod iron (shewn in the plan appended to the report) secure the sides, while the bottom is secured by bolts, the upper part of which, flattened, are secured to the two ends—the shafts are arranged as shewn in the sketch appended to the report.

The best timber will probably be found to be *Mimosa arabica* (*Tooma Karivela*) or satin wood for the naves—the Trincomalee, Teak, or Saul, if well seasoned in the size required, for spokes. The *Mimosa arabica* or *speciosa* (*Karivela* or *katuravie* in Tamil *Nulla toomo* or *dirasana* in Telugoo) for felloes.

A few holes should be bored in the bottom of the Cart to let out rain-water at any time, though where no shelter is provided the Cart should be turned over in rainy weather.

J. ROIDE,

Inspector.

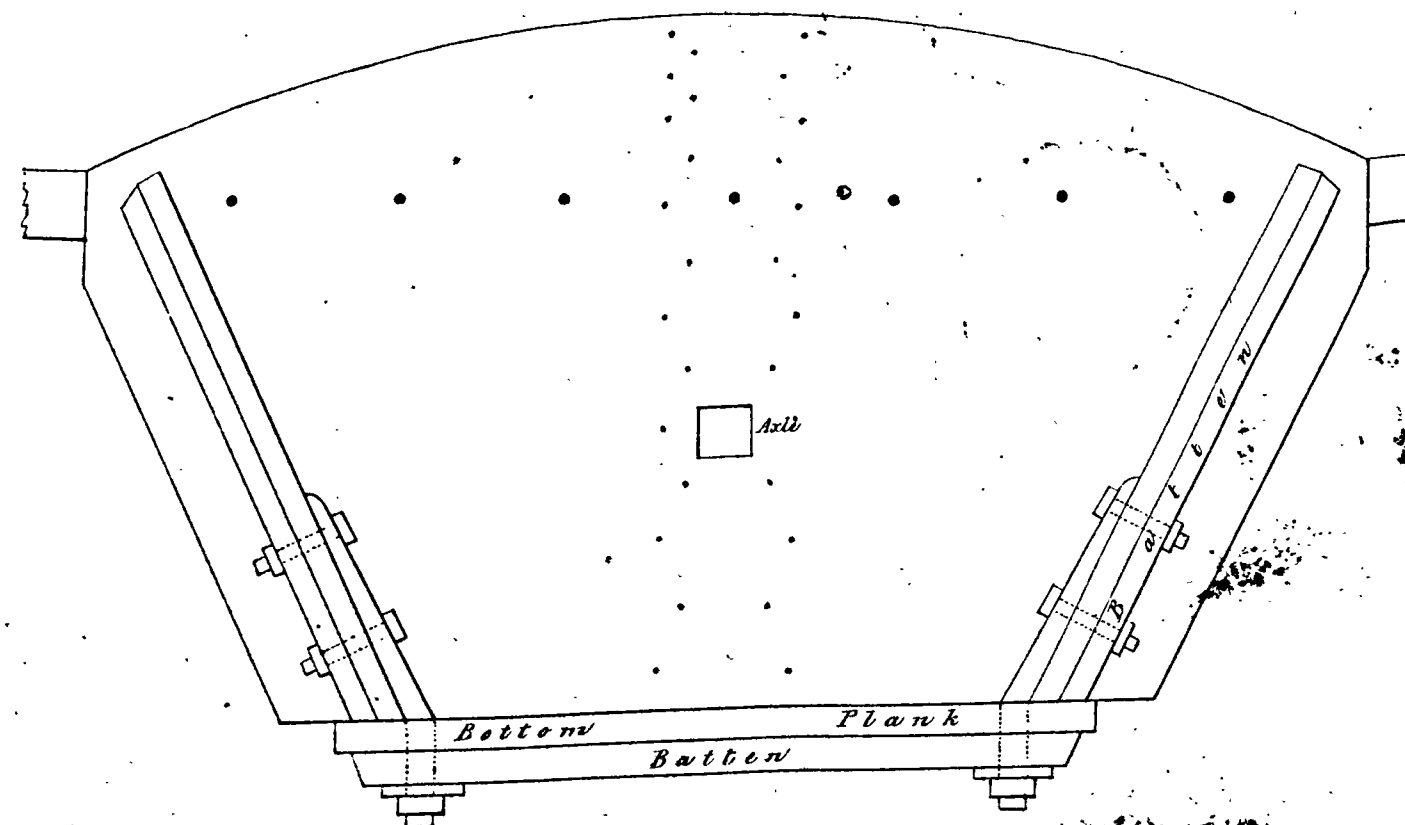
No. 31.

THE Inspector of Prisons requests all Officers in charge of Jails or gangs of Prisoners to forward a statement of all charges incurred by them during the official year, arranged under distinct heads. It is not necessary that this statement should particularize every item of expenditure, as the system of audit, now in practice, renders it unnecessary to scrutinize the annual account. It is intended that the account should show the expense, for the year, of each jail, the salaries paid to each Officer, whether on the permanent or extra establishment, the total cost of feeding, clothing, &c.

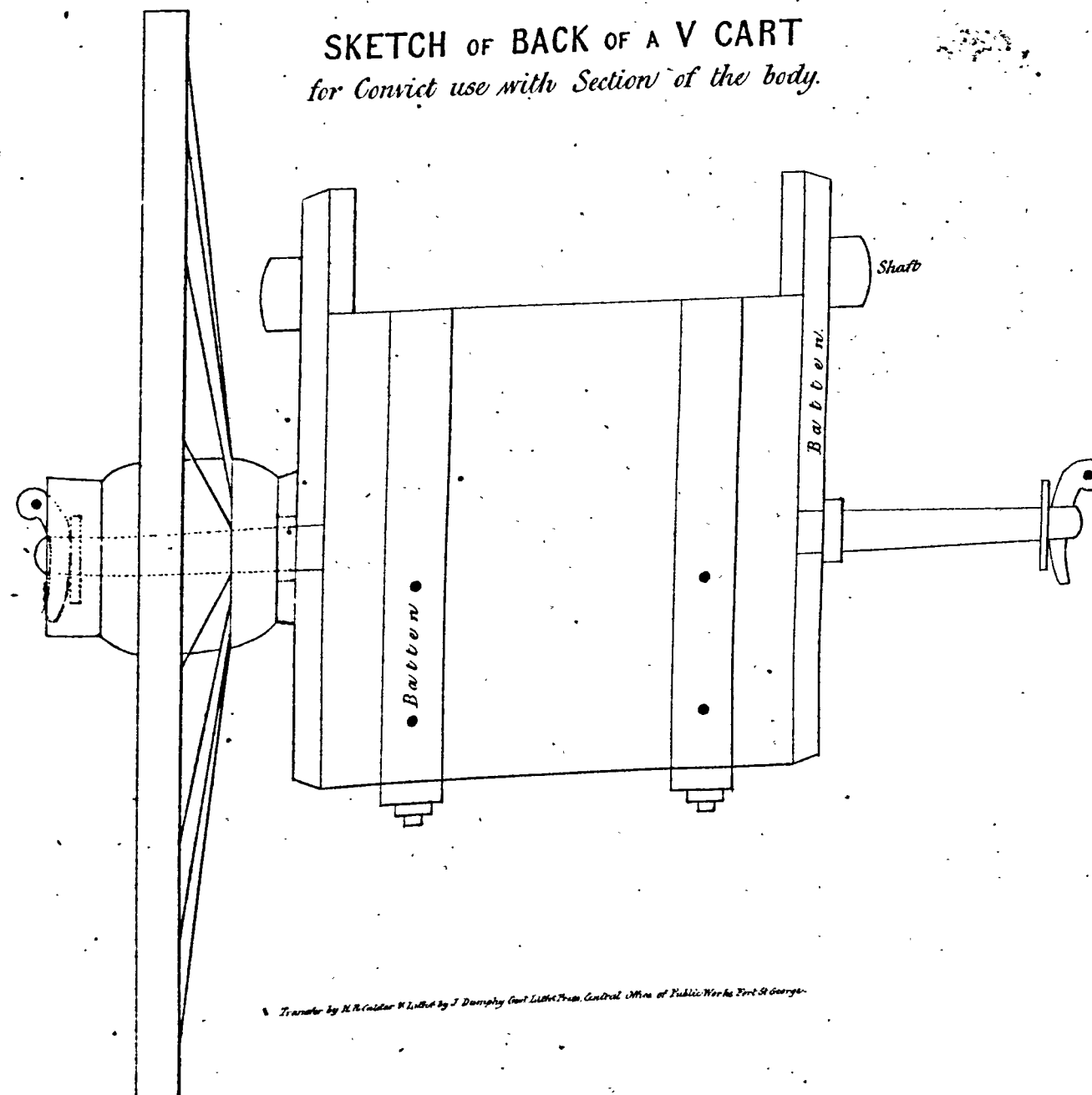
Cocanada:
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
24th April, 1857.

J. ROIDE,

Inspector of Prisons.



SKETCH OF BACK OF A V CART
for Convict use with Section of the body.



Transfer by H. N. Collier to Library by J. Donnelly (Cart Library) from Central Office of Public Works Port of George.

To The

SIR,

The Government having been pleased to sanction an increase to the salary of European Jailors, according to a scale submitted by me, I have the honor to forward a copy of the sanction for your information.

2. My object was to secure efficiency, where the individual holding office may not be efficient; I hope measures may be taken for securing the services of competent persons.

3. I trust that you will urge on the persons employed the necessity for the strictest integrity; there are many rules which may not appear very important and many petty departures from a strict course of duty which may appear, to one newly appointed, of little consequence. It is desirable that the Jailor's attention should be most particularly called to little things of this kind; he should be warned against having any dealings with prisoners or their relations or friends, and against permitting any member of his family or household to have any intercourse with them. One fault, slight as it may appear, places him at the mercy of every peon and prisoner on the establishment; a native may bring many influences to bear on his own people, but a European can depend on nothing but the strictest integrity for the maintenance of his independence.

4. With the view to secure reasonable comforts to Jailors and their immediate families, I shall be prepared to recommend to Government the erection of suitable buildings for their accommodation and to allow them to raise vegetables for their own consumption in the Jail garden; but in no case are they to be allowed the services of prisoners or peons as private servants, nor are they to receive any perquisite whatever from the Jail, as firewood, bran, refuse food (for their pigs,) &c.; nor are prisoners to be employed in bringing grass, &c. for their use.

5. Recent occurrences induce me to dwell particularly on these points.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Guntoor, Office of Inspector
of Prisons, 13th May 1857. }

CIRCULAR No.

FROM J. ROHDE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons.

To The

SIR,

I have the honor to forward an Extract from a copy of Extract from the Minutes of Consultation No. 1026, Public Works Department, 30th May 1857, regarding the employment of convicts in charge of Officers of the Department Public Works Department.

2. The practice of employing convicts at a distance from the Zillah Jail has been attended with considerable expense; this has hitherto been debited to the Jails, though the benefit is confined to the Department under which the convicts are employed. The Government now direct "that the entire cost of feeding and guarding such gangs of convicts be wholly debited to the Judicial Department of the District in which they may be located, without reference to the Districts from which the convicts may have been transferred; and the Accountant General will be instructed to see that this rule is carried into effect in all Districts to avoid the adjustments in the accounts which must, under the present system, make several useless entries necessary. The sum realized by the employment of convicts in the Public Works Department will be credited to the Judicial Department, as a set off against the charges."

3. In selecting convicts for employment under Officers of the Department Public Works, I must request that none but able-bodied men, who have already undergone two-thirds of their

sentence in the Zillah jail, may be sent; that the names of any particularly well behaved and intelligent men, suited for Maistries, may be notified; that men who have habitually behaved ill may not be sent; that the lightest irons only be used in the case of prisoners so employed.

4. The tools, carts, &c., for all such gangs will be supplied by the Officer of the Department Public Works, independently of the Jail Department.

5. A separate account of all charges incurred on account of such gangs detached from the Zillah Jail will be kept, the opposite side of the sheet shewing the receipts.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Madras,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
11th June 1857.

32 b.

MEMORANDUM.

The Government have noticed the proposed Rule 9 in regard to the dieting of Prisoners, the wording of which it appears desirable to alter. In any new arrangements Officers in charge of Jails are requested to regard the rule as modified by the Government Order thereon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 625.

To THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

SIR,

The attention of Government has been drawn to an alteration in the mode of dieting Prisoners which you have resolved upon, under the sanction conveyed to you for reforming the management of Jails in my predecessor's letter of 26th April 1855, No. 322, para. 4.

2. The new principle which you propose to introduce of issuing food ready cooked, has many advantages, and is approved of; but Government consider that your Rule 9, which is quoted in the margin, does not sufficiently provide for the cooks who may be employed in the Jails belonging to classes from whom Prisoners will have no valid objection to take food. Your

Rule 9
All rations to Convicts and Prisoners held to security will be issued ready cooked. Officers in charge will, as far as may be consistent with proper discipline, arrange that the cooks are of the classes from whom Natives will generally take food, but this is not intended to warrant the employment of an unnecessary number of Prisoners in that work.

precaution only provides that the cooks are to belong to classes from whom Natives generally will take food, and is to be followed, only so far "as may be consistent with proper discipline." But Government desire me to point out that no Convict must ever be required to take food, which has been cooked by a person from whom his caste would lead him to refuse it if at liberty. This is a principle of primary importance, and you are instructed to alter Rule 9 so that it may be clearly understood and invariably followed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) E. MALTBY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 27th May 1857.

Madras,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
4th June 1857.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

CIRCULAR No. 33.

To the Judge of
SIR,

It has often occurred that in cases of the conviction of a gang of robbers, the Sirdars, or other principal men, of the gang are confined with the rest. It is very difficult, if not impossible, in our jails, constructed as they now are, to prevent constant intercourse between the prisoners, and the influence of these Sirdars with their followers and of members of the gang one with another, is, on many accounts, objectionable, I therefore request that whenever the members of a gang are committed to the same jail, you will, to the extent the jail allows, keep them separate one from the other, and where this is impracticable, that you will in all urgent cases, represent the matter to me, in order that the prisoners may be distributed to other jails, as far as may be practicable.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Palmanair, Office of
Inspector of Prisons,
July 1857.

CIRCULAR No. 34.

To the Judge of
SIR,

With reference to the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation Public Department, 25th July 1857, urging economy in the Department Public Works, the Inspector of Prisons has the honor to request all officers in charge of jails, who may think it necessary to apply for any repair or addition to any buildings attached to Prisons, to defer all applications which may properly be deferred, and, as far as possible, to adopt temporary, and inexpensive, expedients for the preservation of buildings that may require such protection.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Bangalore, Office of
Inspector of Prisons,
6th August 1857.

CIRCULAR No. 35.

To the Judge of
SIR,

1. The Government have expressed an opinion that Prisoners of desperate character should not be permitted to go beyond the walls of the Jails; the Inspector of Prisons has, on several occasions, noticed a want of due precaution in employing such prisoners; he now requests all Officers in charge of Jails to attend to this point and to detain such prisoners either within the jail, under a proper guard, or when this is impracticable, or when from the insecurity of the jail, it may be otherwise undesirable, such prisoners be employed only in gangs which are not liable to be dispersed and which are not tasked in the neighbourhood of places of concealment and are in all respects the best suited for the employment of such persons, due regard being had, not only to the security of the locality in which the prisoners are employed, but to the way by which they are conducted.

2. In all cases where the nature of the work does not afford facilities for employing prisoners with due regard to security, it will be necessary to commence a new work with this for the principal object. There are few localities in which a body of fifty or more men may not be

The Inspector of Prisons finds that in many cases the returns of annual expenditure are carelessly and incorrectly prepared; it was his wish to relieve the Officers in charge of jails from the necessity for furnishing him with detailed accounts, but, as he has no other means of checking the annual accounts, he now directs that copies of each month's contingent bill, together with a copy of the Abstract for established charges, (that is for the total monthly expenditure as forwarded to the Civil Auditor) be furnished to his office. The Inspector does not require a copy of the monthly detail of diet which is now sent direct to the Civil Auditor.

2. Copies of the monthly bills, sent to the Civil Auditor from May, should be immediately sent to the Inspector's Office.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
25th August 1857.

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

FORM OF ACCOUNT.

Account of expenses incurred during the year 1856-57 on account of the Jail at

	RS.	A.	P.	A.	P.
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.					
Salary of Jailor					
Naib					
Duffadar					
Naick					
Peons					
Hangman					
Total					
EXTRA ESTABLISHMENT.					
Salary of guards over working parties specially entertained.					
Smith					
DIET.					
daily rations, grain					
condiment, &c.					
Sick diet extra					
CLOTHING AND BEDDING.					
Cloths supplied					
Cumblies					
Mats					
LIGHTING.					
Oil for 24 lamps for the year					
REPAIRS OF BUILDING.					
Building cisterns (as per Inspector of Prisons' letter 18th May 1856)					
New doors to 2 wards (as per Inspector of Prisons' letter 12th July 1856)					
Lime for white-washing Jail, 4 times					
PURCHASE OF TOOLS.					
100 Pickaxes,—@ 2-10					
100 Mamooties,—@ 1-4					
2 Carts,—@ 35					
FURNITURE.					
Almira with pigeon-holes for Jail records					
12 Privy tubs					
24 Lanterns					
EXECUTIONS.					
Expenses attending 4 executions					
STATIONERY.					
Jail books					
Paper					
SUNDRIES.					
Supplied on Medical requisition (exclusive of diet)					
200 leeches					
10 yards cloth for bandages					
Total Co.'s Rupees					

Expenses incurred for manufactures are not to be entered in the Jail accounts ; the results will be shown in a separate account, by prisons where such manufactures are conducted.

The Inspector of Prisons finds it necessary to direct that the practice of using up worn out tools, as old iron, be discontinued. Every officer, in charge of a jail, will keep a book shewing the number and condition of tools in use or in store, and, at the close of the official year, make return in the form annexed. In case it is found desirable to break up the unserviceable tools as old iron for the repair of the rest, this can be done after the return is sent in. If a tool is repairable for use it must be classed as such, though too much worn to be serviceable without repair; care should be taken to repair tools before they are so much worn as to be irreparably useless. Iron, steel or other material for repair or manufacture of tools should be a separate item in the accounts.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
15th September 1857.

J. ROHDE,
Inspector of Prisons.

Return of Tools and Implements in Store or in use in the Jail at

Description of Tools or Implements.	New in store, or repaired, serviceable and in use.	Serviceable if repaired.	Unserviceable and irreparable.	Weight in iron of unserviceable tools of each description.	Remarks including notice of the cause of any unusual expenditure of tools from bad quality, &c.

CIRCULAR No. 38.

* With reference to E. M. C. The Sessions Judge of Masulipatam in a letter, dated the 8th 17th August 1837, *remarks that "the desperate character of a convict confined within a jail is not necessarily known, either to the Officer in charge of a jail or to the Jailor himself, as the warrant of committal conveys no information whatever on this subject," he therefore proposes "that when any particularly notorious offender is convicted, an intimation of his character should be conveyed to the Sessions Judge by the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed or from the officer in whose district the Prisoner usually resided."

2. The Inspector of Prisons concurs with the Sessions Judge in the propriety of making the Officer in charge of a jail acquainted with the character of desperate offenders confined within the walls; he is also of opinion that this intimation should be received, not only in regard to convicted prisoners, whose character the Subordinate or Sessions Judge has generally an opportunity of ascertaining previous to the conviction, but in respect of all prisoners from whose known character mischief may be apprehended, he therefore requests the attention of all Magistrates and other Judicial Officers to this point.

3. Magistrates are requested specially to address the officer in charge of a jail as soon as they may be aware that any prisoner, convicted, committed or security, forwarded to the prison is of a character that should induce extraordinary precautions.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
27th September 1857.

To the several Magistrates and Judicial Officers, also, for information, to Officers in charge of Jails.

CIRCULAR No. 39.

To The

The Inspector of Prisons finds it necessary to correctness in estimating the services of peons on discharge, that a Register of their employment should be kept; the enclosed forms, since ordered by Government, seem convenient for the purpose, both of record in the office and of certificate and will be adopted by Officers in charge of Jails.

2. It must be understood that dismissal for any offence cancels all claim on account of previous services, and the Inspector trusts that Officers in charge will not resort to this measure except in case of gross negligence or other inexcusable fault. Peons otherwise disqualified should be discharged and the cause of discharge fully and faithfully recorded.

3. In case of transfer, the Officer in charge will enter, both in his Register and in the certificate, the conduct of the individual, as far as may be known to him, for future reference and for the information of the Officer in charge of the Jail to which the transfer is made.

4. In case of application for gratuity, on discharge, the application must be accompanied by the assurance that the services alleged are duly certified.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
24th September 1857.

CIRCULAR No. .

The Inspector of Prisons observes that, in the monthly bills, the Court and Gaol contingent charges are, in many instances, mixed up together; he requests, therefore, that distinct accounts may be kept, and the same forwarded separately to the Civil Auditor; a copy of the Gaol bills both for permanent and contingent expenses being sent, as already required, to the Inspector's office.

The Inspector further requests that all ordinary returns, not requiring immediate notice, may be sent to his office, at the place it may be at, as notified, from time to time, in the Gazette, and that letters, requiring the Inspector's immediate attention, may be put under closed covers to his address and superscribed "to be forwarded."

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Calicut, 4th October 1857.

To the several Officers in charge of Gaols, for information and guidance.

Statement of Repairs &c., prospectively sanctioned for work under 500 Rupees in the several jails by the Inspector of Prisons during the official year 1856-57. Ordered by Extract from the Minutes of Consultation P. 3 22nd May 1855. No. 380.

Station	Nature of Work	Amount sanctioned.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Tranquebar.....	General repairs to the jail.....	129	14	0
Do.	Iron gates for the jail.....	120	0	0
Combacorum.....	Repairing a privy.....	4	0	6
Honore.....	Plastering a stone trough with chunam.....	1	6	8
Cochin.....	Repairing the floors &c., of three cells.....	49	3	5
Cuddapah.....	Repairing the floors &c., of three cells.....	272	0	0
Trichinopoly.....	Erecting new cooking sheds and replacing decayed rafters in wards 11 and 12.....	175	12	0
Coimbatore.....	Improving and repairing the jailer's house.....	63	14	0
Do.	Placing weather boards to certain windows and re-moving a portion of the flat tiles from the roof of the Civil Wards.....	10	14	0
Bellary.....	Furnishing 6 windows with weather boards.....	59	0	0
Do.	Erecting a house for the jail dresser.....	31	0	0
Do.	Making 2 doors for the jail hospital.....	35	0	0
Madura.....	Constructing a filter.....	189	15	1
Do.	Improving the ventilation of the jail.....	93	13	0
Gündy.....	Building two solitary cells.....	9	3	5
Paulghat.....	White washing the jail.....	52	10	11
Chicacole.....	Building a privy.....	250	0	0
Do.	Repairing the jail.....	87	0	0
Vizagapatam.....	Building a privy.....	39	0	0
	Repairing the cook room.....			
Total Rupees.....		1,673	11	0

* The sanction for this work bearing date 14th February 1856 was cancelled and renewed.

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Abstract statement of expenses incurred in the several Jails of the Madras

Station.	Rent and repairs of Buildings.			Dieting including extra allowances granted to sick.			Clothing and Bedding.			Executions.			Purchase and repair of Tools.			Fetters, &c.			Conveyance and payments to released prisoners.			Rewards for the re-apprehension of escaped convicts.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Itchapore.....	6	0	4	1,418	10	5	92	6	4	0	0	0	11	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicacole.....	10	8	8	3,754	11	5	379	11	2	6	0	5	0	10	0	32	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Vizagapatam.....	5	12	0	2,714	0	8	222	15	11	0	0	0	10	15	8	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	0	0
Rajahmundry.....	11	11	6	3,964	14	4	210	7	2	24	3	0	16	6	8	0	0	0	49	9	0	0	0	0
Masulipatam.....	37	14	7	5,519	15	2	281	1	4	10	3	0	37	3	7	6	12	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Guntoor.....	12	8	0	2,781	9	4	203	2	0	8	4	4	28	3	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nellore.....	32	12	5	6,777	1	7	641	9	7	1	13	0	471	9	9	165	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuddapah.....	60	15	10	8,210	6	3	636	13	2	1	6	0	431	4	8	45	0	4	0	0	0	25	0	0
Bellary.....	26	0	6	10,751	12	4	849	14	1	4	1	2	172	15	8	36	9	2	0	0	8	0	0	0
Chittoor.....	0	2	0	5,111	2	9	436	12	8	0	2	0	223	1	6	41	7	3	50	15	0	60	0	0
Chengleput.....	10	4	0	6,698	15	7	673	11	0	14	2	10	643	6	10	128	3	4	28	15	0	0	0	0
Cuddalore.....	18	0	0	6,395	2	11	481	10	0	24	13	0	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Combaconum.....	16	0	6	2,632	6	10	150	1	0	0	0	0	43	10	2	30	8	2	16	9	3	0	0	0
Trichinopoly.....	1,211	13	6	8,462	15	7	389	2	4	0	0	0	383	10	5	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madura.....	301	10	6	5,543	13	8	503	11	8	28	15	2	44	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0
Tinnevely.....	9	7	5	5,721	4	6	268	3	3	41	12	6	159	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem.....	1	0	0	3,334	6	2	245	7	10	9	6	0	88	2	0	36	6	10	26	11	0	0	0	0
Coimbatore.....	178	6	0	7,288	5	11	409	3	6	9	8	0	19	0	0	195	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ootacamund.....	21	8	4	378	10	8	48	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangalore.....	32	4	11	4,279	12	10	326	4	5	3	8	0	124	7	9	0	0	0	20	13	11	50	0	0
Calicut.....	127	7	5	6,573	10	2	198	5	0	9	0	0	50	4	3	76	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tellicherry.....	13	9	0	5,023	2	0	215	12	6	7	0	0	83	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honore.....	156	14	1	3,358	12	4	236	11	3	7	6	0	189	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sircy.....	9	3	4	476	14	3	43	15	10	0	0	0	13	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cochin.....	19	0	7	1,098	10	9	29	7	6	0	0	0	31	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajahmundry Magistrate.....	1	6	6	251	5	8	25	6	6	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuddapah do.	180	0	0	722	6	8	44	14	8	0	0	0	69	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurnool Agent.....	11	10	8	1,784	0	1	111	11	3	0	0	0	363	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Arcot } Vellore... ..	16	0	4	3,745	1	8	169	4	4	0	0	0	163	11	7	0	0	0	44	5	10	0	0	0
Magistrate... Arcot.....	0	8	0	662	8	11	33	1	5	0	0	0	53	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chengleput Magistrate.....	9	3	5	2,008	10	2	328	14	5	0	0	0	233	2	1	0	0	0	51	14	0	0	0	0
Tanjore } Negapatam... ..	32	12	10	577	4	8	27	9	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrate... Mayaveram...	0	0	0	351	1	6	13	8	0	0	0	0	8	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Magistrate... Tranquebar...	17	4	3	679	1	2	29	7	0	0	0	0	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madura Joint Magistrate...	35	6	6	3,314	10	6	305	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salem do.	14	1	0	1,264	6	10	88	9	8	0	0	0	81	2	4	7	13	8	2	4	0	0	0	0
Malabar Magistrate Paulghat.....	5	2	11	2,248	6	4	107	10	9	0	0	0	3	5	8	0	12	0	0	15	6	0	0	0
Tinnevely Magistrate.....	0	0	0	698	7	3	12	3	10	0	0	0	17	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guindy Supt. Govt. Roads.	9	3	5	2,414	8	2	328	14	5	0	0	0	233	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cannanore Supt. Military Police.....	8	4	0	1,493	0	8	147	13	0	0	0	0	25	11	0	0	0	0	6	7	9	0	0	0
Total.....	2,671	15	15	3,140,396	4	7	9,988	13	11	211	8	5	4,578	7	2	985	14	3	406	14	11	185	0	0

Presidency in Fusly 1266 or from 1st July 1856 to 30th April 1857.

Lighting.	Furniture.			Maintenance of convict children.			Batta to Peons on transit.			Fixed Guards.			Extra Guards.			Stationary.			Sundries.			Medical requisition exclusive of diet.			Gratuities.		Total cost.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	P.			
47 14 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	864	0	0	661	13	0	0	0	0	3	13	5	0	0	0	0	3,106	9	8	
98 1 11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1,644	0	0	2,371	13	4	0	0	0	4	9	1	0	0	0	0	8,305	3	0	
79 11 2	0	0	0	31	1	1	0	0	0	1,533	8	1	1,704	15	3	0	0	0	2	10	2	0	0	0	150	0	6,476	8	8
35 8 10	4	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,227	7	9	2,309	10	6	1	8	6	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	8,524	0	10	
82 7 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2,202	7	8	3,149	4	4	8	5	9	10	0	8	0	0	0	115	8	11,764	13	7
22 9 6	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	1,812	0	0	2,218	0	0	4	2	6	8	11	9	45	14	1	205	0	16,168	10	11
64 8 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,248	4	0	5,619	0	0	2	10	6	65	9	2	0	0	0	78	0	19,129	9	4
94 12 8	20	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3,262	4	0	6,323	8	5	1	8	0	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,104	5	11
94 13 6	31	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,951	2	2	10,145	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,130	4	9
156 3 10	0	0	0	8	14	3	0	0	0	2,190	11	10	3,849	4	11	0	0	0	1	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	15,466	6	5
106 3 7	82	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,473	15	7	4,405	0	9	0	0	0	108	5	11	92	8	0	0	0	12,733	0	9
112 13 5	18	11	9	0	0	0	1	8	0	2,261	15	9	3,373	13	4	0	0	0	22	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	6,181	6	7
74 5 8	15	2	8	45	10	0	0	0	0	1,750	8	0	1,404	0	0	0	10	0	1	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	18,850	10	11
73 10 9	180	13	9	0	0	0	2	3	0	1,764	0	0	6,029	0	0	16	8	0	145	10	4	15	3	3	0	0	11,829	7	1
75 12 8	0	0	0	0	6	8	2	4	0	2,067	0	0	3,191	0	0	1	5	0	9	12	2	8	15	11	0	0	10,903	11	10
71 5 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,940	1	3	2,401	12	11	5	1	2	69	9	6	0	0	0	215	4	8,548	3	5
78 6 11	80	0	0	2	14	9	7	1	8	2,572	14	5	1,901	13	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	163	4	0	13,605	4	0
96 3 7	88	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,987	3	11	3,209	0	0	4	0	0	10	5	3	19	14	0	0	0	1,057	2	4
11 2 0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	0	11	0	0	0	86	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	9,805	14	1
250 9 9	0	0	0	22	13	0	8	14	0	2,170	13	11	2,500	3	7	5	2	1	5	1	1	4	6	10	0	0	14,608	5	2
662 14 9	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,547	7	0	4,325	11	7	0	0	0	19	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	9,615	2	0
198 4 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	7	0	1,569	0	0	2,376	12	0	0	0	0	111	15	11	12	14	1	0	0	7,492	12	6
100 15 4	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	1,206	8	0	2,233	7	1	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,674	13	11
42 6 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	0	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,662	10	10
68 1 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,164	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	477	1	11
15 3 4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,956	1	1
34 15 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	3	1	785	11	11	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,635	6	6
46 12 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,798	12	6	1,540	1	3	17	11	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,800	7	9
38 14 5	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,569	1	10	0	0	0	10	6	11	25	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	0	0
30 10 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	8	19	0	1	0	0	5,133	5	11
128 5 10	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	14	0	1,456	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,290	10	3
74 7 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	7
9 11 11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,319	3	1
34 9 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	10	4	0	0	0	4	10	2	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	7,609	12	10
79 13 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,544	0	0	2,216	11	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,233	1	1
56 7 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	530	7	9	1,61	7	3	4	8	0	20	2	4	1	10	10	0	0	4,220	6	11
39 5 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,814	8	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,027	12	1
11 10 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,158	5	11
128 5 10	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	536	14	0	1,456	1	3	0	0	0	5	12	8	19	0	1	0	0	3,114	1	9
91 15 4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,324	0	0	8	13	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,095	10	10
3,621 4 11	597	4	10	113	5	11	40	7	8	59,183	1	3	88,041	8	10	114	14	7	792	1	2	239	11	2	927	0	13,095	10	10

General Abstract of Prisons prepared from the returns furnished by the several Officers

	1 The number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing as calculated by the Inspector.		2 Total number of Prisoners.		3 Total number of Debtors or persons confined under Regulation II of 1822.		4 Number of Prisoners sentenced by the Magistracy and Criminal Court.		5 Number of Prisoners sentenced by the Sessions Court or Foujdar Udawlut.		6 Number of untried Prisoners.		7 Number of Prisoners above 17 years of age.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Itchapore...	44	86	...	5	...	58	...	8	...	15	...	86	...	...
Chicacole	153	200	2	...	...	81	1	72	1	37	...	156	2	...
Vizagapatam	120	120	13	...	...	109	9	11	4	...	...	120	12	...
Rajahmundry	116	164	10	4	...	52	3	93	6	15	1	163	10	...
Rajahmundry Magistrate.	8	39	1	...	...	31	1	8	...	...	...	39	1	...
Masulipatam { Pettah Jail.	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
do. Females.	8	204	19	9	2	17	1	185	17	2	1	211	21	...
do. Debtors.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor	186	144	5	2	...	15	1	115	4	12	...	144	5	...
Nellore	322	312	13	6	1	46	4	288	8	1	...	342	13	...
Kurnool	95	119	4	...	...	30	...	76	4	13	...	119	4	...
Cuddapah	194	411	7	10	1	45	1	322	5	34	...	407	7	...
Cumbum	30	43	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	43	...	...
Bellary	231	568	11	40	5	131	4	416	3	18	4	565	11	...
Chittoor	372	263	6	19	...	82	3	167	3	14	...	282	6	...
Arcot	...	30	...	...	...	23	...	7	...	...	...	30	...	...
Vellore	75	180	...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180	...	...
Chingleput...	178	253	13	9	1	53	6	185	7	15	...	251	13	...
Guindy Magistrate of Chingleput...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...
Guindy Supt. of Govt. Roads...	112	65	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	...
Cuddalore..	377	299	9	9	1	59	6	216	1	15	1	291	9	...
Combaconum.	88	118	13	24	...	39	5	49	8	6	...	116	13	...
Tanjore { Negapatam	84	26	...	...	...	1	...	25	...	...	...	26	...	...
Mayaveram	45	22	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...
Tranquebar...	44	25	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	25	...	...
Trichinopoly..	259	358	9	8	...	35	...	313	9	2	...	355	9	...
Madura	173	252	6	13	1	44	...	161	3	34	2	252	6	...
Madura Joint Magistrate	137	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	...	...
Tinnevely.	102	265	3	4	...	55	1	120	2	86	...	264	3	...
Tinnevely Magistrate..	...	24	...	...	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	24	...	...
Salem { No. 1 Prison	134	103	18	26	1	33	1	86	9	48	7	189	18	...
No. 2 Prison..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 3 Prison or that called Civil Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Magistrate..	60	82	...	...	...	15	...	67	...	...	...	82	...	...
Coimbatore	228	311	7	19	2	146	4	143	1	3	...	311	7	...
Calicut...	230	286	9	5	...	60	2	204	6	17	1	286	9	...
Mangalore..	217	219	8	22	2	38	...	155	5	4	1	218	8	...
Cochin...	50	50	...	...	...	13	...	17	...	20	...	50	...	...
Palghat Joint Magistrate	61	81	...	...	...	6	...	75	...	...	...	81	...	...
Tellicherry...	130	161	...	3	...	31	...	127	...	3	...	161	...	...
Cannanore..	32	67	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	67	...	...
Honore...	66	162	4	16	...	8	1	131	2	7	1	161	3	...
Sircy..	17	36	...	4	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	36	...	...
	4,882	6,409	180	257	17	1,379	67	4,293	108	421	19	6,400	190	...

in charge of jails under the Presidency of Fort Saint George, for the year 1856.

Number of Prisoners under 17 years of age.		Greatest number of Prisoners at one time.		Number of Prisoners who have been before committed to Jail.				Prisoners employed.		Prisoners not employed.		Punishment for offences within the Prison.			Cases of sickness and deaths.		
Male.	Female.	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 and more.	Hard labor.	Employment not being hard labor.	Whipping.	Reduction of Diet.	Solitary confinement.	Cases of sickness in the year.	Greatest number of sick at one time.	Deaths.				
...	...	86	1	...	...	42	18	26	...	...	29	6	6				
...	...	219	8	4	1	140	8	54	2	2	86	13	9				
...	1	150	5	4	4	104	18	11	...	...	220	27	4				
...	1	189	9	5	1	144	6	22	2	...	132	16	8				
...	...	18	...	...	...	16	24	...	...	...	12	4	...				
...	2	258	21	4	3	185	35	14	20	19	281	20	9				
...	...	149	7	1	...	83	45	21	6	...	92	13	...				
...	...	387	40	16	4	316	20	19	28	14	60	14	7				
...	...	123	...	...	...	75	27	21	1	...	570	38	27				
...	4	501	27	13	2	265	75	78	17	...	87	17	...				
...	...	54	...	...	...	42	1	...	...	...	446	37	7				
...	3	706	572	4	3	501	53	3	4	6	284	40	18				
...	...	314	17	5	2	227	28	41	2	6	106	3	1				
...	...	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	3885	30	...				
...	...	180	...	...	...	180	...	...	3	12	...	...	...				
...	...	334	16	7	2	238	7	21	4	106	215	16	46				
...	...	30	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	13	108	84	...				
...	...	82	...	...	...	63	2	...	...	68	215	23	9				
...	8	331	10	4	1	204	62	42	...	...	529	20	16				
...	2	202	3	1	1	30	77	24	5	...	51	11	1				
...	...	39	1	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	17	5	1				
...	...	26	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	1	54	4	2				
...	...	49	...	...	...	24	...	1	...	1	457	40	15				
...	3	403	3	1	1	311	45	11	5	3	251	36	18				
...	...	271	15	1	1	199	7	52	2	...	3931	22	3				
...	...	155	6	1	...	87	25	...	5	16	226	27	6				
...	1	268	13	4	2	146	20	102	22	4	21	3	...				
...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	4	...	233	26	19				
...	4	229	7	6	1	116	10	85	5	11	...	...	...				
...	...	84	7	...	1	82	...	...	...	1	283	11	5				
...	...	324	12	10	5	149	145	24	9	...	201	14	21				
...	...	312	24	5	4	194	61	40	43	...	874	32	12				
...	...	263	10	9	2	176	16	35	23	9	171	15	17				
...	1	50	...	...	...	21	9	...	1	...	34	7	...				
...	...	116	81	...	...	81	...	...	5	...	251	20	6				
...	...	224	3	2	2	158	...	3	3	...	229	16	13				
...	...	71	...	3	...	45	2	10	16	10	149	12	1				
...	1	187	3	2	...	115	13	38	8	...	201	15	7				
...	...	39	2	...	...	28	4	...	2	...	22	4	...				
32	2	7,477	923	114	41	20	4,917	863	799	265	313	50	15,013	686	282		

* 1 Insane.

+ 6 hanged.

N. B.—The Officer in charge of the Jail at Vellore has no records from which to supply the information called for in Cols. 3, 4, 5, and 10.

* 1 Insane. + 1 hanged.

Admitted 1850
J. C. Leno, 11th May
1839

REPORT
ON
THE SANITARY CONDITION
OF
THE JAILS
IN
THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
FOR THE YEAR
1856.

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FROM J. ROHDE, Esq.,

Inspector of Prisons.

TO T. PYCROFT, Esq.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor now to forward the Report of the Medical Board on the sanatory condition of the Jails for the year 1856, this Report I received when on a tour on the 25th October and have been prevented by other business from forwarding till this time.

2. The year is reported to have been remarkably healthy and the jails, generally, to have been free from any epidemic disease. At Calicut there was an outbreak of small pox, and at Madura, the inmates of the jail were more or less affected by the peculiar epidemics which visited that district.

3. I may here remark that since the removal of the hospital of Calicut to a distance from the jail, the isolation of the newly committed prisoners, the deprivation of the prisoners of the heaps of cloths, new and old, and greater attention to cleanliness, a most marked improvement was manifested in the check given to infection; indeed at a late visit, I was informed that since these precautions were adopted, though small pox has, more than once, been introduced, it has not, on either occasion, been communicated in the jail.

4. The epidemic at Madura seems to have been peculiar to that district, I visited the station shortly after it had terminated as stated in my report on that jail (1855-56) (Postscript, Madura, para 9,) the prisoners were carefully watched and as far as possible shut out from the influence of infection, yet several were affected and 7 died, only 2 immediately from the fever, but 5 others from diseases consequent on the epidemic.

5. The Board state they have not received an analysis of the water of the jails of Calicut, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Cuddapah, Madura, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly. This is not of much consequence as regards the water of Trichinopoly and Rajahmundry, where river water is used, but I am particularly desirous that the water of Coimbatore and Combaconum should be tested at the unhealthy seasons, as suggested to the Board in my letter of the 25th November 1855. At Madura, river water is, I believe, generally used, the well water being very bad, still it is probable it is had recourse to occasionally.

6. The Board (para 9) have reported the result of their enquiries as to the ratio of mortality among different classes of prisoners.

7. When the Board sought this information, I informed them (4th December 1855) that the result would be inconclusive unless they made allowances for the periods of each prisoner's detention. In regard to the Board's remarks on the mode on which the sickness and mortality has hitherto been calculated, in relation to the average strength, leading to false conclusions, I cannot but think that the Board are mistaken in their figures, 43,922 is stated to be the aggregate strength of prisoners waiting for trial during the 10 years, meaning I suppose the aggregate number of prisoners committed during that period; taking any year, say 1851 or 1852, the numbers exceeded 7,400 in each year. Again a great many of these are only one or two days "under trial," possibly not as many hours, no useful deduction can therefore be drawn from this statement, even if it were correct. The average strength is the only consideration in my opinion worth notice and that shews that the mortality is, as stated by the Board, 5.7 per cent. The other return would merely shew that of 43,922 persons incarcerated, 288 or 0.6 per cent died while waiting trial, but within what time cannot be stated. I observe that of the 288 who died while under trial, 93 died of cholera and 41 from small pox: of the small pox deaths 30 were in Calicut jail, and of the cholera deaths, 19 in Madura, 16 in Coimbatore, 13 in Salem, and 15 in Cuddapah, more than two-thirds from only four, out of 32 jails.

8. Of deaths among civil debtors, by far the greatest mortality is at Coimbatore, there having been 66, including 17 of cholera deaths, out of a total of 116 in all the jails in 10

years—this will demand my immediate attention. The two first columns of “aggregate strength” and “average strength” shewing in the one case for Coimbatore 123 and in the others 694½ must be erroneous.

9. The total deaths, on a daily average of 5,988 convicts, in all the jails, in 1856, was 279; in the former year it was 318 on an average strength of 6,363 convicts, it appears that, during the whole year, there were only 20 deaths from cholera among all classes of prisoners, against an average of 102 for each of the 10 preceding years. Of deaths from fever also only 24 occurred, the average for 10 years preceding being 30. There were 31 deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery, the deaths were above the average, being as 21 and 10 to a former average of about 15 and 7½; of deaths from atrophy and dropsy too, the average has exceeded, being 93 against 74.7 for former years—no fewer than 31 of these occurred in the three jails of Salem, Combaconum and Coimbatore.

10. The total deaths were 331, of these the four jails of Salem, Coimbatore, Combaconum and Madura furnished no less than 82, or about one-fourth, though the prisoners in those jails amount to only 890 or under one-sixth of the whole. The Tellicherry jail has proved unusually unhealthy, shewing a mortality of 17 on an average strength of 199 prisoners, of which, were from diarrhoea and dysentery 10, and from atrophy and dropsy 6 deaths, the Board attribute this extraordinary mortality to the condition in which many of the prisoners arrived. It will be my duty on my next visit, which I hope to make in January or February to ascertain whether the increased ventilation may not have in some measure conduced to this unfavorable result. Certain it is that the most confined jails, on that coast, have hitherto proved the most healthy, Cannanore excepted.

11. The Board's remarks on the “Penitentiary” the Government will probably see fit to communicate to the Superintendent of Police, the prison is not in my charge, nor have I ever taken notice of the Mercara prison also alluded to in the report.

12. Para 17. In regard to the disproportionate mortality among prisoners within a few months of their incarceration, I have on a former occasion shewn that something is due to the larger numbers of persons within a few months in prison and who, thus, are subjected to any ill effect the prison may have on them, but I suspect that very many arrive in a state of chronic sickness. I was much struck with this a few weeks ago when visiting the jail of Coimbatore; of a party of recently arrived prisoners not one was free from scurvy, such men either recover or die within a year of their imprisonment and the survivors are placed in the position most favorable to health; restrained from excesses, well lodged, well clothed, well fed, with moderate labor and their health closely attended to. Dr. Harper's idea, that mental causes induced this mortality, is similar to that brought forward some time since at Combaconum and noticed in my last report on that jail, I then said that I was unable to attribute the mortality to that cause, as, under the same circumstances, the same class of men were not so affected in other jails. Take Guntoor for instance, the very next jail reported on, without a single death and maintaining its character for salubrity from the time it was built, why does not the same cause operate there? or at Bellary or Honawar, the great danger of these theories is the withdrawal of attention from the true causes of disease.

13. *Trichinopoly*. Paras 21—22. The Board remark that it is understood that means have not yet been taken to improve the ventilation of this jail, nor have the raised sleeping benches been supplied. This matter was fully placed before Government in my last report (Ventilation, para 8); unless the prisoners are placed on raised sleeping banks, as at Calicut, I know the ventilation from below will be prevented by the prisoners subjected to the draught.

14. Para 25. Regarding my statement that quinine had not been supplied in sufficient quantities, I believe the fact to be that the amount indented for was reduced without reference to the peculiar circumstances of this jail.

15. I must here notice the remark of the Government on my report on this jail for 1855—56.

16. I never contemplated the prisoners being supported by quinine, or supposed that the necessity for its abundant use would be interpreted as against my suggestion that a new jail should be commenced here, the present report I think fully bears me out that new jails are most urgently needed at Coimbatore, Madura and Combaconum, as well as at Salem. The Calicut* jail is of less conse-

* Extract Minutes of Consultation, 7th February, p. 44.

* In every other respect it is very necessary that a secure jail should be erected at Calicut away from the town, 10 extra peons, costing 600 Rupees annually, are required for the detached hospital.

quence in a sanatory point of view, since the hospital has been removed and other precautions strictly observed.

17. *Madura*. Para 27. The Board quote the mortality of this jail *after setting aside casualties from cholera and epidemic fever* at only “six or 2½ per cent.” The total mortality was in fact 19 or above 8 per cent.

18. *Combaconum*. Para 23. It appears to me that, as I before remarked in speaking of the unhealthiness of this jail, it has no excuse other than is attributable to the building and its position, the question of animal food is one that rests with the Medical officer himself. Mr. Innes proposed to me an addition to this jail for debtors; otherwise I cannot suggest any improvement on it, and I must say I grudge every Rupee spent upon a building that must eventually be abandoned.

19. I do not find that the Board have anywhere remarked the immunity of female prisoners from the scourge of this and other jails with which I have classed it.

20. The *Salem* jail, (para 29) though free from any epidemic disease, maintains its character and shews how fully the requisition for a new jail, now in progress, was justifiable.

21. Para 31. The Board, in remarking on the mortality of the northern jails, recur to the fatal effects of imprisonment on the hill tribes, as manifested in the jails of Itchapore, Chicacole and Vizagapatam; the evil is without a remedy. I was induced from a cursory perusal of the Bengal returns to suppose that this was not the case there, but on writing to Dr. Mouatt on the subject, he assured me that there also they died rapidly in imprisonment.

22. Para 33. The want of accommodation for *insane patients* at Chicacole and Vizagapatam is brought forward. I do not consider that this is a prison matter. If consulted, I would for a lunatic asylum suggest the Panopticon principle originally designed by General Bentham and communicated by his brother to England, as well suited to this very purpose. If the Government direct me and will direct the Medical Board to send a Memorandum of the accommodation and other conveniences they require, both for district and a central establishment, I will submit a design. I fully intended to do so long ago, but could not obtain the desired information.

23. The *Bellary* jail, (para 35) though much crowded and confined, continues healthy, the mortality being a fraction over 1 per cent. I regret to say the European hospital referred to is no longer available.

24. *Cuddapah*. Para 37. The Board contrast unfavorably the salubrity of this jail with that of Bellary and suggest that some modification of the wards should be adopted.

25. I believe the Board would find that the wall 2½ feet high in front of all the wards already exists. The situation of the jail and even of the whole town and station of Cuddapah is, no doubt, as the Board remark, objectionable, and considering the rubbishing material of which the jail is constructed, that a new cutcherry is required and that the Court houses are of no great value and that other causes may be considered in favor of the step, I should not, if consulted, recommend the continuance of that as the station.

26. *Calicut*. Para 39. The returns of this jail shew a large mortality from small pox, the subject was specially reported in my letter to Government of the 26th January 1856, No. 255. The precautions then taken and since persisted in have been most successful, the disease though repeatedly since introduced, has never spread, the hospital being removed to a distance has not only removed those affected but has also placed a court yard, attached to the jail, at disposal for committed prisoners; any disease, brought in, is thus separated from the convict yard; other causes of contagion noticed in my first report on this jail have been also removed.

27. Paras 40-41. The *Mangalore* jail continues unhealthy; I felt it my duty to obtain from the Zillah Surgeon every information that I thought might suggest to himself, or to me, some ground for the unhealthiness of this jail, but, after carefully perusing the returns, I was utterly at a loss to find any cause and regretted that I had occasioned so much trouble to that officer, for the returns were long and required reference to every case, it is however satisfactory to know that the enquiry has been a most thorough one, though the result has not afforded the information hoped for. The jail is well ventilated, Dr. Sladen thought too much so, it is well situated. Dr. Brett would suggest the depraved habits of the people as a cause of the mortality, but I have no experience of the place that would warrant my expressing any opinion on this point.

28. The report does not appear to me to call for any further remark.

29. As the report closes with the calendar year, it would I think be practicable to let me have it at an earlier date; my own report for the official year which might but for the statement of expenditure, still under correction, be ready in July or August, would then embody the Board's Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. ROHDE,

Inspector of Prisons.

Ootacamund,
Office of Inspector of Prisons,
17th November 1857.

No. 188.

TO THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

SIR,

I have the honor under instructions from the Medical Board to forward for submission to Government, the returns of sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners in the jails throughout the Presidency for the year 1856, and to record the following observations thereon.

2. Although the fall of rain was greater in almost every district than during the preceding year, yet the price of food continued high throughout the several provinces for the most part of the twelve months, as high as in the preceding year; but with all this it is satisfactory to observe that with the exception of Trichinopoly and Cuddapah, where an outbreak of cholera was experienced, and Honore and Madura, where epidemic fever peculiarly fatal existed for two or three months; the various other Collectorates and districts have been unusually healthy and free from epidemic disease. In most of the Collectorates very extensive public works have been carried on with great activity, and their beneficial influence in diminishing sickness or preventing disease by giving continuous employment to thousands of the labouring poor has been noticed by many of the Zillah Surgeons in their reports.

3. The jails generally have been very free from epidemic disease, indeed with the exception of an outbreak of small pox at Calicut, epidemic disease cannot be said to have existed in any of the jails, and it is worthy of notice, that at Trichinopoly, Madura and Honore, where the native population generally suffered rather severely from epidemic disease, the prisoners in the jails were comparatively healthy.

4. Compared with the result of the ten years ending December 1853, a very marked diminution of mortality will be observed in the present returns. Amongst all classes of prisoners the ratio of deaths per thousand on average strength has been only 49 in place of 61; and amongst the convicted alone, the decrease in mortality has been even more marked, or as 46 to 61; and on the aggregate strength amongst this class (convicted) a remarkable contrast will be observed as 17 to 40 per thousand; a greater number of admissions appear in the present returns, but evidently the diseases have been milder in their nature, for the ratio of mortality to sick treated is under the average of former years by 1.7 per cent; the increase of sickness has been 11 per cent (or 116 to 105) above the average.

5. This diminution of mortality may be fairly attributed, in some degree at any rate, to the great improvements that have been effected of late years in the jails, in the way of increased extent of accommodation and better ventilation, in the clothing and diet of the prisoners, and greater attention to cleanliness, &c., and it may be expected, that when all the improvements frequently recommended by the Board have been fully carried into effect, that the mortality will be diminished to a much greater extent.

Supply of Water.

Calicut.
Coimbatore.
Combaconum.
Cuddapah.
Madura.
Rajahmundry.
Trichinopoly.

6. With regard to the supply of water for the jails marginally noted, I am desired to observe, that up to this period, the Board have not received the result of the analysis by the Chemical Examiner; application has again been made for the report of that officer on the subject.

Diet.

7. The diet of the prisoners is reported upon favorably by the Medical Officer in charge. The discretionary power vested in Medical Officers, of increasing the allowance of animal food

has been productive of good, as at Trichinopoly, in diminishing sickness and mortality, rice, raggy, cumboo, and cholum form the staple articles of food, and may be changed for each other, or a portion of one may be given in lieu of a corresponding quantity of the other.

Duty and Employment.

8. Without exception the duty and employment of the prisoners during the year has been reported upon by the several Medical Officers in charge, as having been beneficial to health, and in no instance productive of disease.

9. The returns of numerical strength of prisoners in the various jails throughout the Presidency called for by the Board under date 13th December 1855 having been received, the following general statement exhibiting the sickness and mortality amongst the three classes of prisoners "convicted," "waiting for trial" and "civil debtors," has been drawn out for a period of ten years ending December 1853, eight principal diseases are given, and the ratios on the *aggregate* and *average* strength exhibited. The result of the year under review can readily be contrasted with the experience of these ten years at least as regards average strength, and also amongst the class of convicted prisoners as regards the aggregate strength, but the aggregate strength of the prisoners waiting for trial, and of civil debtors is not available for the year under review.

10. The ratio of sick to strength, of deaths to strength, and of deaths to sick treated amongst

	Convicted.		Untried.		Civil debtors.		3 Classes.	
	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.	Aggregate.	Average.
Ratio of Sick to Strength....	72.8	112.4	5.5	48.6	7.1	24.6	49.1	105.08
" deaths to "	4.002	6.1	0.6	5.7	1.6	5.6	2.8	6.1
" do. to Sick.	5.4		11.8		22.8		5.8	

the convicted class of prisoners, waiting for trial, and civil debtors, on the aggregate and average strength for 10 years are marginally noted; and also amongst the entire body of prisoners for the same period. Hitherto as noticed

by the Board in several of their more recent reports on the jails, the average strength only has been kept in view in preparing the returns of sickness, and which as already explained has given very erroneous results, actually more than doubling the rate of sickness and mortality; this is seen more especially amongst the class of prisoners "waiting for trial." During the ten years, the aggregate strength amounts to 43,922, amongst which number the admissions have been 2,425 with 238 deaths; or 5.5 per cent of sick, and 0.6 of deaths to strength. The average strength of this body of prisoners during the ten years is calculated to have been only 4,984, which on the same amount of sickness and casualties gives 48 per cent of sick, and 5.7 of deaths to strength, eight and nine times respectively above the actual ratio of disease and mortality.

B.—The aggregate strength for the jail at Cuddalore, 1962, is for 4 years only, from 1850 to 1853.

7057-8-

to admissions		Convicted, Untried, Civil Debtors.	
N. B.—The aggregate strength for the Jails at...	Cuddalore	1,932	1,416
	Colimabore	"	"
	Salem	"	46
	Kanjumundry	"	113
	Vizagapatam	"	14
	Ichapore	"	"
		68 given for 4 years only from 1850 to 1853. 123 for 10 years, vide statement furnished by the Inspector of Prisons. " only remained, incarcerated for 10 years not given. " incarcerated for 1844-5, and remained for 1846, not given. " Remained for 3 years only given. Remained for 7, and incarcerated for 10 years not given. 19 given for 6 years only, from 1848 to 1853.	

Table exhibiting the aggregate and average strength of Prisoners, with the sickness and mortality of the convicted only, in each of the undermentioned Jails, for the year 1855, and contrasted with the results of 1856.

Jails.	1855.										1856.									
	Remained of strength at close of 1854.	Number incarcerated during 1855.	Total or aggregate strength.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Per centage of				Remained of strength at close of 1855.	Number incarcerated during 1856.	Total or aggregate strength.	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Per centage of			
							Treated to		Deaths to								Treated to		Deaths to	
							Aggregate strength.	Average strength.	Aggregate strength.	Average strength.							Aggregate strength.	Average strength.	Aggregate strength.	Average strength.
Penitentiary.....	277	1,191	1,468	221	136	8	9.2	61.5	0.5	3.6	230	1,149	1,379	253	179	11	12.9	70.7	0.7	4.3
Chittoor.....	429	435	864	432	490	8	56.7	113.4	0.9	1.8	373	570	943	434	646	16	68.5	148.8	1.6	3.6
Nellore.....	337	506	843	358	43	11	5.1	12.0	1.3	3.0	342	446	788	340	102	8	12.9	30.0	1.01	2.3
Chingleput.....	250	337	587	260	248	11	42.2	95.3	1.8	4.2	240	547	787	248	220	5	27.9	88.7	0.6	2.01
Guntoor.....	111	94	205	124	123	8	60.0	99.1	3.9	6.4	137	64	201	137	97	...	48.2	70.8	...	...
Cuddalore.....	327	419	746	318	275	16	36.8	86.4	2.1	5.0	282	393	675	274	223	8	33.03	81.3	1.1	2.9
Mercara.....	25	110	135	40	94	4	69.6	235.0	2.9	10.0	32	201	233	35	162	10	69.5	462.8	4.2	28.5
Trichinopoly.....	371	212	583	368	257	16	44.0	69.8	2.7	4.3	329	249	578	346	451	11	78.02	130.3	1.9	3.1
Coimbatore.....	146	203	349	289	144	14	41.2	49.8	4.0	4.8	184	644	828	195	168	18	20.2	86.1	2.1	9.2
Combaconum.....	125	385	510	163	471	18	92.3	288.9	3.5	11.0	146	475	621	130	519	16	83.5	399.2	2.5	12.3
Madura.....	160	154	314	188	307	17	97.7	163.2	5.4	9.0	146	284	430	194	426	19	99.06	219.5	4.4	9.7
Salem.....	165	725	890	143	265	40	29.7	185.3	4.4	27.9	134	696	830	147	228	22	27.4	155.1	2.6	14.9
Negapatam.....	70	101	171	60	79	7	46.1	131.6	4.0	11.6	47	25	72	32	37	1	51.3	115.6	1.3	3.1
Tranquebar.....	77	14	91	57	120	2	131.8	210.5	2.1	3.5	48	2	50	38	92	2	184.0	24.2	4.0	5.2
Tinnevely.....	106	250	356	171	193	3	54.2	112.8	0.8	1.7	126	227	353	180	222	6	62.8	123.3	1.6	3.3
Cochin.....	41	32	73	43	60	1	82.1	139.5	1.3	2.3	38	55	93	35	88	1	94.6	251.4	1.07	2.8
Myaveram.....	28	10	38	24	76	1	200.0	316.6	2.6	4.1	17	16	33	17	33	1	100.0	194.1	3.03	5.8
Paulghautcherry.....	66	107	173	98	135	3	78.0	137.7	1.7	3.0	102	...	102	99	171	7	167.6	172.7	6.8	7.07
Ootacamund (from July).....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	31	...	...	281.8	...	...
Masulipatam.....	234	133	367	234	244	4	66.4	104.2	1.0	1.7	217	134	351	219	282	9	80.3	128.7	2.5	4.1
Rajahmundry.....	167	202	369	173	143	14	38.7	82.6	3.7	8.0	130	374	504	143	199	7	39.4	139.1	1.3	4.8
Vizagapatam.....	148	175	323	160	220	4	68.1	137.5	1.2	2.5	135	140	275	123	223	4	81.09	181.3	1.4	3.2
Chicacole.....	180	211	391	195	96	8	24.5	49.2	2.0	4.1	199	233	432	170	92	10	21.2	54.1	2.3	5.8
Itchapore.....	58	113	171	65	34	2	19.8	52.3	1.1	3.0	66	153	219	74	30	6	13.6	40.5	2.7	8.1
Bellary.....	401	1,346	1,747	565	438	15	25.0	77.5	0.8	2.6	656	764	1,420	648	420	8	29.5	64.8	0.5	1.2
Cuddapah.....	441	796	1,237	448	616	12	49.7	37.5	0.9	2.6	444	669	1,113	411	561	20	50.4	136.4	1.7	4.8
Cumbum.....	38	...	38	40	32	...	84.2	80.0	...	...	38	...	38	44	87	...	228.9	197.7	...	...
Kurnool.....	97	327	424	118	113	6	26.6	95.7	1.4	5.0	166	194	360	136	145	7	40.2	106.6	1.9	5.1
Tellicherry.....	136	212	348	160	114	2	32.7	71.2	0.5	1.2	189	242	431	179	222	13	51.5	124.02	3.01	7.2
Calicut.....	261	286	547	342	483	37	88.2	141.2	6.7	10.8	268	246	514	272	808	13	157.1	297.4	2.5	4.7
Mangalore.....	197	474	671	234	181	16	26.9	77.3	2.3	6.8	173	536	709	185	147	15	20.7	79.4	2.1	8.1
Honore.....	149	174	323	169	138	6	42.7	81.6	1.8	3.5	152	184	336	146	188	4	55.9	128.7	1.1	2.7
Sircee.....	22	40	62	30	57	2	91.9	190.0	3.2	6.6	23	47	70	23	41	...	58.5	178.2	...	...
Cannanore.....	75	14	89	73	110	2	123.5	150.6	2.2	2.7	73	15	88	70	160	1	181.8	228.5	1.1	1.4
Total...	5,715	9,788	15,503	6,363	6,535	318	42.1	102.7	2.0	4.9	5,882	9,974	15,856	5,988	7,700	279	48.5	128.5	1.7	4.6

Penitentiary.

11. The Board will now record a few observations on some of the Jails individually. The new Penitentiary at the Presidency has been occupied during the greater part of the year, the convicts having been removed from the House of Correction on the 12th May 1856. With the exception of bowel complaints and cholera, the health of the prisoners has been very good; 6 casualties occurred under this head. The aggregate strength has been somewhat less than in the preceding year as 1,379 to 1,468; but in the number of committals 1,149, those in the House of Industry and Justices' Jail are included, the inmates of these institutions having been transferred to the Penitentiary during the year; under this view the Medical Officer in charge observes, that there is a decrease of 208 committals in the twelve months. Public works have been going on largely as in the previous year, and the poor have had continuous employment, and to this circumstance the diminution of crime must in a great degree be attributed.

12. It is reported, that the original defective state of ventilation in the Jail has been greatly improved; the diet is unexceptionable. The labour enjoined is conducive to health; indeed, it is remarked, that the generality of prisoners on being released (time expired) have gained considerably in health and strength, and actually in weight from 5 to 10 lbs.

13. With regard to clothing, it is observed, that this consists chiefly of what the prisoners possess on coming into Jail, which in many instances is very scanty; one cumbly would be very beneficial and a mat to sleep on at night; at present many sleep on the bare floor, and others upon the only cloth they possess.

Centre Division.

14. In the several Jails in this Division the ratio of mortality has been very moderate, scarcely one half of the average of the whole number of Jails during the year. Even at Chittoor, (long one of the most unhealthy Jails in the entire Presidency) the mortality has been 1.5 below the average of the year, and compared with the 10 years ending December 1838, it is 3.6 less, or as 3.4 to 7 per cent on the strength; bowel complaints, atrophy and dropsy, as in the former period, would appear to be the diseases from which the greatest mortality still continues to be produced; eleven out of the seventeen casualties, (the total number this year) resulted from these diseases; viz., 6 bowel complaints, 1 atrophy and 4 dropsies; 12 of the casualties occurred in individuals within the first year of imprisonment.

15. The following observations by Assistant Surgeon Harper are possessed of interest as bearing upon the question of sickness and mortality amongst the convicted class of prisoners; he observes that "there are a class of the incarcerated included amongst the convicts, called vagrants or security prisoners, who have struck me as peculiarly exempt from disease; they are imprisoned for various periods from one month to three years". Of this class, during the last 5 years, 365 have been incarcerated; the greater number found the required security after a brief period of confinement, and obtained their discharge. A table is here given of those who remained four months and upwards in Jail, with diseases and deaths in each year:—

period of confinement;
four months and upwards in Jail, with diseases and deaths in 1856.

Years.	Period of Confinement.								Per centage of			
	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	9 Months.	8 Months.	6 Months.	4 Months.	Total prisoners.	Sick admitted.	Died.	Sick to strength.	Deaths to strength.
						14	...	28	25	...	89.2	...
1852	11	...	3	...	...	1	...	17	6	...	35.2	...
1853	13	1	...	2	...	3	1	21	12	1	57.1	4.7
1854	14	...	1	2	...	...	...	23	4	...	17.3	...
1855	15	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855	15	...	...	1	1	...	14	35	9	...	2.5	...
1856	19	...	...									
								124	56	1	45.1	0.8

... clean under the same roof, perform the same hard labour

16. These men have the same diet, sleep under the same roof, perform the same hard labour, and are subject to the same discipline as the convicts; but they are not fettered: the solitary casualty in the 5 years resulted from cholera.

17. It has already been observed, that 12 out of the 16 casualties amongst the convicted prisoners in this Jail, occurred in individuals within the first 12 months of their imprisonment (six of them within the first 3 months); the disproportion between the vagrant prisoners and the convicts, both as to sickness and mortality, cannot be connected with the food or water used, or the discipline of the Jail; no doubt many bring the seeds of disease with them; but, as further observed

by Dr. Harper, "I am quite sure that I have seen cases where death could only be attributed to mental causes;" the depression of mind consequent on the sentence of imprisonment in irons for a long series of years, is in very many cases very great, and unquestionably exerts a very prejudicial effect upon the health.

Guntoor Jail.

18. Not a single casualty appears in the returns of the Guntoor Jail; the average strength 146. The Medical Officer in charge observes, "that there has not been a single case of serious disease;" in a great measure attributable to the healthiness of the climate, but in no small degree to the attention paid to the prisoners by frequent inspections; their immediate admission into hospital in the earliest stage of disease, and to the change to a more nutritious diet when considered necessary; in short by carrying out the rules of the department thoroughly in every respect.

Mercara Jail.

19. Sickness and mortality have been more prevalent amongst the prisoners at Mercara during the last year, than for any similar period since 1847; attributed by the Medical Officer in charge to the depressing influence of nearly six months' confinement to Jail during the monsoon weather (the rains were heavier than usual and longer continued):

The class of individuals in this part of the country are accustomed to live much in the open air day and night, and can ill brook confinement; bowel complaints soon became prevalent, and nine of the fourteen casualties resulted therefrom; 12 of the 14 occurred in individuals under one year in Jail; in many cases so great is the depression of mind that food is loathed, and at least "in 5 of the 14 casualties, death was accelerated by, as stated by the Medical Officer in charge, excessive abstinence from food, although extras were allowed, and every effort used to induce the sufferers to take a sufficiency of nourishment, they would not be comforted."

Southern Division.

20. It will be observed, that the mortality in the Jails in this Division compared with former years, has greatly abated; for the ten preceding years the ratio of deaths on the average strength amongst the 3 classes of prisoners was 9.1; during the year under review, the proportion has been 6.4 or 2.7 less; whilst, amongst the convicted alone, the decrease has been 2. per cent, or has 7.3 to 9.3 on the average strength, and on the aggregate strength amongst the same class of prisoners, the decrease has been still more marked, as 26. to 54. per thousand, a reduction of fully one half. The mortality on the sick treated has also decreased very considerably; during the ten years, the proportion of deaths on the sick treated was 7.8 per cent, during the present year it has been only 4.4, shewing clearly that disease has been of a milder nature.

Trichinopoly Jail.

21. A great improvement in the health of the prisoners has taken place during the past year, which is attributed by Surgeon Davidson to a more nutritious diet having been allowed, four ounces of mutton three times a week in addition to the usual allowance on Sunday; there have been very few lapses amongst them into that state of atrophy and anæmia which formerly were so common in this Jail, and which, when far advanced, were found to be so unmanageable.

22. It is understood that means have not yet been taken to improve the ventilation of this Jail, though the subject has been inquired into and certain alterations sanctioned; raised bed frames for the prisoners to sleep on have also been ordered, but they have not yet been supplied.

Coimbatore Jail.

23. The ventilation in this Jail has been somewhat improved by removing the mats from under the tiles on the roof. The diet also has been improved as at Trichinopoly by giving the authorized quantity of mutton three times a week and a portion of ghee. Assistant Surgeon Mackay reports, that in his opinion, the change has been beneficial; the altered diet, however, has not been long in use, and therefore the effects have not been so marked as in the Jail at Trichinopoly. Amongst the convicted prisoners compared with the results of the ten preceding years, the ratio of mortality to average strength in the year under review has been as 9.2 to 144 per thousand, and on the aggregate strength as 21 to 53 per 1000.

24. Bowel complaints (Jail diarrhoea), anasarca and atrophy, the result of the same, have as heretofore been the most fatal diseases; 18 out of the 21 deaths, or six sevenths of the whole

mortality resulted from these diseases; one of the three fatal cases from other diseases, was a gunshot wound.

25. With reference to the statement recorded in your report of this Jail, dated the 30th April last, extract given marginally for easy reference, I am desired by the Medical Board to observe, that neither in this, nor in any other Jail under their supervision, have they objected to the use of quinine; on the contrary it is, and has hitherto been supplied to all hospitals, Civil and Military, under the same rules that guide the issue of all other medicines. At one period during the late war in Burmah, this article ran rather short in store (owing to the unusual demands of the Army at that time) and Medical Officers were requested to use the amorphous solution of quinine, considered by many, equal in every respect to quinine, and that is the only occasion when the use of the latter was in any way even restricted, far less objected to. Assistant Surgeon Mackay was communicated with as to the statement he made to you on this point, and he observes in his reply that "I am not aware of having stated that the Medical Board made any special objection to the use of quinine, in the Coimbatore Jail; but I alluded to the small quantity supplied, and to the amorphous solution directed to be substituted, as not being, in my opinion, applicable to the cases occurring in the Jail hospital."

Madura Jail.

26. This Jail since last report has undergone much improvement; the ventilation is now considered very complete, and it is observed by Assistant Surgeon Colebrook in charge, "that a material improvement in the health of the prisoners has taken place". Animal food is allowed only twice a week.

27. Owing to the high price of provisions and the long continued drought, fever of a very virulent form broke out in many parts of the Collectorate, and in Madura itself, exerting a most baneful influence upon the public health, and causing great destruction of life. The symptoms of this disease at the onset "bore a strong resemblance to the severe kind of influenza in Europe;" and like it, it seems to have originated from atmospheric causes—very severe chest symptoms with a low typhoid state of the system attended the disease in almost every case. It appeared at Madura in the month of May; cold northerly winds in the morning, and the day being intensely hot; up to this period very little rain had fallen; in June the disease suddenly disappeared after a heavy fall of rain. The prisoners suffered a good deal from this fever; in May 47 admissions were recorded, four of which number died the same month, and six others ultimately died from the effects of this disease, so that but for this epidemic fever, and three casualties from cholera, the mortality in this Jail would have been limited to six, or 2.5 per cent on the average strength.

Combaconum Jail.

28. Bowel complaints (diarrhoea and dysentery) still constitute the principal diseases as to frequency, and the mortality occasioned thereby in this Jail; the number of admissions under this head being no fewer than 192 with 6 deaths, and including atrophy, (almost invariably a result of the Jail diarrhoea, and from which 10 casualties resulted,) sixteen out of nineteen (the total mortality) are accounted for. As in other Jails this bowel complaint is most severe during the first year of imprisonment, as the marginal note will shew. The Medical Officer in charge observes, that the prisoners incarcerated during the year were in good health. Bowel complaints, however, have just been as frequent as formerly. It is understood that no change has been made in this Jail during the year. From the records in this office, it appears that with the exception of a few weakly prisoners, averaging 25 in number during the last year, none of the prisoners in this Jail were ordered animal food; the weakly prisoners above alluded to have been allowed 4 oz. of mutton once a week, for which they paid the regulated price.

Salem Jail.

29. This Collectorate and particularly the town of Salem itself have been remarkably healthy and unusually free from epidemic disease, yet the mortality in the Jail continues high, 23 from an average strength of 195 prisoners, while on the number treated, the mortality has been 9.8;

no fewer than 16 casualties resulted from bowel complaints and atrophy, 8 from each disease. It would appear that in this Jail no allowance or batta is given to the prisoners for mutton, &c. The usual allowance should be granted as in other Jails.

30. It is understood that steps are being taken for the removal of this Jail to a more healthy site.

Northern Division.

31. Throughout this Division, the concurrent testimony of the Medical Officers in charge of Zillahs, is, that the seasons have been regular, and more moderate as regards temperature, and more healthy than usual; epidemic disease may be said scarcely to have existed; not a single case of cholera appears in the returns of the Jails in this part of the Presidency. Bowel complaints and beriberi continue to be the most prevalent and fatal diseases; nearly one half of the whole mortality has been occasioned by the latter disease alone. At Itchapore, 5 out of the 6 casualties amongst the small body of prisoners resulted from beriberi, and in prisoners little more than 12 months in Jail; so also at Chicacole, 4 out of 10 casualties were occasioned by the same disease in prisoners a short time in confinement. The Board have repeatedly brought to notice the highly pernicious effects of confinement upon the hill tribes of the Northern Circars; accustomed as these people are to live in the open air, day and night, they cannot brook confinement; they pine immediately, sicken, and but too often die even within the first year, so that imprisonment in such cases often leads to a result never contemplated by the Magistrate on delivering sentence of imprisonment. Another instance in addition to the above may here be noted; eight men were sent from Kimeddy to the Jail at Masulipatam; they arrived well and in good health on the 9th October; on the 13th two were admitted with beriberi, and on the 20th a third with severe bronchitis; by the end of the year two of the eight had died, and a third was in a very weakly state.

Rajahmundry Jail.

32. In the Jail at Rajahmundry an extra meal of meat once a week was continued till the beginning of November, with marked advantage in diminishing the number of bowel complaints and mortality therefrom. Only one casualty appears under this head.

33. The total want of adequate accommodation for insane patients at Chicacole and Vizagapatam is again brought to notice by the officer in charge of these jails. The Board beg leave to recommend, that in all jails, separate accommodation may be provided for insane patients, from 4 to 6 cells.

Ceded Districts.

34. In this part of the Presidency, the rains fell early, and in sufficient quantity, and thus the two previous years of scarcity were succeeded by comparative plenty. It is observed, however, by the Superintending Surgeon, that the number of prisoners continued as great in Bellary jail, they were even increased; robberies continued, though the motive caused by the two years of scarcity had ceased.

Bellary Jail.

35. The prisoners in this jail have been very healthy during the year, and the mortality amongst them has been remarkably small, only 8 casualties from an average strength of 698, or 1.1 per cent; on the aggregate strength, the mortality has been about half a unit per cent, or 5 per thousand; of the 8 deaths, three resulted from fever. It would appear that scarcely a single case of the obscure form of beriberi, so fatal during the two preceding years, has occurred, and ulcers of a phagedenic character have been very few.

36. By removing several cross and partition walls, the ventilation of the jail has been greatly improved; about 200 of the prisoners, as in the preceding year, continued to occupy the European hospital, thus preventing the jail itself from being at any time overcrowded; the new hospital has been completed, a commodious and well ventilated building.

Cuddapah Jail.

37. Compared with former years, the mortality in this jail has greatly abated: the admissions from bowel complaints during the 12 months under review, have been less by fully one fourth than the number of casualties produced by the same disease in 1849, 1850 and 1851; in the latter year 43 deaths occurred from bowel complaints, while during the last year only 31 admis-

sions are recorded with 3 casualties from the same disease. Fever has been the most prevalent disease, and contrasted with the jail at Bellary, the admissions under this head will be found fully three times as great. Fever has invariably been more prevalent in the Cuddapah jail than in that of Bellary from the time they were occupied, and the same is true with regard to Cholera,

	10 years ending Dec. 1853.			1856		
	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Strength.
Cuddapah Jail.						
Cholera.....	24	14	3,914	81	3	698
Fever.....	146	7		15	2	
Bowel Complaints.....	77	14		1	1	
Dropsy.....	13	6		11	4	
Cholera.....	193	117		257	3	
Fever.....	2043	31		31	2	
Bowel Complaints.....	548	112		7		
Dropsy.....	84	24				

see Medical Topography Ceded Districts, page 39; and the experience of ten years ending December 1853, given marginally, corroborates the statement; it will be observed also, that cholera, bowel complaints and dropsy have been much more frequent at Cuddapah than at Bellary, and greatly more fatal. It is well known, that noxious exhalations (malaria) are very prevalent in and around Cuddapah, especially during the latter half of the year, and the prevalence of the diseases above noted proves the existence of malarious poison; hence in the Board's opinion, the greater frequency of these diseases in the Cuddapah jail; for the labour, clothing, and management of the prisoners generally in both jails are quite alike, the diet differed a little; wheat is given to the prisoners at Bellary once a week. The construction of the Cuddapah jail is somewhat different, that is, one side of the cells is open, being merely provided with rails; a tat is let down at night; which, in the cold season, may not be a sufficient protection: many febrile attacks may thus be excited, and pulmonary affections also; the latter it will be observed are more frequent at Cuddapah than at Bellary. Some modification in the construction of the Cuddapah jail would appear desirable, the side rails should be shut up to a certain extent from the floor, say at least 2½ feet.

Kurnool Jail.

38. Sickness has been also comparatively rife amongst the prisoners at Kurnool, and the mortality has been fully as great as at Cuddapah, chiefly from fever and cholera, three deaths from each, and one from dysentery, seven in all from an aggregate strength of 136, or 5.1 per cent. The construction of this jail is similar to that at Cuddapah; the site is on an open, well aired and well-drained spot of ground within the Fort, which has always been considered a much healthier locality than the town.

Malabar and Canara.

39. In these provinces the S. W. monsoon was rather a heavy one, but the N. E. was nearly a total failure, and the dry crops were much injured in consequence; nevertheless, no scarcity of food can be said to have existed.

With the exception of Calicut and neighbouring districts, the public health would appear to have been good. Small pox prevailed to a very considerable extent in and around Calicut, and the prisoners, chiefly those waiting for trial, suffered severely from the complaint; it was imported into the Jail by this class of prisoners; every precaution was immediately taken to prevent the spread of the disease amongst the other prisoners, by fumigating the cells, separating the affected, and vaccinating all prisoners who had not previously been affected with small pox, and these means were attended with much good; only 21 cases with 6 casualties occurred amongst the convicted, averaging in number nearly 300 at the time. But for the presence of small pox, the Calicut returns would have been more favorable than those of Tellicherry or Mangalore, for, excluding 31 casualties from other diseases, the ratio of mortality would have been only 3.2 in place of 13.3. The proportion of deaths to average strength at Tellicherry and Mangalore has been 8.5 and 7.4, respectively.

Mangalore Jail.

40. At Mangalore the ratio of mortality has been very nearly the average of the ten years ending December 1853. Of the 17 casualties, no fewer than 14 were from bowel complaints, and at Tellicherry 10 out of 17 (the total number of deaths) were from the same disease; the greater number of these casualties occurred in individuals under 12 months in Jail. Bowel complaints constitute nearly one half of all the admissions in this Jail, and it may be observed, that these complaints have invariably been prevalent and very fatal in this Jail. For the ten years ending December 1839, out of 426 casualties, no fewer than 196 were occasioned by these

	Total deaths	under 12 months.
Tellicherry..	17	14
Calicut....	41	36
Mangalore	17	10
Total..	75	60

ailments, nearly one half; during the same period the average ratio of deaths to strength was 20 per cent, of sick to strength 314.

41. On this subject Assistant Surgeon Brett records the following observations—"The admissions from diarrhoea have been 68 in number, out of a total of 171, from all classes of disease, making thus nearly 40 per cent, and the deaths from this disease have been 14 out of a total of 17 or 80 per cent.

"This large number has caused me to examine carefully the cause of the prevalence of this disorder, as also of bowel complaints generally, to which this Jail has been subject for years, and from which unquestionably the greatest mortality ensues, and at the request of the Inspector of Jails, voluminous reports have been made on two occasions with this view. The hospital records for the last 17 years have been searched to ascertain the opinions of the different Medical Officers in charge. Tables were constructed for a period of 10 years to discover, if possible, whether any particular caste or occupation, or district, or time of incarceration, or month of the year, were particularly provocative of the disease, and also whether the dietary system, or the Jail building itself was at fault.

"I regret, however, that no satisfactory conclusion has been arrived at, nor has any cause been established, which would not obtain in other Jails where diarrhoea was not prevalent. The summing up of the opinions of the different Medical Officers alluded to, shewed so much contrariety, that nothing could be gained on this head, and the information obtained by the tabular reports made in October last at the request of the Inspector of Jails, did not point to any local cause.

"As regards the Jail, the site is good, the building airy, roomy and kept very clean; the water abundant and good. The food has been carefully from time to time examined, and as far as I am able to judge is good. Nevertheless, from careful observation, I do think that habits of drinking so common on this coast, from the temptation offered by the cheapness of liquor, and which habits of course cease on admission into the Jail, added to the mental depression which, I am confident, exists greatly in some of the convicts, particularly in the early period of imprisonment, have much to do with the frequency of these disorders."

Tellicherry Jail.

42. The mortality in this Jail has been unusually high, no fewer than 17 deaths from an average strength of 199, or 8.5 per cent; this, however, is explained by the very weak and emaciated condition in which many of the prisoners were when incarcerated, a statement borne out by the fact, that 14 of the 17 casualties occurred within the first year of confinement, indeed not a few took place within a few weeks. This jail has been always considered as one of the healthiest in the Presidency, and which may be owing to its locality, well raised, and tolerably well ventilated. The ventilation has been greatly improved during the year under review.

Honore Jail.

43. The new jail at this station has not yet been occupied, but the prisoners continue very healthy in the old one—a change in the diet of the prisoners was attempted to be made at the beginning of the year, by substituting raggy and cholum for rice; it was not, however, persisted in, as the raggy disagreed and caused diarrhoea and other ailments. The mortality in this jail continues very moderate, only 5 from an average strength of 168, or 2.9 per cent.

44. I am desired to annex a series of tables exhibiting the sickness and mortality amongst convicted prisoners, according to age and length of confinement, for the year under review, and for a period of eight consecutive years, from which it will be seen, that disease is least fatal from 20 to 25, and that the ratio of mortality gradually increases from 3.8 at that age to 14.8 per cent above 60 years of age. The great proportion of deaths which occur within the first year of confinement, nearly one-half, will not fail to be observed; exactly one-half of the mortality during the year under review has thus been occasioned, and very nearly the same ratio appears in the return for 8 years.

Gangs of Prisoners.

45. Although the admissions into hospital amongst the prisoners employed in gangs on road labour have been rather numerous, yet the ailments for the most part have been of a trivial nature except amongst the small party located at Moonchoultry; the average strength of the prisoners there has been 51, and of this number 5 died, or 9.8 per cent; the admissions were 276, or 541

per cent. The casualties resulted from bowel complaints 3, fever 1, and chest complaint 1. At Guindy, not a single casualty took place from an average strength of 111, they have enjoyed excellent health during the year. All the gangs were free from cholera and other epidemic disease.

46. The nature of the work at Paumbum leads to a good deal of exposure, and chills are frequent, hence the frequency of fever, and probably also of boils and ulcers; but all these have been mild. Of the sick at Moonchoultry 276 in number, no fewer than 131 are under the head fever; nine cases of dysentery were treated, three of which ended fatally; the small body of prisoners located here, were under the care of a 2nd Dresser, they have been withdrawn from the place, and the subordinate removed for inattention to duty.

Table shewing the number of Admissions and Deaths in each gang of Prisoners, from 1849 to 1855, contrasted with the results of 1856.

	Strength of Gangs.	Admissions.	Treated.	Died.	Cholera.		Admissions to Strength.	Per centage of		
					Admitted.	Died.		Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.	Deaths to strength excluding cholera.
From 1849 to 1855.	Guindy.....	1,007	1,080	1,108	56	40	28	107.2	5.5	5.05
	Paumbum.....	1,147	3,607	3,662	25	...	...	314.4	2.1	0.6
	Moonchoultry.....	434	1,387	1,425	28	13	6	319.5	6.4	1.2
For 1856.....	Guindy.....	111	101	108	...	...	...	90.9	...	...
	Paumbum.....	128	307	318	3	...	...	239.8	2.3	0.9
	Moonchoultry.....	51	276	280	5	...	...	541.1	9.8	1.7

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
A. LORIMER, M. D.,
Secretary Medical Board.

Fort Saint George,
Medical Board Office,
2nd October 1857.

Return exhibiting the Strength of Prisoners, and Admissions and Deaths from each class of disease according to Age, for the year 1856.

Years of Age.	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 30	30 to 35	35 to 40	40 to 45	45 to 50	50 to 55	55 to 60	Above 60	Total.	Per centage of		
	384	894	1,189	1,101	1,077	730	463	319	198	147	6,502	Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Fevers.....	139	307	434	400	292	3 167	2 125	3 48	2 31	1 31	1,974	23	30.3	1.1
Cholera.....	..	6	13	9	7	2 5	2 3	1 1	1 3	1 1	48	18	0.7	0.2
Dysentery acute and chronic.....	10	38	63	43	54	9 23	3 20	3 11	4 1	5 1	268	40	4.1	0.6
Diarrhoea.....	61	127	251	187	138	11 80	9 67	4 32	4 30	5 30	1,003	56	15.4	0.8
Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	22	44	95	87	47	3 52	1 24	.. 10	.. 13	2 6	400	11	6.1	0.1
Hepatitis acute and chronic.....	..	3	1	1	..	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	7	..	0.1	..
Diseases of the Lungs.....	11	18	24	29	26	2 25	3 10	2 6	.. 1	1 9	159	15	2.4	0.2
Do. Brain.....	3	17	18	19	10	1 11	2 5	2 1	.. 2	3 2	89	13	1.3	0.1
Rheumatic Affections.....	8	37	88	66	69	.. 45	.. 25	1 20	.. 16	.. 7	381	3	5.8	0.04
Veneral Affections &c.....	6	13	22	14	10	.. 4	.. 2	3 3	.. 1	.. 1	75	..	1.1	..
Atrophia.....	3	19	22	20	21	6 9	3 9	1 8	4 14	6 13	138	50	2.1	0.7
Anasarca.....	4	10	18	16	20	7 16	3 20	3 5	.. 1	.. 4	113	31	1.7	0.4
Beriberi.....	1	6	14	13	6	1 13	3 3	1 2	2 5	1 7	70	14	1.07	0.2
All other Diseases.....	164	468	678	642	463	6 241	3 166	4 89	6 42	4 44	2,997	46	46.09	0.7
Total.....	432	1,113	1,741	1,546	1,163	51 692	34 480	25 236	24 159	22 160	7,722	320	118.7	4.9
Per centage of admissions to strength.....	112.5	124.4	146.4	140.4	107.9	94.7	103.6	73.9	80.3	108.8	118.7			
Do. of Deaths to do.	2.8	2.6	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.3	7.5	11.1	14.2	4.9			
Do. of do. to admissions.	2.5	2.1	3.04	3.5	4.3	4.9	5.2	10.1	13.8	13.1	4.1			

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Return exhibiting the Strength of Prisoners, and Admissions and Deaths from each class of disease, according to Length of Confinement in Jail, for the year 1856.

Years of Confinement.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	Above 20	Total.	Per centage of		
	2,402	657	447	306	342	232	502	477	1,013	61	63	6,502	Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Fevers.....	825	9 250	6 150	91	76	1 65	1 103	1 189	2 186	2 18	.. 21	1,974	23	30.3	1.1
Cholera.....	22	5 3	1 7	4 3	2 1	.. 4	1 1	1 1	1 6	4 1	.. 1	48	18	0.7	0.2
Dysentery acute and chronic.....	111	20 23	.. 19	2 8	3 12	4 9	2 13	3 23	4 49	2 5	.. 1	268	40	4.1	0.6
Diarrhoea.....	525	30 163	14 74	3 30	1 32	2 20	2 33	.. 46	1 72	3 5	.. 3	1,003	56	15.4	0.8
Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	118	4 40	.. 29	.. 28	1 24	2 14	.. 33	2 33	.. 79	2 5	.. 2	400	11	6.1	0.1
Hepatitis acute and chronic.....	1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	7	..	0.1	..
Diseases of the Lungs.....	59	4 22	2 10	1 9	2 6	.. 8	1 15	2 9	.. 18	2 3	.. 1	159	15	2.4	0.2
Do. Brain.....	45	9 5	.. 4	2 3	1 14	.. 12	.. 26	.. 27	1 73	.. 7	.. 2	89	13	1.3	0.1
Rheumatic Affections.....	126	1 62	1 23	.. 9	.. 14	.. 12	.. 26	.. 27	1 73	.. 7	.. 2	381	8	5.8	0.04
Veneral Affections, &c.....	53	.. 4	.. 1	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 4	.. 7	.. 1	75	..	1.1	..
Atrophia.....	49	18 22	9 11	.. 10	4 4	2 6	3 6	2 9	2 18	7 1	1 2	138	50	2.1	0.7
Anasarca.....	60	17 12	2 7	4 1	1 2	.. 3	1 11	2 4	3 12	1 1	.. 1	113	31	1.7	0.4
Beriberi.....	22	5 12	4 5	1 1	.. 1	.. 1	.. 9	.. 5	3 12	.. 12	.. 4	70	14	1.07	0.2
All other Diseases.....	1,447	38 334	1 195	1 97	2 105	.. 82	.. 159	.. 198	.. 352	4 11	.. 17	2,997	46	46.09	0.7
Total.....	3,458	160 953	40 535	18 289	16 282	13 222	10 418	14 552	17 907	28 51	2 55	7,722	320	118.7	4.9
Per centage of admissions to strength.....	143.9	145.05	119.6	94.4	82.4	95.6	83.2	115.7	89.5	83.6	87.3				
Do. of Deaths to do.....	6.6	6.08	4.02	5.2	3.8	4.3	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.1				
Do. of do. to admissions.....	4.6	4.1	3.3	5.5	4.6	4.5	3.3	3.07	3.08	3.9	3.6				

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Return exhibiting the Strength of Prisoners, and Admissions and Deaths from each class of disease according to Age from 1849 to 1856.

Years of Age.	15 to 20		20 to 25		25 to 30		30 to 35		35 to 40		40 to 45		45 to 50		50 to 55		55 to 60		Above 60		Total.	Per centage of		
Strength....	2,547		6,398½		9,250		8,592½		8,174½		5,404½		4,054½		2,419		1,706½		1,232½			49,829½	Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.
Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Fevers.....	799	6	1,811	21	2,490	26	2,422	31	2,157	27	1,353	24	894	17	504	9	304	10	238	16	12,972	187	26.03	0.3
Cholera.....	46	19	151	79	267	121	222	103	231	123	113	57	64	40	50	29	27	16	20	15	1,191	602	2.3	1.2
Dysentery acute and chronic.....	75	6	231	12	407	30	390	41	385	44	223	34	195	35	93	16	71	19	67	23	2,137	260	4.2	0.5
Diarrhœa.....	364	10	779	31	1,116	66	992	83	850	99	514	71	411	56	278	49	234	38	249	40	5,787	543	11.6	1.08
Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. A.	99	2	283	4	526	6	544	10	535	15	308	7	182	5	86	1	65	4	41	3	2,669	57	5.3	0.1
Hepatitis acute and chronic.....	..	..	5	1	4	..	4	..	3	..	5	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	0.05	0.008
Diseases of the Lungs.....	37	2	102	8	155	16	160	16	188	30	122	21	77	15	44	11	23	4	33	8	941	131	1.8	0.2
Do. Brain.....	23	3	69	5	108	17	113	11	100	13	71	14	50	19	20	2	22	6	17	6	593	96	1.1	0.1
Rheumatic Affections.....	86	..	203	1	444	7	452	6	498	11	358	3	239	9	173	6	104	..	64	1	2,621	44	5.2	0.08
Veneral Affections, &c.....	69	..	158	..	182	..	118	2	71	..	43	..	26	..	9	..	5	..	1	..	682	2	1.3	0.004
Atrophia.....	29	8	86	30	141	43	154	40	189	62	128	42	112	32	48	22	65	30	100	34	1,052	343	2.1	0.6
Anasarca.....	16	..	47	8	105	24	108	33	135	40	94	41	89	24	45	15	29	9	25	13	693	207	1.3	0.4
Beriberi.....	9	..	30	9	73	9	60	16	48	9	43	10	29	13	13	5	14	4	18	4	337	79	0.6	0.1
All other Diseases.....	1,334	49	2,856	39	4,213	72	3,969	55	3,430	45	1,936	41	1,263	26	751	24	434	20	275	28	20,461	399	41.06	0.8
Total.....	2,986	105	6,811	248	10,231	437	9,708	447	8,820	518	5,311	366	3,636	293	2,117	189	1,397	160	1,148	191	52,165	2,954	104.6	5.9
Percentage of admissions to strength....	117.2		106.4		110.6		112.9		107.9		98.2		89.6		87.5		81.8		89.5		104.6			
Do. of Deaths to do.....	4.1		3.8		4.7		5.2		6.3		6.7		7.2		7.8		9.3		14.8		5.9			
Do. of do. to admissions.	3.5		3.6		4.2		4.6		5.8		6.8		8.05		8.9		11.4		16.6		5.6			

Return exhibiting the Strength of Prisoners, and Admissions and Deaths from each class of disease according to Length of Confinement in Jail from 1849 to 1856.

Years of Confinement.	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	Above 20	Total.	Per centage of		
Strength.....	17,371½	5,000	2,855½	2,316½	2,380½	1,813	4,048½	3,618½	9,176½	820½	428½	49,829½	Admissions to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.	Deaths to Admissions.
Diseases.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.
Fevers.....	4,651	661	515	26	824	11	677	7	689	8	468	5	896	15	1,001
Cholera.....	500	268	132	63	87	44	66	35	51	20	32	19	79	37	78
Dysentery acute and chronic.....	780	118	237	14	132	10	120	15	124	18	61	12	144	14	169
Diarrhea.....	2,824	236	574	68	347	39	234	26	225	27	176	11	302	19	356
Other Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.....	670	16	276	2	153	1	179	4	178	4	100	..	279	10	247
Hepatitis acute and chronic.....	7	..	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	5
Diseases of the Lungs.....	288	36	82	17	49	7	38	4	54	5	46	3	77	11	88
Do. Brain.....	285	46	48	7	30	5	24	2	24	2	16	3	31	9	29
Rheumatic Affections.....	691	14	308	6	145	1	131	1	146	1	104	..	248	1	267
Veneral Affections, &c.....	410	1	73	..	41	..	16	..	21	..	16	..	24	..	26
Atrophia.....	307	93	113	42	53	14	55	18	42	17	40	13	89	29	84
Anasarca.....	294	89	85	26	33	11	27	8	29	6	20	4	43	14	47
Beriberi.....	75	23	52	13	36	9	15	6	13	4	7	4	32	3	34
All other diseases.....	8,071	214	2,525	56	1,370	16	1,068	16	995	7	822	11	1,286	11	1,565
Total.....	19,853	1,220	6,018	341	3,302	169	2,652	143	2,592	119	1,909	85	3,534	173	4,086
Percentage of admissions to strength....	114.2	120.3	115.6	114.5	108.9	105.2	87.3	112.9	79.2	73.1	80.3	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6
Do. of Deaths to do.....	7.02	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.7	4.6	4.8	6.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Do. of do. to admissions.	6.1	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.8	6.6	8.1	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6

1856.—Abstract Return of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails.

Average Numerical Strength.		Diseases.																			Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
		Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.		Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Diseases of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections and diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.				
			Small Pox.	Other Diseases of Eruptive Fevers.																		
6,815.	Remained 31st December 1855.	56	5	11	2	..	48	12	..	9	8	6	38	18	4	2	8	19	246			
	Admitted since.....	2,019	90	150	166	15	1,705	89	57	185	309	103	1,296	456	409	106	181	512	7,938			
	Discharged.....	2,016	62	153	146	14	1,603	81	35	136	388	103	1,302	453	400	105	184	442	7,623			
	Died.....	24	32	..	15	..	111	13	20	47	3	..	1	2	..	1	..	63	332			
	Remaining 31st December 1856.	35	1	8	7	1	39	7	2	11	16	8	31	19	13	2	5	26	229			

General Results for 1856, of Sick of the Prisoners in the Jails.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of Prisoners.....	116.4
Do. of Deaths to the number of Prisoners.....	4.8
Do. of Deaths to the number of Prisoners, excluding Deaths from Epidemic Cholera.....	4.5
Do. of Deaths to the Total Sick Treated.....	4.05
Do. of Deaths to the Total Sick Treated, excluding Epidemic Cholera.....	3.8
Average daily number of Sick for the year to Numerical Strength.....	4.1

Abstract Return of Sick of the Gangs of Convicts employed on the Roads at a distance from Jails.

301	Average Numerical Strength.	Diseases.																		Total.	Average daily number of Sick for the year.
		Fever.	Eruptive Fevers.		Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.	Disease of the Brain.	Epidemic Cholera.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic affections.	Venereal affections and diseases of the Genital Organs.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Punished.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other diseases.			
			Small Pox.	Other Diseases of Eruptive Fevers.																	
	Remained 31st December 1855.	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	2	23	
	Admitted since.....	202	..	15	18	8	84	4	..	4	45	6	123	70	8	7	10	27	686		
	Discharged.....	201	..	15	17	9	82	3	..	3	46	6	124	71	7	7	11	27	683	23	
	Died.....	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8		
	Remaining 31st December 1856.	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	1	17		

General Results for 1856, of Sick of the Gangs of Convicts employed on the Roads at a distance from Jails.

	Per cent.
Proportion of admissions to the number of Prisoners.....	227.9
Do. of Deaths to the number of Prisoners.....	2.6
Do. of Deaths to the number of Prisoners, excluding Deaths from Epidemic Cholera.....	2.6
Do. of Deaths to the Total Sick Treated.....	1.1
Do. of Deaths to the Total Sick Treated excluding Epidemic Cholera.....	1.1
Average daily number of Sick for the year to Numerical Strength.....	7.6

Fort Saint George,
Medical Board Office,
2nd October 1857.

By Order.

A. LORIMER, M. D.,

Secretary Medical Board.

Judicial Sept 54

No 112
 E. H. May 1858

Recd. of 10th May 1858

Read the following letter } here above
from the Inspector of Prisons } 2/10 & 2/17 = 150/57.

Two hundred copies each of the foregoing Reports, dated respectively 10th & 17th Novr last have now been printed at the Gazette Office. They will be distributed in

He in accordance with the List prepared
- Mo - for the Report of last year.

The first is the Prisons' Report
for the ^{year} 1856/7
proper, and in the second see note

revises the Report of the Medical Board on the sanitary condition of the

of the Falls for ^{Calendar} the year 1856. In
future, Mr. Rohde will submit

the Medical Report as an annex
-ure to his own; incorporating

with his remarks on the state of
the Prisons generally and observation

he may have to offer on the reports of the medical authorities at the time.

1857-8 - The report of the committee on the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was adopted by the Convention of 1857, is now before the Senate. The report is a long and elaborate one, and contains many valuable suggestions. The Senate has already passed several of the amendments proposed, and the report is now being considered by the House of Representatives. The report is a very important one, and it is hoped that it will lead to some useful changes in the Constitution.

The Secretary states that he first, on Prisons' Report. to Prisons, for 4 months, in the evening between the close of this present report 31 Dec 1856 - & 1 May 1857 - on which the official year 1857/0 commences.

In Paras 1 & 14, Mr Rohde briefly enumerates the various tours of inspection he has made, & the different reforms which have engaged his attention during the official year. It appears that, besides revisiting a number of Jails, he has now completed his inspection of all the Prisons, but at Burnout excepted. Revised Jail Rules have been compiled, comprising regulations for the conduct of the officer in charge & his Jailers; & also proper to be observed on the admission of Prisoners & for their diet & clothing while in custody; the labor of convicts on Public Works outside the Prison, & the introduction of Manufactures, wherever practicable, within the walls.

3. Para 16. Mr Rohde should not expect that any large outlay will be sanctioned at present towards building new prisons. The Govt will press on the Govt of India the expedi-

have one fifth of his cost of main-tenance. From the same Report he got further learn that great success has attended the construction of Jail Gardens not only in Bengal, but in Agra & the Punjab. This establishment has resulted in a great saving in the supply of vegetables & condiments, & in an increased healthiness from the disappearance of scurvy among the Prisoners. The subject is now before Mr Rohde's consideration.

5. Paras 19 & 20 will be referred to the Sadistan Court. Para 21 to the D.V.W.

6. The Postscript of the Report will be brought to the notice of the Sadistan Court. They will be informed that the allowance made for the support of destitute children of convicts is extremely small, & that it is withdrawn is to be deprecated. Wherever relatives can be found, the children should be made over to them. In other cases the Inspector should have been appointed under the Act (No XX of 50). In Madras, he got learn that respectable natives, who have lost their own children, are very glad to adopt one or more of those under the tutelage of the Commisr of Police.

7. The present Report should have had an Index attached.

8. Medical Report. The past year

55
ency of allowing the consti-
tution, as early as possible, of one
of the five great Central Prisons
proposed by the Inspector.

4. Para 17. Education of Convicts.

In reviewing his first Report, Govt
repeated the measures suggested by
Mr. Noble on his head, and directed

him to enquire what course
had been adopted at other Presi-
dencies. It does not appear that
education, in the sense of reading
& writing, has been anywhere in-
stituted except in the N. W. Pro-
vinces at the central Prison of
Agra more especially - where,
prior to the outbreak, 4000
convicts were confined. A great

^ however

deal has been done, in Bengal par-
ticularly, in the way of training
prisoners to habits of industry &
order by instruction in the ordinary
mechanical arts. In the Hooghly
Jail, it is observed that the return
made by the sale of the Prison man-
ufacture (in his case Gunny Bags)
gave an average of Rs 53-3 for each

56
remarkably healthy - with one or
two exceptions, the jails were free
from epidemics, a result to be
partially ascribed to the precau-
tions which have been generally adopted.

In enforcing a greater attention
to cleanliness, in allowing a more
generous diet, and in improving
the ventilation. The jails at Salem,
Coimbatore, Combaconam, Me-
dura and Calicut continue to
exhibit the least satisfactory re-
turns. A new jail at Salem has
been ordered, and the Inspector
will urge the erection of new
prisons at Coimbatore, Comba-
conam & Madura, as early as
circumstances will permit.

23. Tellicherry, usually so healthy,
this year stands very high on the
list the other way. The Inspector
considers that the reason of this is
yet to be ascertained, & he wishes
the jail early in the present year.

7. The Govt do not understand how
such comparisons as those reported
in Paras 5. & 13 are allowed. Now
once the Govt have passed an order
regarding any Prison matter, it

look to the Inspectors when to
bring it out on to see that no neglect
occurs in these departments
in respect of it. Such neglect sh:
be brought to notice at once, instead
of forming the subject of a para:
in the Annual Report.

10. The remarks on the "Penitentiary"
in the Medical Bd's report will
be communicated to the Commr:
of Police. Col Boulderson will take
care that each Prisoner is in future
provided with a mat & a cumby.

In future the Medical Bd will
report separately on his Jail. &
will not include 'Mercara' in
his ^{annual} ~~yearly~~ Report to the Medical Inspec:
-tion of Prisons.

11. Para 22. The Inspection may det.
-mit a design for the proposed
lunatic asylum, as suggested.

JP

S.S.

27-4/58

To the Inspectors of Prisons

Sur. General
Public Works Dept
Sur. General Med. Dept
Commissioner of Police

Disposal of the

See Mr. & Mrs. 11 May

Industrial 1958 de Kunst

1862

Edward Morris

21/10: Mary Ross—

S 1164-
 -1213.
 -1591-1592

159
 Along or down
 the River to the fort
 for the General's quarters.
 1850/54 - and the

placed on the sanitary condition
 of the birds in the Exeter
 market. 1885 submitted by the
 Inspector of Fisheries.

39041

C. No. 15-20

10-2-57

24-25.

14-7-57

28 Apr
6 May