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Dated 19-9-	1864.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
19th September 1864.*

No. 419. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department:—

Passing orders on the letter from the President of the Sanitary Commission submitting the report of the Commissioners on the Jails and Lock-ups in the town of Madras. } (Here enter 13th September 1864, No. 1,357.)

No. 420. ORDER THEREON, 19th September 1864, No. 2,728.

1. Communicated, for information and guidance, to the Superintending Engineer 4th Division, whose attention will be drawn to the paragraphs of Mr. Ellis' report noted in the margin, with instructions to prepare and submit, as early as practicable, estimates for the works required, in communication with the Sanitary Commission and the Commissioner of Police.

2. The attention of the Superintending Engineer will also be given to paragraphs 14 to 17 of the foregoing Proceedings of Government, and he will submit estimates for improving the Drainage and Privies (paragraphs 56 and 57) of the present Civil Debtor's Jail, and for carrying out the recommendations of the Commission (paragraphs 64 to 66) in connection with the several Lock-ups.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. H. M. SHAW STEWART, Major, R. E.,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Superintending Engineer, 4th Division.

*President of the Sanitary Commission
Commissioner of Police*

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

Place

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
13th September 1864.

No. 82. Read the following letter from the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, c. B., President, Sanitary Commission; to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th August 1864, No. 269.

With this letter I have the honor to submit the reports of visits paid by this Commission to the Jails in the town of Madras.

2. These reports give in detail a description of these prisons with suggestions for their improvement in respect of their sanitary condition.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to bring prominently to the notice of the Government the necessity of providing at Madras increased accommodation for Native prisoners.

4. The prisoners for whom provision has to be made may be conveniently classed into; 1st, prisoners under trial; and 2nd, convicted prisoners. These latter may be again divided into convicted prisoners sentenced to be imprisoned in the Jail of Madras, and convicted prisoners sentenced to transportation beyond the seas or waiting transmission to some Central Jail within the Presidency. Provision has also to be made for debtors.

5. The average number of prisoners of these several classes, for whom accommodation should be constantly available, is as follows:—

Prisoners under trial.

Europeans.....	}	10
East Indians.....		
Natives.....		40

Convicted prisoners sentenced to Imprisonment at the Presidency.

Europeans.....	25 to 30
East Indians.....	5 to 10
Natives.....	200 to 300

Convicted prisoners waiting for transmission to central prisons or to England, or transportation.

Europeans.....	}	3 to 6
East Indians.....		
Natives.....		100 to 150

Prisoners confined for debt.

Europeans.....	}	5 to 8
East Indians.....		
Natives.....		30 to 40

The foregoing average is liable to be, and in all probability will be, considerably increased hereafter.

6. The Penitentiary is the only permanent place of confinement for criminal prisoners in Madras. It is true, that as a temporary arrangement, owing to the over crowding of the Salem Jail, there are at present 93 prisoners in the Grand Jail, who have been transferred from Salem; but it is understood that this is regarded by Government as an exceptional state of things, and that it is not their intention to retain the Grand Jail as a place of confinement for criminal prisoners.

Place

7. The means afforded at the Grand Jail for the accommodation of debtors are noticed in the Report of the Inspection of that Jail, and need not be repeated here.

8. The present rule regarding accommodation for Native prisoners at the Penitentiary only affords to each Native prisoner confined in that prison from 497 to 505 cubic feet and from $33\frac{1}{4}$ to $37\frac{1}{4}$ square feet of superficial area.

But the details contained in the Inspection Report (and in column 9 appendix A) will show that this rule is constantly broken through and that at times, this Jail has been dangerously over-crowded.

9. Supposing, however, the above regulation to be strictly observed, there is only permanent accommodation for 384 convicted prisoners in the Penitentiary, and then only if every Ward is full. The daily average strength of all convicted prisoners for 1863-64 was 372.35, so that only the strictly necessary accommodation required according to the annual average is provided and any sudden increase in the number of criminals, from peculiar circumstances such as often occur, (vide appendices B. C. D.,) would render impossible the observance of the rule of giving the limited cubic space and superficial area, before detailed.

10. Moreover it is necessary to provide in the Penitentiary, as will be observed from appendix A, separate accommodation for prisoners awaiting transportation, now confined in the European Workshop. Condemned cells will also be required if the Grand Jail, as is recommended, ceases to be used as a criminal Jail and as the place of execution of prisoners sentenced to death.

11. This Commission are unanimous in the opinion that the accommodation afforded to the number of prisoners now detained in the Penitentiary is insufficient.

12. It is true that, under favorable circumstances, prisoners have under this standard, of 500 cubic feet and 37 square feet superficial area, remained healthy for a considerable time, but on the occurrence of epidemic disease, and to this the Jail is always liable, the evil of a reduced standard of accommodation becomes painfully evident in the virulence and duration of the disease.

13. If an entirely new Jail were in contemplation it would be desirable to afford to the prisoners, the full amount of accommodation which the experience of many parts of India has shown to be required to ensure the health of prisoners, namely, that each prisoner should have 1000 cubic feet of air to breathe, and that the wards should be so constructed as to cause that air to circulate freely. It would also be advisable so to construct any new Jail as to admit of all the Prisoners working within the Jail enclosure.

14. But as I am now making suggestions for the improvement of a Jail already existing, and which is a well ventilated building, I content myself with earnestly recommending to the Government that the standard of space allotted to each prisoner be raised to 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet of superficial area. My

colleagues in the Sanitary Commission entirely concur with me in thinking that this amount of space is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the health of the prisoners, under ordinary circumstances, and to place them in a favorable condition to resist the progress of epidemic disease on its occurrence within the walls of the Jail.

15. In recommending that a sufficiently capacious Jail should be provided for the Presidency, I beg to re-call to the recollection of the Government the disastrous loss of life which was the consequence of over-crowding in the Jails at Salem, Chingleput, and Cuddalore, and solicit the early consideration of the proposal I have the honor to make regarding the Penitentiary.

16. I would propose to provide in the Penitentiary for 60 Europeans and East Indians, and for 400 Natives prisoners. This is considerably above the average number of prisoners usually confined in the Penitentiary, but this increased accommodation will provide for emergencies which may occur, such as any sudden influx of prisoners from the up-country Jails, and for the temporary closing of wards in consequence of an epidemic breaking out in any particular part of the Jail, or for the purpose of cleansing and repairing.

17. The Penitentiary admits of the required enlargement of the wards at present existing, and for such additional buildings as are necessary to make the Jail suitable for the requirements of the Presidency town.

18. The accompanying plans marked H and H H exhibit the present condition of the Penitentiary and the proposed alterations, which are also fully detailed in appendix G.

NOTE.—Since concluding this report, the remarks made in paragraph 35 of the Penitentiary report, regarding the introduction of Cholera into the Jail by prisoners transferred from up-country Jails has received confirmation.

Cholera has broken out in the Penitentiary, the first prisoner attacked being a man transferred from the Cuddapah Jail.

He was confined in the workshop, temporarily used as a place of confinement for prisoners sentenced to transportation. I have described (paragraph 32) the unsuitable nature of this building for the confinement of prisoners especially during rainy weather, such as we have recently had in Madras. I do not, therefore, think it necessary to add anything to the remarks already recorded on the subject of separation of newly arrived prisoners, on the gradual change of diet and on the unsuitableness of the workshop as a place of confinement.

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

—August 13th, 1864.

Place

REPORTS ON THE JAILS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS.

THE PENITENTIARY.

1. The Commission visited this institution on 9th May, and were attended through the building by Colonel Impett, Sheriff of Madras, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Surgeon Aitken, M. D., the Medical Officer in charge.

2. *Description of the Jail.*—The buildings constituting the Madras Penitentiary which is under ordinary circumstances the sole Criminal Jail at the Presidency, consist of a series of pavilions with intervening court yards walled in, and of certain detached buildings which will be noticed in detail hereafter. From the line in which the buildings run S. S. W. and N. N. E. they are all well exposed to the influence of prevailing Winds S. E. and N. E. The whole of the buildings are in good repair and some of them are of recent construction.

3. As may be seen from the accompanying Appendix A, the buildings used for the confinement of prisoners are, with one exception, two storied buildings; of these, two are opposite blocks containing each eleven cells up-stairs and eleven down-stairs, and are occupied by European prisoners.

4. **BLOCK I. PLAN II.** One single storied building at the northern extremity is occupied by Women and Juvenile prisoners; to each class five wards are allotted measuring 15' x 18' x 14' 11".

5. *Women's Wards.*—Eight female prisoners are, as a rule, confined in each ward. This arrangement allows only 503 cubic feet of air to each. Owing to the small number of prisoners of this class, at the time of our inspection, only four of the wards were occupied, the fifth being used as a store-room. This use of the wards for stores is objectionable as limiting the Jail accommodation. If the number of Female prisoners is less than 40 they should be distributed equally through these wards so as to allow to each the advantage of increased cubical space. Had this been done at the time of our visits, an increase of 125 cubic feet would have been afforded to each prisoner.

6. **BLOCK II. PLAN II. Misdemeanants and 1st offence Prisoners.**—The building occupied by these prisoners is on the ground floor and is of similar dimensions to the block containing women's wards. It consists in all of 10 wards made to contain 80 prisoners with 503 cubic feet per man, and 33½ superficial space.

7. **BLOCK III. PLAN II.** The same observations apply to the *High Court Wards* in which previously convicted prisoners are accommodated in 10 cells in the lower floor of the 3rd Block.

8. **BLOCKS IV AND V. PLANS II. and II. II. European Wards.**—The next two blocks of buildings face one another and have one common court-yard between them. They each contain on the ground floor 11 cells measuring 10 x 7 x 15 feet thus giving 70 superficial feet and 1050 cubic feet to each prisoner. Each cell is guarded by a door composed of iron bars allowing free ventilation, and also by an upper barred opening in the back wall of each cell. These cells are not insufficient as to space but from being more or less sheltered from the breeze by the opposite buildings and by surrounding wards, are unpleasantly warm, especially at night. They are, however, seldom fully occupied and as opportunity offers, the inmates are, in order of the length of sentence, transferred to the cooler and better ventilated upper wards of the same building.

9. **BLOCK VI. Prisoners waiting for trial.**—The last building of this row of parallel blocks is that used for the detention of "committed" cases awaiting trial. These prisoners are under the care of the Sheriff. There are in this block five wards on the ground floor 18' x 20' x 10' 9" thus affording 549 cubic feet and 36.61 square feet, superficial area, to each of 10 prisoners. In the upper floor the height of the wards is 15 feet, and each of 7 prisoners has 51 square feet, superficial area, and 552 cubic space. Male prisoners are confined in the upper, and Female prisoners in the lower story. These Wards are never full and except just before the Sessions are almost empty. At the specified measurements 85 persons could be provided for.

10. *Prisoners Sentenced to transportation by the High Court and Sessions Courts.*—In addition to the three sets of up-stairs cells above described, two for Europeans and one for prisoners awaiting trial, there is an up-stair floor to Block No. 3, Plan II. II. over the cells occupied by convicted prisoners. These wards are used for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to transportation by the High Court or by Sessions Courts. The measurements are nearly identical with those of the

lower floor and allow 34 superficial area and 502 cubic space to each occupant if eight persons are confined in each ward.

11. *Long sentence Prisoners.*—Over the 2nd block containing "misdemeanants" and 1st conviction cases (block No. 2) four large cells with an open arch dividing them into two rooms each, are occupied by convicts sentenced to long imprisonment. In these wards, according to the standard adopted by the Jail authorities, three prisoners would be confined in each front room, and six to eight prisoners in the back rooms. Europeans and East Indians only are here lodged.

12. One end room and one centre room of this range are now occupied by warders, and the other two double rooms have one or two prisoners in each, to whom more than sufficient area and cubic space are afforded.

13. The work-shop is also occasionally occupied, and was, at the time of our visit, allotted to Native prisoners as a sleeping ward.

14. Under ordinary circumstances the capacity of the criminal part of the Jail is thus estimated by the Prison authorities.

Block.	Occupants.	Cells.		Containing at 500 cubic feet per occupant.	For each Prisoner.	
		No.	Prisoners.		Cubical space.	Superficial area.
No. 1, Lower floor....	Females and Juvenile.....	10	8	80	503	33½
No. 2, do. do.....	Misdemeanants and 1st offenders...	10	8	80	do.	do.
" Upper do.....	Life and long sentences.....	4	10*	40	Vide Appendix A.	
No. 3, Lower do.....	High Court.....	10	8	80	497	33½
" Upper do.....	Transportation and Mofussil.....	10	8	80	502	34
No. 4, Lower do.....	Europeans.....	11	1	11	1050	70
" Upper do.....	Do.	11	1	11	875	71.6
No. 5, Lower do.....	Do.	11	1	11	1050	70
" Upper do.....	Do.	11	1	11	875	71.6
Total...				404		
Deduct 2 double rooms occupied by warders...				20		
				384		

* 40 Prisoners in 4 wards.

15. It will be observed from the foregoing and from Appendix A that, if 500 cubic feet be taken as the standard of requisite cubical space for each Native prisoner, 384 prisoners can be accommodated, while the number of prisoners, according to Appendices B, C, D, seldom exceeds 300. But it is to be remarked that in cells of the ground floor of blocks 1, 2 and 3,—10 prisoners instead of eight, are usually confined*, thus reducing the accommodation for each to 402, cubic space, and 27, superficial area.

* Vide Appendix A, Column 9.

16. The Jail standard of accommodation, namely 500 cubic feet per Native prisoner, is in our opinion, insufficient, and a proposal to increase the accommodation of the Penitentiary both Native and European is herewith submitted in Appendix G.

17. There is also a proposal before Government to discontinue the use of the Grand Jail as a criminal prison. In that case it will be deserving of consideration whether it will not be wise to provide for future emergencies; such as have led to the present occupation of the grand Jail by criminals, and also to a probable gradual increase of the average number of convicts who will require to be accommodated in the Grand Jail. The average number is 372, but there have been as many as 590 prisoners actually confined in the Penitentiary, thereby causing this prison to be over-crowded to a dangerous extent.

18. We have therefore recommended that the Jail be enlarged and altered to accommodate not less than 450 prisoners, in wards affording a minimum of 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet, superficial area, to each prisoner. The nature of these alterations is shown in plans marked II, and II, II, and in the appendix G which accompanies the report.

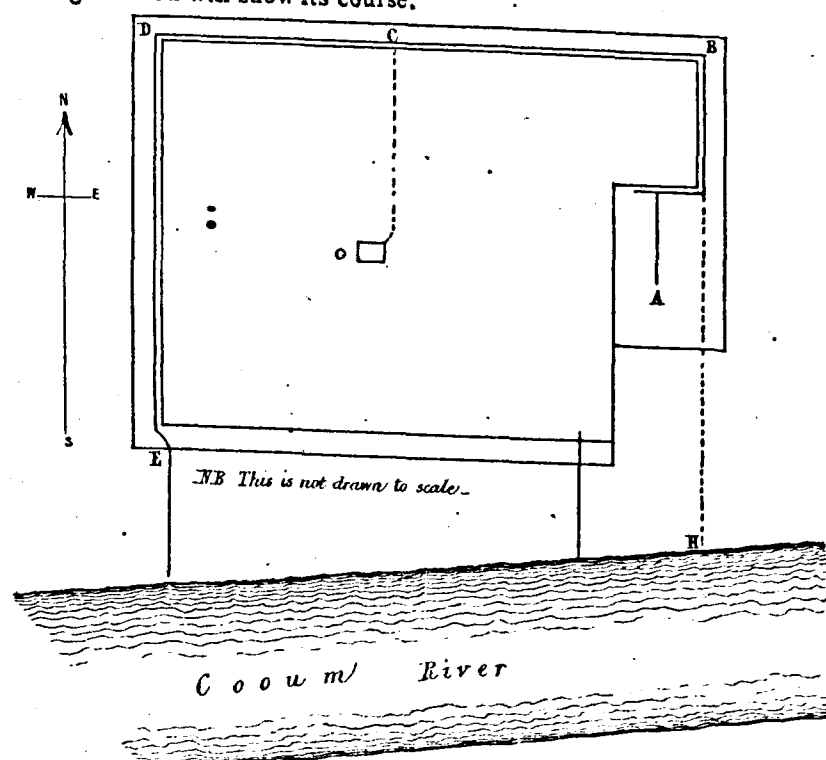
Place

19. After carefully studying the Medical statistics of the Penitentiary, we see no reason to suppose that, as was at one time thought, there is any thing connected with its site which is objectionable on sanitary grounds. The area of the Jail premises may be increased sufficiently to meet the proposed increase of work-room accommodation by enclosing the ground (Government property) facing the Chintadrapettah road.

20. The management of one large Jail is more economical than that of two small Jails and, on these grounds, we would recommend the enlargement of the Penitentiary in preference to the construction of a new Jail.

21. *Drainage.*—The drainage throughout the Jail is defective and requires immediate attention. The main drain commences at the entrance gate, near the south-east angle of the building, and is carried, between the outer and inner walls, along the eastern, northern and western faces. At the South-west angle its contents are carried into the Cooum river.

The annexed rough sketch will show its course.



Starting from A, it is carried round by B, C, D, and E, at which last point it joins the river.

With the exception of the cook-rooms and lavatories situated at F, and which are drained directly into the river, this main drain carries off the whole drainage of the Penitentiary. Its fall is very slight, especially along the northern and eastern faces. Indeed, along the eastern face, from A. to B., it is questionable whether there is any fall whatever. Its shape, too, is objectionable, being deep and very narrow. The result of these two defects is that the water runs off very slowly, and leaves behind it most of the solid refuse and filth which it should carry off.

To remedy this, a reservoir should be constructed at a sufficient height from the ground, near the well in the centre of the enclosure, from which the reservoir would be filled with water by a pump.

The water in the reservoir would be carried in a pipe to the point marked C for the purpose of flushing the main drains, which must be newly laid down, with a fall in each direction, eastward and westward of C.

It is also proposed to change the shape of the drain, making its section shallower and wider, with a curved bed. These arrangements will allow of a much greater slope being given to the bed of the drains, and this increased fall, aided by the water brought in the pipe from the reservoir, will prevent the deposit of any sediment.

The drain will have two outfalls into the river, at E and H respectively.

The reservoir should be raised about 8 or 10 feet above the ground.

22. *Privies.*—The privies throughout the Jail are deodorized with coal tar, and the large privy for Native prisoners consists of a large paved plat-form surrounded by a narrow deep channel painted with coal tar once or twice a week. At the time of our inspection, the privy had been cleaned for the day and was remarkably free from offensive odour. The excreta are daily carried away by scavengers, and the channel flushed out with water which flows into a small cistern used by the prisoners. If the dry earth sewage is introduced into the Penitentiary it will be necessary that the channel surrounding the plat-form should be reduced in depth, and lined with asphalt. A portion of the platform itself should also be covered with asphalt.

23. Although this privy was at the time of the first inspection free from smell, this is not always the case; at times the odour from it is decidedly offensive and under any circumstances, the coal tar may be described as a temporary expedient to disguise offensive odours rather than as a complete chemical deodorizer. Moreover the excreta themselves are in no degree deodorized and remain a source of offence while being carried from the Jail and when left at the sewage depôt.

24. The other privies used by the prisoners, European and East Indian, of both sexes, are in small covered buildings in indifferent repair, deficient in ventilation, and in close proximity to the Jail cook-rooms. Coal tar has been used in these also, but with less deodorizing success than in the large open plat-form privy.

25. The arrangements of the Jail preclude the construction of large privies, one for each sex, but we recommend that the present privies be enlarged, well ventilated, terrace-roofed, and adapted for the dry earth sewage system of conservancy.

26. It will also be desirable to provide for the European cells proper urinals for night use. These should be of glazed earthen ware, tarred within and without, and with closely fitting lids.

27. Large urinals should also be provided for the wards throughout the Jail, and if these are partly filled with dry sifted earth, no objectionable smells would be perceptible in the wards. The present use of open chatties as urinals is objectionable and is much complained of by the prisoners.

28. *Cook-rooms.*—The cook-rooms, generally, are too small and deficient in space and ventilation, but they are capable of improvement at no great expense.

29. *Health and appearance of prisoners.*—The appearance of all the convicts was remarkably healthy.

30. *Mortality.*—An examination of the annual Returns of the last three years (vide appendices B. C. D. and E.) shows the mortality as compared to average daily strength as follows:—

Average daily strength,	Mortality.	Per cent.
1861-62..... 363	19	5½
1862-63..... 362	35	9½
1863-64..... 372	13	3½
Average..... 365½	22½	6½

The high mortality in 1862-63 was chiefly due to cholera introduced into the Jail by batches of prisoners received from other Jails.

Excluding this element of disease in the three years, we obtain the following results:—

Daily strength.	Mortality.	Per cent.
1861-62..... 363	12	3.3
1862-63..... 362	15	4.4
1863-64..... 372	13	3.5
365½	13½	3.73

We regard this rate of mortality as not unsatisfactory.

31. *Occupation of Prisoners.*—The European and East Indian convicts are principally employed in picking oakum and rope-making but this in a rather desultory manner. Some better means should be devised for employing these prisoners.

32. *Workshop.*—The workshop intended for these convicts was, at the time of our inspection, and had been for some time previously, used as a transportation ward for native prisoners. It

is unsuitable for this purpose at certain times of the year, as it is on a level below the general surface of the Jail and exposed to rain during the monsoon. If the Government sanction an enlargement of the Penitentiary, this workshop will no longer be required to be used for the confinement of convicts awaiting transportation. It will be seen by appendix G that we propose the removal of this building as obstructing the ventilation of Block No. G if enlarged, and it is suggested that new and well designed workshops be erected to the south of the rope walk.

33. *Labor.*—The native convicts are in considerable numbers employed in gangs outside the Jail which is objectionable as regards discipline. This subject will probably receive attention when the whole subject of the employment of prisoners and Jail discipline comes under the consideration of the Government.

34. *Food.*—The food appears sufficient, of good quality and well cooked. The only remark required on this subject, is a recommendation that prisoners newly arriving from any country Jails should only be gradually subjected to the Penitentiary diet when that diet differs essentially from that to which these prisoners have been accustomed in the Jails from which they have been transferred, and that information on this point should invariably accompany each batch of prisoners sent to the Penitentiary from out-stations.

35. *Newly arrived Prisoners.*—It has been brought to notice by Dr. Aitken, the Medical Officer in charge of the Penitentiary in his reports 1862-63, that cholera was introduced into the Jail by batches of up-country prisoners and by them communicated to the other inmates. Similar observations have been recorded by Dr. Shortt at Chingleput respecting the Jail under his charge, and elsewhere similar results have followed the massing together large numbers of newly arrived prisoners with those previously in confinement.

The Commission recommend that, when prisoners in numbers, arrive from other Jails, they should, if unhealthy, be kept strictly apart from the other prisoners for 10 days, and if any epidemic disorder be present among them that they should not be allowed to enter the Jail but be camped at a convenient distance from Madras, and there detained until reported healthy.

36. *Report of disease on march.*—For this purpose the officer in charge of the prisoners should on the appearance of any epidemic report the same through the Police without loss of time, so that medical assistance and a camp may be in readiness for them on arrival near Madras. These precautions are specially necessary when cholera prevails on their line of march.

37. Epidemic cholera has never yet been spontaneously produced within the Penitentiary, but numerous casualties from this disease have occurred when introduced into the Jail by up-country prisoners. (Vide Appendix F, Cases 8, 9, 10, 17, 40, 41, 42, &c.)

38. *Clothing.*—The prisoners undergoing long sentences were sufficiently clothed, but the short sentenced prisoners wore their own clothes and were ill-provided. Some distinguishing dress for the convicted prisoners might with advantage be adopted and be supplied to all convicts. This would be a precaution useful in the case of escapes.

39. *Beds and bedding.*—As remarked in the General Hospital the bedding supplied to the European and East Indian prisoners is insufficient in size and of very inferior quality. The native convicts are supplied with mats and blankets, but this only applies to convicts undergoing long sentences. The short sentenced convicts have no mats supplied and this deficiency should at once be remedied. It is generally among these latter convicts that epidemic disease first appears and it is of importance to keep these prisoners in as good a sanitary condition as possible with a view not only to their health but to that of the other prisoners.

40. *Jailor's quarters.*—The European staff of the Jail consists of,

- 1 Superintendent,
- 1 Deputy,
- 3 Warders.

The Superintendent and his Deputy occupy a house at the entrance of the Penitentiary, the Superintendent occupying the upper, and the Deputy the lower floor; in this latter part of the house the Jail offices are also located.

The drainage of this part of the Jail is very defective and injuriously affects the health of the inmates. During the rainy season the Deputy Superintendent's quarters are very damp, and to

remedy this defect we would suggest that a timber flooring be substituted for the present brick floor, a space of about one foot in depth being left between the floor and the ground.

It will also be desirable to enlarge both the Deputy Superintendent's quarters and the office rooms, all of which are too small. This can be easily remedied by the alteration indicated in plan H, appended to this report.

41. *Hospital.*—It only remains to notice the Hospital, the ventilation of which is good, and may be still further improved by the removal of two partition walls no longer required.

Ventilation.

Earth closets should be provided for patients unable to leave the wards, instead of the primitive arrangements now in force.

The Hospital latrine requires raising and ventilation and should be adapted to the dry earth sewage.

The drainage of the hospital is defective, but this will be remedied if the suggestions for the general drainage of the Jail are carried into effect.

42. *Solitary Cells.*—There are no solitary cells in the Penitentiary, six of these are required and should be provided, when the proposed additional accommodation is given.

43. *Neighbourhood of Penitentiary.*—The condition of the bank of the Cooum river lying along the wall of the Jail is unsatisfactory.

It should be enclosed to prevent its being used, as at present, as a public latrine.

Roman Catholic Cemetery.—We have also had our attention directed to the Roman Catholic Cemetery on the opposite side of the river, and have placed ourselves in communication with the Municipal Commissioners regarding the careless manner in which burials are conducted in this Cemetery. A Mahomedan burial ground between the Penitentiary and the Chintadra-pettah bridge road was also in an objectionable situation; this is about to be closed by the Municipal Commissioners.

44. *General condition of the Jail.*—The Commission were most favorably impressed throughout their visit with the cleanliness which prevailed and the excellent order observed in the Jail under many disadvantages.

The most prominent of these, namely, the inadequate number of European Warders as compared with the European prisoners confined from time to time within the Penitentiary, has since, in a measure, been remedied by the addition of three Warders, but no proper quarters have been provided for these officials.

The excellence of all that concerns the administration of the Jail reflects great credit on the officers in charge, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Dr. Aitken, in Medical charge of this Jail.

The Madras Penitentiary is superior in this respect to any Jail within the knowledge of the Commission in this Presidency and to the large Jails of Calcutta, as shown by a recent report made to the Bengal Government by the President of the Sanitary Commission, Bengal.

45. In conclusion we beg to add a summary of our recommendations for the enlargement and improvement of this Jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The erection of 58 new wards and 16 new cells to supply accommodation, now deficient. (Paragraph 18 and Appendix G.)
2. The construction of solitary and condemned cells and of a suitable gallows, if executions are to be carried out in this Jail. (Paragraph 42 and Appendix G.)
3. The reconstruction of the Jail drains and the supply of means for flushing the same by building a cistern. (Paragraph 21.)
4. The enlargement of the Penitentiary enclosure, towards the Chintadrapettah Bridge road. (Appendix G.)
5. The raising, levelling and enclosing of this ground. (Appendix G.)
6. The closing of the path-way on the bank of the Cooum river by the side of the Penitentiary. (Paragraph 43.)

W. P. Lee

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13th September 1864.

7. Improvement of latrines and introduction of dry earth sewage. (Paragraph 22.)
8. Improvement of Jail officer's quarters. (Paragraph 40.)
9. Regulations regarding diet and segregation of prisoners arriving from other Jails. (Paragraph 35.)
10. The erection of workshops of an improved kind. (Paragraph 32.)

INSPECTION OF GRAND JAIL.

46. This Jail was visited by the Commission on the 28th June, and Colonel Impett, Sheriff, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, and Dr. VanSomerén, in Medical charge of the Jail, in the Commission and accompanied them during their inspection.

47. A reference to the accompanying plan, (I) will explain the general arrangement of the Jail which has during the past year been considerably improved by alterations proposed by Dr. George Smith, acting for Dr. VanSomerén, and by the last named officer.

48. In this Jail are confined Civil debtors, European, East Indian and Native, and to also have recently been sent certain convicts from the Salem Jail. To this Jail are also sent criminals sentenced to death, such sentences being executed in front of this Jail.

49. The Native Civil debtors of whom there were 30 in confinement on the day of our visit have assigned for their accommodation cells A A A and B B B, &c., round the court-yard. The smaller cells A A do not appear to have been originally intended as places of confinement but as small store rooms and cook-rooms, and are in every respect objectionable. They are small close and badly ventilated, and should not be in future used. Indeed, the accommodation afforded to the Natives imprisoned for debt in this Jail, is very inferior to that of criminal imprisoned in the Penitentiary. The drainage of this, as of other parts of the Grand Jail, is very defective.

50. *Privies.*—The privies in this part of the Jail though kept clean are not free from offensive odours, and I would recommend that the cells marked A A A in the court-yard—vide accompanying plan—be removed and the privies enlarged and adapted for the dry earth sewage system. If this is done it will not be necessary, as has been recommended, to remove the small pagoda situated in this court yard marked C, and which only impedes the ventilation of a small cell A, which will then no longer exist.

The general appearance of this court-yard is that of a small native choultry, and is little suited for a Civil prison.

51. *Accommodation on 2nd floor.*—Ascending the staircase certain small ill-lighted and ill-ventilated cells marked Ward 4 C, in the plan are reached. These are not used and are quite unfitted for habitation at present, but if altered as proposed could be occupied by Natives.

There is, moreover, in this portion, a range of rooms from Ward 1 C to Ward 3 C (vide plan) which, by opening windows, by roof ventilation, and by some not very expensive alterations, could also be converted into wards for the accommodation of native debtors, the cells in the court-yard marked B B might still be retained to meet emergencies.

52. *Average No. of Native debtors.*—The average daily strength of native debtors is 40. The rooms above indicated, if altered as proposed and allowing each prisoner 750 cubic feet and 70 square feet, superficial area would accommodate from 30 to 40 prisoners.

53. *Average No. of European and East Indian debtors.*—In 10 rooms marked D D are confined European and East Indian debtors. They generally average 5 to 8. These rooms urgently require improvement as regards light and ventilation both of which are deficient. Some plain furniture such as cots and tables and chairs should also, I think, form part of the furniture of this portion of the Grand Jail. Great and unnecessary discomfort is experienced from the want of absolutely necessary articles of furniture by many prisoners who have to undergo temporary confinement in the debtors' Jail and who may not have, at the moment of their arrest, any means for supplying these deficiencies in the Jail accommodation.

54. The improvements required in light and ventilation can be effected in the Wards 1 to 4 C, intended for Natives at no great expense by piercing doors and windows, (to be iron barred) by roof ventilation whenever practicable, and by removing some partition walls.

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55. At the top of the Grand Jail are one large and some smaller rooms marked E and F F. These are well ventilated and lighted and suitable for European debtors. These rooms have the disadvantage of being approached by a very steep and narrow staircase, but this is a fault in the original construction which does not appear to admit of any remedy.

56. *Drainage.*—The drainage throughout the Jail is very defective; I believe when the Department Public Works was removing some partition walls and altering and improving the portion of the Jail now occupied by the Criminal prisoners, they proposed improving the drainage of the Jail. No progress has hitherto been made in these most essential requirements. Many of the drains are left open, are offensive in smell and without sufficient fall to carry off the surface drainage of the Jail. Several of the drains empty themselves upon the surface of the adjoining road.

57. The portion of the Grand Jail, at present occupied by Native Convicts from Salem, does not call for any detailed remark. There is in this part of the Jail accommodation for 170 prisoners allowing to each prisoner 600 cubic feet of space with sufficient superficial area. The ventilation of this part of the Jail, especially the women's ward requires improvement, if it be continued as a Jail.

• Vide Appendix K.

Privies.—The privies though clean have the seats too closely crowded and should be adapted to serve as a Native latrine on the dry earth sewage system.

58. It will be for the Government to determine whether it is desirable to continue the Grand Jail as a Jail for Criminal convicts. Originally faultily constructed, it is in no way well suited for this purpose, and I would venture to suggest that, as soon as the Salem Jail is completed, it will be desirable to discontinue the use of the Grand Jail as a criminal prison. Use might be made of the greater part of this building for public Stores, Commissariat or other,—without interfering with the Civil debtor's side, and should the Government approve of this suggestion I shall be happy, in communication with the Department of Public Works and the Sheriff, to submit a proposal for the necessary alterations. I do not pretend that if Stores were to be newly built, a plan very different from the Grand Jail would not be desirable; but it will be, I think, well to make use of the existing building which has cost a considerable sum of money and is probably not suitable for any other use than that proposed. The portion of the Grand Jail available for stores is marked purple in the plan I.

Discontinuance of Grand Jail as a Criminal Jail.

59. *Condemned Cells and Gallows.*—There is another portion of the Grand Jail which remains for notice. This is the part of the building facing the north in which are six condemned cells and outside of which are the Gallows. Should the Grand Jail be limited to being a prison for debtors only it will be desirable to discontinue public executions at this Jail and to provide condemned cells and the means of carrying out capital sentences at the Penitentiary.

60. *Jail Hospital.*—The Jail Hospital in which there were only two patients is light and very well ventilated and calls for no special remark.

61. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of all the prisoners civil and criminal appeared very satisfactory. The criminal prisoners, especially, appear to have very much improved in health and physical condition during their confinement. The Jail Returns show that on 15th July 1863, 100 criminals, were received from Salem and of these seven died within 13 weeks. The last death occurred on 4th November thus showing a mortality of 7 per cent. in little more than 3½ months or 24 per cent. per annum. But this must be regarded as exceptional; and fortunately, owing to the change of diet sanctioned by Government and introduced in the middle of November 1863, the health of the prisoners has much improved and no further casualties having occurred the actual mortality is found from 15th July 1863 to same day 1864 to have been only 7 per cent. This is undoubtedly a high rate if the absence of epidemic disease is borne in mind, but the condition of the prisoners on reaching Madras was very bad and they were almost all in a debilitated state.

The very robust appearance of the great majority of the surviving 93 Prisoners at the time of our inspection was highly satisfactory and attracted marked attention.

Place

62. *Cleanliness.*—The Jail throughout is kept very clean and it only requires that the improvement above suggested should be made in the drainage and ventilation to render the building as complete in a sanitary point of view as is necessary. I would respectfully solicit the Order of Government to ensure the improvements required in the Civil part of the prison and their decision as to whether it is desirable to retain the use of the Grand Jail as a Criminal Jail, or whether it should be converted into a public Store.

63. In concluding these observations I may thus summarize the views set forth in the preceding remarks regarding the Grand Jail.

RECAPITULATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That the Grand Jail should be no longer used as a Criminal Jail. (Paragraph 58.)
2. That improved accommodation should be provided for European, East Indian and Native Debtors. (Paragraphs 49, 50, 51, 53, 54 and 55.)
3. That the eight small cells should be removed, and the proposed Wards for Civil debtors opened out (as shown in blue.)
4. That the Privies for them be reconstructed and worked on the dry earth system. (Paragraph 57.)
5. That the drainage be improved. (Paragraph 56.)
6. That as far as possible all Civil Debtors be lodged upstairs. (Paragraph 51.)
7. That certain alterations be made to render the apartments for Native Debtors more airy and well ventilated. (Paragraph 54.)
8. That the portion of the Jail now allotted to Convicts, marked purple in the plan I. b converted into Commissariat Godowns. (Paragraph 58.)

INSPECTION OF THE "JUSTICES JAIL."
Davidson Street, Black Town.
Visited July 11th.

This building, which goes under the name of the "Justices Jail" is used as the Town Police Lock-up for night cases and for persons who are arrested too late in the day to be put up before the Town Magistrates.

The building was originally a private house and is ill adapted for the confinement of prisoners.

On the ground floor there is one large room sufficiently lighted and ventilated which is used for female prisoners and several small cells dark and ill ventilated in which Native male prisoners are confined. On the upper floor there is a long narrow gallery with windows on either side. This is used for European prisoners.

On the opposite side are five cells used for Europeans and East Indians.

In the last of these cells which is larger than the rest were five beds. This is the room which is most used for European prisoners.

The Lock-up is throughout kept scrupulously clean.

The privies used for male prisoners require more light and better ventilation and in both the privies it would be desirable to introduce the dry earth sewage.

The place is seldom crowded and except on emergency the small cells on the ground floor should not be used as places of confinement. The Native male prisoners should be confined up-stairs in the gallery, which is seldom used for Europeans, leaving the large cell below stairs for female prisoners.

65. LOCK-UP ATTACHED TO THE VEPERY POLICE COURT.
Visited July 14th.

This place of detention consists of a series of cells arranged so as to enclose a small court yard the entrance to which is through a short passage with door at either end, where a Peon on

duty is constantly stationed. A suitable Peon's room is also allotted to the men on duty. This, really one of the cells, but, although available for prisoners, is generally used as a Peon's guard room.

The cells are ventilated by the upper half of the door which is strongly barred with iron. One ventilating attic at a height of 8 feet from the ground similarly barred, is placed at the back in the wall of the smaller cells and two in the back walls of the larger ones. The cells are airy and well lighted and well adapted for occupation.

The dimensions of the cells are as follows:—

3 Cells	20 feet long by 8 broad	= 160, superficial area.
1 "	10½ " " 8 "	= 84, " "
2 "	10 " " 8 "	= 80, " "

The six cells are therefore capable of containing 9 prisoners with 80 feet superficial area. But a third prisoner might without any danger be introduced into the larger cells as they are very airy having two ventilating doors and two attics.

On inquiry we found that very rarely are prisoners confined here for more than a few hours and if their cases be remanded after investigation by the Magistrate, the prisoners are transferred to the Sheriff's Wards of the Penitentiary.

No improvement seems to be required in this building which is sufficiently commodious for the ordinary average number of persons detained.

This number varies from 3 to 12 and for those the space is ample and the accommodation good.

Two latrines are allotted to male and female prisoners, respectively. They are of modern construction and not very well ventilated. Being built of the usual brick and chunam, they are decidedly offensive in smell. We requested that coal tar should be employed to lessen this offence and would suggest that dry earth should be employed here as well as in the other Jails.

66. LOCK-UP ATTACHED TO THE ROYAPETTAH POLICE COURT.
Visited July 16th.

The method of construction of this Lock-up is identical with that of the Vepery place of detention.

The wards are similarly constructed but scarcely so lofty, averaging about 10 feet.

The number of prisoners here detained is about the same as at Vepery and the condition of the Latrines also requires improvement.

The floors are in very bad repair and should be newly laid down with asphalt.

Situated as these quarters are, in a large compound full of young Plantain and Cocanutt trees, dry earth sewage could be at once, and without cost, be substituted for the arrangements at present in force.

67. The three lock-up houses were visited without any previous warning to those in immediate charge of them and they were all in a state of great cleanliness and good order. In all of them the Latrines were objectionable. The condition of these places could be much improved by the free use of coal tar as a temporary expedient, and the eventual adoption of the dry earth system is strongly recommended.

68. For further detailed information regarding the Penitentiary and Grand Jail I beg to refer to the appendices in this Report. The most important parts therein detailed have been noticed in the preceding observations.

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

—August—

Place

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APPENDIX C.

Daily strength of Criminal Prisoners in the Penitentiary, official year 1862-63.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	345	371	371	329	375	383	353	374	383	353	370	342
2	351	366	364	334	371	390	345	366	373	349	366	346
3	351	370	362	341	378	392	351	369	379	353	368	341
4	350	374	365	332	381	391	359	364	371	358	365	329
5	345	373	363	338	385	375	361	365	366	358	363	338
6	351	375	365	332	387	374	363	363	366	363	363	331
7	354	375	365	332	387	374	363	363	366	363	363	331
8	351	377	366	340	392	378	363	368	389	367	358	332
9	361	374	369	334	386	373	366	366	374	366	359	325
10	373	375	369	335	387	378	370	365	379	363	356	327
11	372	383	367	336	385	378	370	365	379	363	357	333
12	371	383	368	334	383	374	366	360	380	366	353	347
13	376	379	368	334	383	377	366	360	382	368	353	340
14	382	381	368	335	386	378	366	360	382	368	353	340
15	378	381	368	335	386	378	366	360	382	368	353	340
16	383	381	368	335	386	378	366	360	382	368	353	340
17	375	374	368	335	386	378	366	360	382	368	353	340
18	375	374	368	335	386	378	366	360	382	368	353	340
19	373	371	362	365	373	363	366	366	373	367	346	346
20	373	372	364	365	376	367	366	366	376	367	346	346
21	374	371	362	369	384	377	365	369	379	363	347	349
22	372	374	369	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
23	373	374	369	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
24	376	368	365	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
25	375	370	365	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
26	373	370	365	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
27	374	370	365	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
28	371	370	365	369	373	367	365	369	379	363	347	349
29	364	381	368	364	384	369	369	370	383	363	348	351
30	363	381	368	364	384	369	369	370	383	363	348	351
31	372	366	367	374	383	352	369	376	355	...	348	356
	11,383	11,246	10,153	11,140	11,400	11,450	11,543	11,908	10,825	10,558	10,903	9,838
	367	374	327	359	363	369	381	384	349	367	351	328

Daily average—362.2

In November and December 1862 considerable overcrowding must have occurred and even the very limited accommodation allowed by the Jail practice as shown in Column 9 Appendix A must have been still further diminished. It will be observed from Appendix F that from the middle of December to the end of January a considerable mortality occurred and that early in the latter month Cholera made its appearance a result not to be wondered at when it is considered what a vitiated atmosphere must have surrounded these prisoners for 6 or 7 weeks.

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Appendix D.

Daily strength of Criminal Prisoners in the Penitentiary, official year 1863-64.

	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	284	310	317	319	309	368	395	363	430	360	388	537
2	281	315	316	353	309	369	394	365	425	365	430	548
3	278	319	316	349	306	369	397	368	423	371	428	552
4	276	324	319	349	308	364	396	374	420	362	452	549
5	276	325	324	354	308	362	396	373	437	358	458	548
6	281	327	321	354	306	363	400	373	432	361	475	558
7	278	332	315	357	304	349	402	363	427	356	466	557
8	276	321	315	355	312	342	398	366	431	353	463	556
9	281	324	328	353	317	351	396	368	432	385	481	566
10	279	324	325	352	315	375	398	379	431	380	489	578
11	278	330	352	353	312	378	398	379	431	380	489	577
12	272	320	351	353	313	377	397	387	436	366	483	577
13	275	325	348	355	310	387	395	387	436	366	487	582
14	286	325	347	348	310	386	392	387	434	373	487	586
15	285	317	342	348	314	384	392	395	441	372	493	586
16	288	319	340	352	314	389	392	399	434	373	487	590
17	294	324	341	348	318	393	396	400	434	364	487	462
18	291	325	328	354	330	393	396	400	434	364	487	462
19	292	329	329	355	330	394	396	400	434	364	487	462
20	295	342	328	355	330	394	396	400	434	364	487	462
21	293	340	339	356	327	388	395	405	441	361	508	354
22	294	338	336	345	314	395	395	405	441	361	508	354
23	300	341	340	345	316	394	395	405	441	361	508	354
24	300	325	339	353	316	394	395	405	441	361	508	354
25	297	318	342	358	317	391	395	405	441	361	508	354
26	289	317	342	358	317	391	395	405	441	361	508	354
27	303	320	340	344	362	396	375	422	349	393	518	371
28	307	318	341	347	360	396	375	422	349	393	518	371
29	311	315	334	342	364	394	375	422	349	393	518	371
30	312	313	339	342	365	399	367	427	350	...	521	355
31	312	...	345	303	...	400	...	425	361	...	526	...
	8962	9722	10,342	10,404	9793	11,814	10,909	12,293	12,598	10,663	15,182	13,666
	289	324	333	335	326	381	363	396	406	367	489	455

Daily average 372.35.

The year 1863-64 above recorded has fortunately been singularly free from Epidemic disease. Had any made its appearance in the month of December 1863 or the following month (with an average of from 50 to 100 prisoners more than could be provided for even at the Jail standard of 500 cubic space) little doubt can be entertained that a high rate of mortality would have been witnessed.

In the months of March and April 1864 (with the Thermometer on 13th April showing a maximum of 90.3 and a minimum of 75.) 500 to 590 prisoners were detained for nearly a month that is from 120 to 240 more than the full capacity of the Jail even at the low standard of accommodation observed in it.

W. P. Lee

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APPENDIX E.

Present state of prisoners in the Penitentiary, 10th June 1864.

Prisoners.	Life.	Under three years.	Under two years.	Under one year.	Under six months.	Under three months.	Under one month.	In intermediate custody.		Committed for trial.	Night cases and under remand by Magistrate.	Sick in hospital.	Total.
								Pending transmission to England.	Pending transmission to Moulmein or Port Blair.				
Europeans.....	1	3	...	2	3	10	6	3	...	1	...	2	31
East Indians.....	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
Natives.....	...	16	56	49	73	53	27	...	46	7	9	9	345
	1	20	60	54	76	63	33	3	46	8	9	12	385

MADRAS, 10th June 1864.

APPENDIX F.

Numerical Roll of Deaths for the years 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64.

No.	Diseases.	Date of death.	Age.	Sentence.	Length of incarceration previous to trial.	Remarks.
1	Atrophy.....	1861.				
	Bronchitis.....	7th Aug.	40	6 Months.		
	Paronychia (Female).....	13th June.	65	1 do.	2 Months.	Local.
5	Cholera.....	21st July.	55	6 do.	10 Days.	L. died of Cholera.
	Do.....	8th do.	53	1 do.	3 Months.	L. died of Diarrhoea.
	Do.....	8th do.	25	1 do.	18 Days.	L.
	Diarrhoea (Female).....	12th do.	19	3 do.	28 do.	L.
	Cholera.....	30th do.	30	6 do.	2 Months.	L.
	Do.....	4th Sept.	26	Life.	5 1/2 do.	L. Confined of a still born child.
10	Do.....	4th do.	22	3 Months.	1 Month 4 Days.	M. Arrived 1st Sept. 1861 from Calicut.
	Do.....	9th do.	46	6 do.	3 do.	L.
	Intermittent Fever.....	31st Oct.	24	6 do.	12 Days.	L.
	Pulmonary Consumption.....	1862.			5 Months.	L.
	Intermittent Fever.....	29th Jan.	36	Waiting trial.	3 do.	L.
	Dysentery.....	20th Decr.	36	6 Months.	2 do.	L.
15	Diarrhoea.....	22nd March	30	2 Years.	7 1/2 do.	L.
	Dyspepsia.....	1862.			2 do.	L.
	Cholera.....	2nd March	55	2 do.	10 1/2 do.	L.
	Continued Fever.....	27th do.	37	2 do.	11 1/2 do.	L.
	Diarrhoea.....	4th do.	25	Life.	5 1/2 do.	L.
20	Hepatitis.....	2nd April.	28	do.		M. Arrived 22nd Feb. 1862.
	Anasarca.....	16th May.	48	6 Months.	6 1/2 do.	M.
	Cholera.....	12th June.	37	Waiting trial.	5 1/2 do.	L.
	Cholera.....	3rd July.	20	Life.	5 do.	L.
	Atrophy.....	24th do.	15	3 Months.	2 Months.	L.
	Epilepsia.....	22nd Sept.	20	24 do.	8 do.	L.
25	Cholera.....	28th Aug.	22	24 do.	7 do.	L.
	Colica.....	1st Sept.	46	6 do.	4 Months 23 days.	L.
	Continued Fever.....	8th Sept.	35	6 do.	2 do.	L.
	Psoriasis.....	14th do.	36	Life.	7 do.	L.
	Atrophy.....	23rd Oct.	24	24 Months.	21 do.	L.
		5th do.	47	6 do.	2 1/2 do.	L.

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APPENDIX F., (Continued.)

Numerical Roll of Deaths for the years 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64.

No.	Diseases.	Date of death.	Age.	Sentence.	Length of incarceration previous to trial.	Remarks.
30	Atrophy.....	1862.				
	Intermittent Fever.....	15th Decr.	40	24 do.	20 do.	L.
	Cholera.....	20th do.	60	15 do.	11 do. 5 days	M. Arrived 4th Dec. 1862, Nellore.
	Cholera.....	6th do.	24	12 Years.	2 do.	L.
	Dyspepsia.....	1863.				
	Cholera.....	11th Jan.	40	24 Months.	23 1/2 do.	L.
33	Do.....	7th do.	16	6 do.	4 1/2 do.	L.
	Do.....	15th do.	28	Waiting trial.	1 do. 5 days.	L.
	Do.....	13th do.	57	do.	2 do. 6 days.	L.
	Do.....	10th do.	21	6 Months.	2 1/2 do.	L.
	Anasarca.....	21st do.	24	3 do.	1 do. 12 days.	M. per Steamer arrived 16th Feb. 1863, Burmah.
40	Do.....	18th Feb.	36	2 do.	1 Day.	M. Arrived 16th Feb. 1863 from Bangalore.
	Cholera.....	16th do.	52	10 Years.	6 Months.	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
	Do. (Female).....	17th do.	22	Life.	2 do. 17 days.	L.
	Do.....	19th do.	30	7 Years.	1 do. 7 do.	M. 28th Jany. 1863, Steamer Burmah.
45	Do.....	1st March.	48	3 Months.	3 do. 3 do.	L.
	Do.....	6th do.	40	10 Years.	16 Days.	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
	Do.....	6th do.	18	3 Months.	3 Months 5 days.	M. Arrived 21st do. 1863.
	Do.....	8th do.	28	10 Years.	2 do. 4 do.	M. do. 16th Feb. 1863.
	Do.....	8th do.	32	7 do.	6 do.	L.
	Do.....	8th do.	60	Life.	1 1/2 do.	M. Arrived 21st Jany. 1863.
50	Do.....	11th do.	24	3 Months.	3 do.	L.
	Do.....	13th do.	26	7 Years.	2 do.	M. Arrived 5th Feb. 1863.
	Do.....	17th do.	24	18 Months.	4 do.	M.
	Do.....	20th do.	21	Life.	3 do.	L.
	Dysentery.....	21st April.	26	do.	4 1/2 do.	L.
	Remittent Fever.....	23rd Aug.	26	5 Months.	8 Months 22 days.	L.
55	Diarrhoea.....	29th Decr.	36	16 do.	1 do. 19 do.	L.
	Aneurism of aorta.....	21st do.	26	2 Years.	3 do. 22 do.	M.
	Atrophy.....	1864.			4 Days.	L.
	Delirium Tremens.....	22nd Jany.	40	7 do.	6 Months 19 days.	L.
	Anasarca.....	19th do.	51	1 Month.	6 do. 15 do.	L.
60	Diarrhoea.....	3rd Feb.	69	1 Year.	5 do. 25 do.	M.
	Dysentery.....	29th Jany.	68	15 Months.	4 Months.	M.
	Varicella.....	8th March	40	10 Years.	7 do. 18 days.	M.
	Diarrhoea.....	8th do.	38	Life.	5 do. 4 do.	L.
64	Rheumatism.....	25th do.	35	10 Years.	5 do. 20 do.	M.
	Paralysis.....	14th April.	28	6 Months.	5 do. 23 do.	M.
66	Diarrhoea.....	22nd do.	37	7 Years.	2 do.	
	Diarrhoea.....	24th do.	52	14 do.		

Note.—The letter L. in Column of Remarks indicates prisoners convicted by the Courts at the Presidency.
The letter M. indicates prisoners received from the up-country Jails.

(Signed) W. AITKEN, M. D.,
Surgeon in charge, Penitentiary.

APPENDIX G.

Proposed improvements in the Penitentiary:

The insufficiency of the accommodation at present afforded by the Jail is best made apparent by the following statement in which is indicated the improvements suggested by this Commission. By these improvements each prisoner would be allowed at least 70 square feet of superficial area, and 700 cubic space.

Accommodation for convicted and transportation prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.

Prisoners convicted and transportation prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary.											
Block.	Present number of wards.	Proposed number of wards or cells.	Present accommodation for each prisoner convicted.		Each ward or cell to contain for each occupant.		Present number of occupants.	Proposed number of occupants for cells.	New works recommended.	Class of occupants.	
			S. A.	C. S.	S. A.	C. S.					
	Lower floor.										
1	10	14	33½	505	70	750	80	56½	4 New wards.	Female and Juvenile offenders. H. Court.	
2	10	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	80	56½	do.		
3	10	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	80	56½	do.		
4	11	{ 11	70	1050	70	1050	11	{ 15½	4 New cells.		Europeans..
5	11	{ 4	0	0	82½	1237	0	{ 15½	4 New cells.	Do.	
6	11	{ 11	70	1050	70	1050	11	{ 15½	4 New cells.		
6	5	{ 4	0	0	82½	1237	4	{ 35½	2 New wards.	Natives.	
		7	0	0	72	774	0				
Total Wards.	35	49	33½	506	70	750	240	203	14	Do.	
" Cells...	22	30	0	0	82½	1237	22	30	8	Europeans.	
	Upper story.										
1	None	14	0	0	70	750	None...	56	14 New wards.	Natives.	
2	(4 to be removed.)	14	0	0	70	750	None...	56	14 do.	Do.	
3	10	14	37½	503	70	750	80	56	14 do.	Do.	
4	11	{ 11	71	875	71	875	11	{ 15	4 New cells.	Europeans.	
5	11	{ 4	0	0	85	1062	11	{ 4	do.	Do.	
6	11	{ 11	70	0	71	875	11	{ 15	4 do.	Natives.	
6	5	{ 4	0	0	85	1062	0	{ 35	2 New wards.	Natives.	
		7	0	0	72	1080	0				
Total Wards.	15	49	33½	503	70	750	80	203	14 New wards	Natives.	
" Cells...	22	30	70	1050	70	1050	22	30	8 New cells.	Europeans.	
				85	1062		8				

In the foregoing proposed:

In the foregoing proposal it will be seen that in consequence of the reduction of the number of occupants in each cell from 8 to 4 in blocks 1, 2, and 3, it becomes necessary to provide new accommodation for the remainder and it is also in our opinion necessary to have sufficient room to accommodate 400 Natives and 60 Europeans and East Indians.

This can be done (vide plans H. and H. II.) by raising blocks Nos. 1 and 2, uniformly with No. 3 as it now stands and by extending blocks 1, 2, 3 and 6 by two wards in front, and blocks 4 and 5 by 4 cells of dimensions slightly larger than those of the present European cells. The present Sheriff's ward will thus be thrown into the Penitentiary and similarly extended as recommended in case of the other blocks.

It is believed that the ventilation can be much improved in all present wards by the plan adopted in the accompanying design of having a large arch at each end of the verandah in front of the wards and cells.

The present workshop should be removed and the outer wall of the Jail thrown back to the line of the Mahomedan burial ground, the land then remaining between the Jail and the Chintadrapetah bridge to be enclosed and planted. If required a gallows and 4 condemned cells might be erected close to the new outer wall.

New workshops allowing classification of prisoners should be erected between the present rope walk and eastern wall.

A new range of wards for prisoners under trial should be built on the ground now unoccupied at the S. E. angle outside the present wall. Accommodation to be here provided for 60 prisoners with 100 superficial area and 1000 cubic space in a two-storied building to be approached from outside and not from the body of the Penitentiary as at present.

Accommodation for warders on duty, for whom no provision has been made as they have been only recently appointed.

APPENDIX K.

Measurements of the Criminal Wards of "GRAND JAIL" proposed to be allotted as Commissariat godowns.

	No. of rooms.	Cubic feet of air in each room.	No. of men in each room at 600 cubic.	
Centre and Western side.	1 A	4050	7	At present 93 convicts occupy some of these rooms according to measurement at 600 cubic feet for each convict.
	2 A	4121-648	7	
	3 A	10396-9552	17	
	4 A	10396-9552	17	
	5 A	6241-556	10	
	1 B	10396-4552	17	
	2 B	6241-556	10	
	3 B	15521-9706	26	
	4 B	8137	14	
	Total...	103230-9528	170	

No. 83. ORDER THEREON, 13th September 1864, No. 1357.

With the above letter the President of the Sanitary Commission submits the Report of the Commissioners on the Jails and Lock-ups of the Presidency.

2. The Commissioners recommend that the Penitentiary now calculated, at 500 cubic feet of air for each prisoner, to contain 384 prisoners, be so enlarged as to provide accommodation for 400 Native prisoners and separately for 60 Europeans and East Indians, the space allowed for each class being 750 cubic feet for Natives and 1000 for Europeans and East Indians. In rooms which are, as in Europe, necessarily closed on account of climate, it is, no doubt, essential that there should be a large cubic content of air for each inmate, but in the Penitentiary the whole building is open to the air, and it is not consistent with the safe custody of the prisoners.

3. It is remarked that the Honorable Court of Directors fixed 500 cubic feet as the minimum space to be allowed for each prisoner. The late Indian Jail Committee in their Report, page 13, recommended that the minimum should be 648 cubic feet, or 100 cubic feet less than the space now proposed for the Madras Penitentiary.

4. The space allowed in the Penitentiary far exceeds that given in the Mofussil Jails, and as the means at the command of Government are very limited they consider that reform in this respect should begin in those prisons.

Place

22 *Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department*
13th September 1864.

5. The Penitentiary has of late years been healthy, and epidemic cholera has not been spontaneously produced, but has been introduced into it by up-country prisoners. This is unavoidable, the Jail being used as a Depot for prisoners under sentence of transportation. Relief will, however, be ere long given by the more frequent removal of convicts by regular steam communication with Rangoon. Unfortunately transportation has for the present been suspended in consequence of the inability of the authorities to receive more convicts at Moulmein.
6. The drainage of the Jail needs immediate correction, but before final measures are adopted, the Government desire to be in possession, from well based estimates, or actual trial, of an account of the cost of introducing and keeping up the dry system of conservancy, since this, if introduced, will probably render unnecessary some of the proposed alterations in the drainage.
7. Government will then be in a position to pass final orders on the subject.
8. The bank of the Coom adjoining the Jail wall may be at once enclosed as recommended by the Commissioners, to prevent its being used as a latrine.
9. The Jailers' quarters will also be improved, as suggested.
10. The suggestions in paragraphs 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41 (reserving the question of dry conservancy) and 42 will be carried out.
11. Orders will be issued in the Public Works Department for the submission of estimates of the expense of altering and enlarging the Penitentiary in the manner recommended by the Commissioners, which will include the cost of altering the drainage as proposed in paragraph 21.
12. GRAND JAIL.—The convicts now in the Jail will shortly be removed.
13. The Government are decidedly of opinion that another Jail should be provided for debtors, and this Jail be abandoned altogether as a place of confinement, and be either sold as it stands, or be pulled down, the materials and site being then disposed of.
14. The Commissioner of Police and Superintending Engineer will, in conjunction, submit a plan and estimate for a small Civil Debtors' Jail, indicating a site.
15. When this has been settled provision must be made in the Penitentiary, for the execution of capital sentences.
16. Meanwhile the drainage and privies will be improved as far as possible. Mr. Ellis is requested to explain his plan of using part of the building for stores.
17. LOCK-UPS.—In these buildings the recommendation of the Commissioners will be carried out.

(True Extract.)

[Signature]

Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Sanitary Commission.
" Public Works Department.
" Commissioner of Police.

Exd. J. Tulloch.

Supplied 18-9-64
Office of Sanitary Commission
Madras 15th January/65
25
My dear Sir,
As the plans of the Penitentiary forwarded with letter No. 269 dated 13th August/64 (vide P.W.D. of Govt. Judicial Dept. No. 1357 dated 13th September/64) from this Office, are urgently required for reference, & Mr. Montgomerie desires me to request you will kindly favor him with a look at them.
Trusting you will oblige,
Believe me, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
D. P. Montgomerie
2728 D/19 Sep 1864
[Signature]

Transferred to
to the Registrar in the
Q. Works Department
to which Department
the Plans referred to have
been made over.

H. L. P. S. H.
Registrar
15/1.

2 Plans forwarded to
the Manager of the
Sanitary Commission
Office -
16-1-67

29

My dear Mr. Brock.

As directed by you
I send you the Plans of
the Penetration.

I hope you are
quite well. Believe me
Yours truly
James

3
P. L. S. H.

1864 Departe
Pro. of Govt. for Sept
No 4046

Pro. of Govt. in the
Judicial Department

Dated 13 } Sept. 1864
Received 15 }

No 1357

C. S. Plans:

+ See L. N. 4305 of 1864 - rec'd Mos.
Pro. N. 17 of 5 October 1864

Papery orders on
the letter from the President
of the Sanitary Comm. submitting
the Report of the Comm. on the
Jails and Lock-ups in the town
of Madras.

No 419

no. 2728-19th Sept. 1864.

no. 2720 Public Works Dept.
Proceedings of the Madras Government
Under date 19th Sept. 1864

Read the following Pro. of Government in
the Judicial Department.

Letter Papery orders on the
letter from the President of
the Sanitary Commission on
the Jails and Lock-ups in
the town of Madras - - -

H. C. 13th September 1864
No 1357 -

Commenced,
for information & guidance
to the Supy. Engrs. & the
Division, whose attention
will be drawn to the
name of Mr Ellis' re-
port noted in the
margin. with instructions
to prepare and sub-
mit, as early as practicable,
estimates for the
work required in
communication with
the Sanitary Commission
and the Commissioners
of Police

18, 21, 22, 25 & 28, 32
40 & 43. and the receipt.
Incl. in para 45. also
Appendix G.

The attention of the
Supt. Engr. will also be
given to paras 14 & 17 of
the foregoing Memo. & for
and he will submit
estimates for improving
the drainage & drains
(paras 56 & 57) of the ^{present} Civil
Debtors' Jail - and for
carrying out the recom-
mendations of the Com-
mission (paras 64 & 66)
in connection with the
several lock-ups -

W. T.

To The Supt. Engineer
4th Division
President of the Sanitary Comtee.
Commissioner of Police
Sept. 20th September
Sept. 29th September

39
G. W. 1864 Dep't
Proc. of Govt. for Septm

No. 2728

Proc. of the M. Govt.
D/19 Sept 64

CP. 1103/66 -

Proceedings Judicial
Dep't passing orders on the
report of the Sanitary
Commissioners on the Sails
and Lock-ups in the
town of Madras.

CP. 419. 420