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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Public Works DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 1855		Press
		Mis.
45-46		
Dated	3. 7.	1865.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
3rd July 1865.*

No. 45. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the
Judicial Department:—

Passing orders on certain correspondence
relative to the best arrangements to be
made for the superintendence, &c., of
the Jails in this Presidency, and the
additional Jail accommodation re-
quired. (Here enter 16th June 1865, No. 877.)

No. 46. ORDER THEREON, 3rd July 1865, No. 1,855.

CIVIL WORKS, No. 5.

1. Forwarded to the Superintending Engi-
neers with view to their carrying out the orders
of Government, and submitting the plans and
estimates called for in paragraphs 5 and 6.

2. The particular attention of the Superintending Engineers of the 3rd, 4th,
6th, and 7th Divisions, will be drawn to paragraph 7, relating to the transmission,
through the Inspector General of Jails, of a report on the subject of sites for certain
new Jails, and the preparation of sketch plans.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To all Superintending Engineers.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th June 1865.*

Read the following papers:—

No. 156. From J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 18th February 1865, No. 528.

I have now the honor to submit the replies received from the several Magistrates, relative to the arrangements proposed, with reference to the Orders of Government, 5th October 1864, No. 1458:

2. The order provides for the general supervision of the Jail being vested in the Magistrate of the District, the immediate charge being vested in an officer to be nominated by the Magistrate, and appointed by Government:

3. The selection of officers for the charge is limited to those acquainted with the Vernacular of the District, and the classes indicated by the order, 1st, the Magistrates' Assistants, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, and 2ndly, the Zillah Surgeons:

4. It appears to me that, in practice, inconveniences will be found to attend this arrangement, should the officer in immediate charge be appointed in the mode that has suggested itself, and that the same object may be attained, with less risk of inconvenience, by making the delegation of the whole or any part of the duty of the Magistrate, as in charge of the Jail, correspond with the delegation of his other duties to his Assistants, and in cases in which it may be considered desirable to intrust the Zillah Surgeon with the immediate charge, that his nomination, as an Assistant Magistrate, with the view to his having this charge delegated to him, should be made to Government. By this arrangement, it will be open to the Magistrate, who must be best acquainted with the temper, energy, and judgment of his Assistants and other local officers, to delegate to them more or less authority, as may be deemed fit.

5. Another course is that of making the appointment independent of the Magistrate, and providing for the Session Judge and Magistrate being visitors of the prison; this corresponds with my first idea on the subject, when the question of relieving Session Judges of the charge was suggested, though I was induced to abandon it, under the impression that it would often happen that other suitable officers available for the charge would not in all cases be found:

6. The Government, under the recent enactment, is at liberty to appoint to the charge of Jails, without any restriction to particular classes of public officers. The replies, herewith submitted, have reference to the operation of such restriction as the Government has itself proposed in the order now before me:

1864, 5th October, p. 9.

7. *Tanjore and Bellary.*—I may mention that two of the Session Judges have expressed their readiness to continue in the immediate charge of the Jails now under their charge; and I must say, from having myself, as Assistant Criminal Judge, Joint Criminal Judge, and Session Judge, from 1835 to 1855, had the immediate charge of Jails, I do not see any practical difficulty in the way of such an arrangement:

8. Mr. Dykes, the Magistrate of Nellore, is not in favor of having a salaried officer in immediate charge, and recommends that the amount proposed as the salary of this officer shall be disposed of in providing an efficient Jail establishment.

9. I have as yet no reply from the Magistrate of Ganjam:

10. *Vizagapatam*.—The Magistrate of Vizagapatam recommends that Dr. Dougall, the Zillah Surgeon of the District, and who he states is "fairly acquainted with Telooگوو," should have the immediate charge of the Jail at that station, as he has no qualified assistant available. I think this nomination unexceptionable.

11. *Rajahmundry*.—The Magistrate of the Godavery District would place Mr. Linton in charge; this would be a very satisfactory arrangement.

12. *Guntoor and Masulipatam*.—The Magistrate of Guntoor suggests Mr. Robertson, the Zillah Surgeon, being put in charge, conditionally, of the Masulipatam Jail, on his qualifying in Telooگوو, there being no assistant available, and the Joint Magistrate taking the immediate charge at Guntoor. To neither of these propositions can I offer any amendment.

13. *Nellore*.—Mr. Dykes, at Nellore, proposes to take the immediate charge of the Jail upon himself—an arrangement that would be very satisfactory, if his own duties in the Taluqs permit of his attending to it. At all events it may be presumed that the arrangement I now suggest in paragraph 4 will meet this Officer's views.

14. *Chingleput*.—Mr. Fane proposes Dr. Shortt, who is no longer available, for the charge at Chingleput, and his Assistant, Mr. Storr, for that of the Guindy Jail, which I think is a desirable arrangement.

15. *Chittoor*.—Mr. Banbury, acting for Mr. James Robinson as Magistrate of North Arcot, states that he has no available assistant, and proposes the Zillah Surgeon for the charge of the Jail. Dr. deFabeck, he states, knows Hindostanee, and engages to study the Vernacular. The arrangement is probably the best that can be made under the circumstances, and, in this Zillah especially, the Zillah Surgeon must have ample time to attend to the charge of the Jail.

16. *Cuddalore*.—Mr. Reade of South Arcot would defer his opinion till he knows what officer will be available. He named Dr. Doyle as the most suitable officer for the charge; but this officer is no longer available.

17. *Salem*.—The Magistrate of Salem states that the Zillah Surgeon is the only officer who is available for the charge of the Salem Jail. Dr. Roberts spoke to me on the subject, pledging himself that his absence for ordinary duty on the Shervaroys, of which he has Medical charge, should not, in case of his having charge of the Jail, extend to a longer period than from noon on Saturday to Monday morning, and that he would endeavour to qualify in Tamil, being already conversant with Hindostanee. It does not appear that any other arrangement is practicable in this case.

18. *Bellary*.—The Magistrate of Bellary first nominated Mr. Blake, his Uncovenanted Assistant; but, on Mr. Davidson's offering to retain charge, he approved of this arrangement. Captain Johnstone, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, expressed his desire to have the charge, to which it was understood a salary would be attached. I must say that the arrangement I would prefer is to leave the charge with the Session Judge; otherwise, I should prefer a British officer for the control over a European Jailer, to one, who, from want of an English training, was less likely to command respect from that class. Mr. Blake is, however, acquainted with the Vernacular; Captain Johnstone is not.

19. *Kurnool*.—At Kurnool, Mr. Keess is Zillah Surgeon, and is recommended by the Magistrate for the charge. I made it a point to see as much as I convenient

could of this officer, and I think that the arrangement will prove satisfactory. There is no other officer available.

20. *Cuddapah*.—The Magistrate of Cuddapah proposes that Dr. Beaman, of the 27th Regiment, now in charge of the Zillah, as a proper officer for the charge of the Jail, none of his own assistants being available. As Dr. Beaman is in Military employ, and is only casually in charge, it will be necessary, when the mode in which officers are to have charge is finally settled, to refer the question again to this Magistrate, and to the Magistrate of South Arcot.

21. *Tanjore*.—The Magistrate of Tanjore would nominate an Uncovenanted Native Assistant to the present charge of the Jail at Tanjore, and Dr. Murray, the Zillah Surgeon, to that of the Tranquebar Jail. I do not understand that Dr. Murray is acquainted with the language of the District; but it does not appear that any other arrangement can be made.

22. *Trichinopoly*.—The Magistrate of Trichinopoly says that his Head Assistant, though nominally resident at Tanjore, is so often called into the District, that he prefers nominating the Garrison Surgeon, Dr. Kennedy, as the officer best qualified for the charge, having no passed assistants available.

23. Dr. Kennedy is not well acquainted with the Vernacular, and cannot, Mr. McDonell remarks, be expected at his time of life, to study; but he adds that he has a sufficient colloquial knowledge of Tamil to conduct the duties.

24. I have no doubt that ordinarily Zillah Surgeons have abundant leisure for the duties of the Jails; but I am not prepared to offer an opinion, generally or specially, as to the ordinary duties of Garrison Surgeons in charge also of Civil establishments having the necessary time to spare. In Dr. Kennedy's case I am sure he would not have allowed this nomination, had he not felt assured on this point; and I think I may with confidence recommend the appointment. At the same time, I must remark that I think it would be well that, in so large and important a town and station as Trichinopoly, as well as at other Zillah stations, the District arrangements should be such as would allow the assistant on whom the charge of the Jail would ordinarily devolve, being ordinarily within visiting distance. Trichinopoly is, I believe, the head-quarters both of the Magistrate and his Head Assistant. The District is small, and several assistants are, I believe, attached to it. I should, therefore, hope that in future a Magisterial Officer will be available for the charge.

25. *Tinnevely*.—Mr. Silver at Palamcottah nominates Dr. Wilson to the charge, as the only officer available. Dr. Wilson says that though he has picked up some knowledge of Tamil during five years' attendance at Civil Dispensaries, he does not profess to speak it. I have hitherto missed seeing Dr. Wilson; but I have heard a good deal of him from Mr. Cotton, the Judge of the Zillah, to which he was till lately attached, and I think that under the circumstances a better selection could not be made.

26. *Calicut and Tellicherry*.—The nomination by the Magistrate of Malabar of Drs. Pearse and Wither to the several charges of the Jails at Calicut and Tellicherry, I would recommend. Both these officers express a willingness to study the Vernacular.

27. *Coimbatore*.—Mr. Grant proposes placing Mr. Foster, his Head Assistant, Magistrate in charge.

28. *Madura*.—The Magistrate of Madura would place Mr. Nelson in charge of the Madura Jail—a very satisfactory arrangement.

29. *Mangalore*.—The Collector of South Canara states that he is unable to offer any other recommendation than that matters shall remain as they now are, until he has an available qualified Assistant, or till the Zillah Surgeon passes in the Vernaculars. I think, however, that if this is the only objection, the Zillah Surgeon might have probationary charge, his confirmation being made dependent on the passing in Canareso.

30. It will thus be seen that one* Magistrate proposes himself retaining charge of the Jail; four† would place their Head Assistants or Sub-Collectors in immediate charge; and 13‡ Zillah Jails would, from want of qualified and available Assistants, be in charge of the Surgeons.

* Nellore.	Salem.
† Rajahmundry.	Cuddalore.
Guntoor.	Chingleput.
Madura.	Chittoor.
Coimbatore.	Tranquebar.
‡ Vizagapatam.	Tinnevely.
Masulipatam.	North Malabar.
Cuddapah.	South Malabar.
Kurnool.	Trichinopoly.

31. No present arrangement can be made for the charge of the Tanjore, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, or Mangalore Jails, unless by placing the latter in charge of the Surgeon.

Mr. Edward Bird's suggestion that he should retain charge was not official.

32. The charge of the Bellary Jail might, for the present, remain as it is.

From E. G. R. FANE, Esq., Collector of Madras, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Saidapet, 13th October 1864, No. 380.

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Order of Government, No. 1458, of the 5th instant, I have the honor to recommend Dr. Shortt for the immediate management of the Jail at Chingleput, and Mr. Storr, the Assistant Collector at Saidapet, for that of the Jail at Guindy; and request that you will obtain the sanction of Government for their being thus employed. Both these officers possess a good knowledge of the Vernacular language of the District, are particularly energetic, and are in a position to see that the prisoners labor properly, and that discipline is enforced.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Magistrate of Nellore, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Nellore, 24th October 1864, No. 41.

With reference to the enclosed copy of a Circular from the Inspector General of Jails, and my letter of the 20th instant, No. 40, I have the honor to request I may be informed what are the Government Orders on the subject.

2. I understood the Government intention to be that the transfer should be immediate, and it was so made at my request, in this District.

3. I would also beg to observe further that the present is the most favorable time for making the arrangements involved in the transfer, as in a couple of months we shall be in the Jamabandi.

No. 18.

Copy to Inspector General of a letter to Government, sent direct, to save time.

(Signed) J. W. B. DYKES,

Magistrate.

To J. Rohde, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., District Magistrate of Bellary, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Bellary, 25th October 1864, No. 459.

With reference to my letter to you of the 19th instant, No. 443, I have the honor to inform you that, Mr. Lilly, having been recently gazetted Head Assistant Collector of the District, his services are not now available for the purpose therein alluded to.

2. I would therefore nominate, in lieu of Mr. Lilly, my Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Blake.

3. He is permanently located in Bellary, has been vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, is well acquainted with the Vernacular, and likely, in my opinion, efficiently to look after the discipline and daily work of the convicts, under my supervision.

From J. FRASER, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of the Godavery District; to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Madras; dated Cocanada, 28th October 1864, No. 338.

With reference to the copy of the Proceedings and Order of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, noted in the margin, regarding the officers who are henceforth to have charge of Jails, I have the honor to state that, in

5th October 1864, No. 1458.

paragraph 9 of the Order, the Magistrate of the District is directed to nominate an officer for the immediate management of the Jail, who will be either one of his Covenanted or Uncovenanted Assistants, or the Zillah Surgeon of the station; provided that the latter officer is acquainted with the vernacular language of the District.

2. Under this ruling, I beg to nominate Mr. Linton, my Acting Head Assistant, whose head quarters are Rajahmundry, for the immediate charge of the Jail there. Dr. Croudace, the Zillah Surgeon there, is not qualified, being I understand ignorant of Telooogo.

From G. BANBNRY, Esq., Acting Magistrate of North Arcot, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Chittoor, 31st October 1864, No. 152.

With reference to Government Proceedings, dated 5th instant, No. 1458, I have the honor to state that I would recommend Dr. DeFabeck, the Zillah Surgeon at this station, as the officer whom it would be most expedient to appoint to take the immediate charge of the Jail. The Session Judge concurs with me in this recommendation. The Zillah Surgeon is a more permanent resident at the station than any one else, and daily visits the Jail Hospital. I should be sorry to see the disposition on the part of the Assistant Collectors to visit their Taluqs in any way checked, by their presence at the chief station being rendered in any way more imperative than it now is, and it seems doubtful whether, as matters now stand, they would be able to receive the allowances.

2. Dr. DeFabeck has passed in Hindoostan, and promises to pass in Telugu, the chief language of the District, within nine months. The allowances he will be entitled to receive will be Rupees 150 per mensem, as Chittoor is a "1st Class District Jail." I trust Government may be disposed to accede to my recommendation, which is the best that I am enabled to make. The authority to exercise the powers conferred by Regulation X of 1832 should, I think, be delegated to Dr. DeFabeck.

3. Now that the immediate control of the Jail will be under the Zillah Surgeon, and as he will receive remuneration for this charge, perhaps the Government might be disposed to consider whether the superintendence of executing criminals, a duty that appertains so closely to the other responsibilities connected with the Jail, might not also be delegated to him. The Doctor, from his professional experience, is moreover able to judge more accurately than any other officer whether the sentence of death is carried out expeditiously and effectually.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Magistrate of Madura, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Madura, 31st October 1864, No. 367.

Referring to paragraph 9 of the Order of Government, No. 1458, dated the 5th October 1864, I have the honor to report having taken charge of the Madura Jail, and that Mr. Nelson, the Acting Head Assistant, has been in charge since the 24th instant, and beg to recommend

that Mr. Nelson be placed in immediate charge. Mr. Nelson has a good knowledge of Tamil, the language of the District, has been up-country actively employed 19 months, and can, I think, be safely trusted with the management of the Jail; and I beg you will submit this recommendation for the approval of Government.

From G. L. MORRIS, Esq., Magistrate of South Canara, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Madras; dated Mangalore, 2nd November 1864, No. 164.

I have the honor to bring the following facts to your notice, with reference to paragraph 9 of the Order of the Madras Government, dated 5th October 1864, No. 1458, in which it is stated that, as Magistrate of the District, I am to be entrusted with the general supervision of the Zillah Jail, and to submit, through you, from amongst my Assistants, covenanted or uncovenanted, or the Zillah Surgeon, for the approval of Government, the name of the person whom I would nominate for the immediate management of the Jail.

2. The Head Assistant Collector is stationed at Puttur, a distance of 22 miles from Mangalore, and will not be in Mangalore till the commencement of the next Western Coast monsoon, in May 1865.

3. The services of the Assistant Collector have been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, and he left Mangalore, the day before yesterday, for Bombay.

4. The Salt Deputy Collector's work obliges him to be constantly absent from Mangalore, more especially during the ensuing six months, when salt is being manufactured in my most Northern Taluq.

5. The Treasury Deputy Collector is certainly always at Mangalore, but the Board of Revenue will not hear of his being entrusted with the immediate management of the Jail, as you will perceive from their Proceedings, dated the 25th October 1864, in answer to a reference made by me to them on the subject. "The Board decidedly object to the Treasury Deputy Collector being placed in charge of the Zillah Jail, considering the arrangement altogether incompatible with his proper duties, which are heavy and require constant supervision."

6. The Zillah Surgeon is totally ignorant of the Vernacular language of this District, and, therefore, according to the Orders of Government, not fit for the post in question.

7. You will see, from the foregoing facts, that I am really unable to nominate a single person to take charge of the Jail, and I beg, therefore, to be informed as to what should be done.

8. I beg furthermore to add that I am myself going out into the Taluqs in another ten days, and that, as I expect to be more or less absent from Mangalore for the greater part of the first five months in 1865, my taking immediate management of the Jail is out of the question.

9. It appears to me that the best and only thing is for matters to go on here as heretofore, till I am provided with an Assistant who can do what is required, or the Zillah Surgeon has passed in Canarese or Teloogoo.

From J. SILVER, Esq., Magistrate of Tinnevely, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Tinnevely, 4th November 1864, No. 423.

Adverting to the Order of Government, dated 26th October 1864, No. 1542, I have the honor to inform you that I would propose giving the Zillah Surgeon, Dr. Wilson, superintendence of the Jail at Palamcottah under the Magistrate. A copy of Dr. Wilson's letter to me, regarding his knowledge of Tamil, is annexed for your information.

From R. WILSON, Esq., M. D., Zillah Surgeon, Tinnevely, to J. SILVER, Esq., Magistrate of Tinnevely; dated Palamcottah, 24th October 1864, No. 47.

In reply to your letter, dated 21st instant, No. 405, I have the honor to inform you that I have some knowledge of the Tamil language, having been in Medical charge of a Civil Dispensary for a period of five years in a Tamil District, but I do not profess to speak the language.

(True Copy).

(Signed) J. SILVER,
Magistrate.

From J. W. B. DYKES, Esq., Magistrate of Nellore, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Nellore, 11th November 1864, No. 365.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular, No. 139, of the 3rd, requesting me to state the arrangements I would propose for the immediate supervision of the Zillah Jail under my orders.

2. The Jail as you are aware averages from 400 to 500 prisoners; the expenditure is above 1000 Rupees a month; and the Jailer getting 50 Rupees, the Deputy Jailer 20 Rupees, and the Writer 20 Rupees a month. The two former, under the Jail Rules, are prohibited from having any thing to do with the supplies, and I have to arrange, in consequence, 1st, for carrying on the general duties of the Jail, with the aid of the Jailer and Deputy Jailer, &c., and, 2ndly, for obtaining the requisite supplies, and keeping the requisite accounts, with a Writer, as before stated, drawing Rupees 20 a month.

3. That a fit man for the post of Jailer can be got on 50 Rupees a month, I doubt. My experience, so far as it goes, since I have been in the country, has decidedly been to the opposite effect. And that a Writer can be properly entrusted with an expenditure of 1000 Rupees a month, when he himself gets 20, seems equally opposed to what we know in such matters.

4. And under these circumstances, instead of maintaining the establishment, as it at present stands, and nominating a single assistant to its immediate supervision, I beg to recommend that the Magistrate of the District be appointed officer in charge of the Jail, with power to employ his subordinates to assist him in this, as in the other duties of his office, and that, he taking the charge of the Jail, like the Judge, without additional pay, the pay provided for the officer in charge by the Proceedings of Government of the 5th ultimo, be devoted to increasing the pay of the establishment, viz., the Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Writer, and head and second Warders.

5. The supplies and accounts, the Magistrate in charge of the Jail would probably entrust to the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, who, besides his own office, would have the services of the Writer in this respect.

6. The general duties he would entrust to his senior Assistant on the spot, if otherwise qualified.

7. And simply providing that no officer should be employed in general duties below the rank of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and raising the pay of the establishment as proposed, I think more effective arrangements would be made for the care of the Jails than by nominating, for the immediate management, one assistant, who would thus cease to be available for general duties in the Taluqs, and would have no establishment to superintend the Account Department, over which he could not himself possibly exercise an effective check, and in this respect, in reality, would be at the mercy of a Writer on 20 Rupees a month.

8. Whilst the Judge was the officer in charge of the Jail, of course his Sheristadar attended to the accounts; and the Writer's pay had no particular bearing on the question of arrangements. Now the case is different. The difficulty would in no degree be lessened were the Zillah Surgeon substituted for the assistant, and it must be met.

9. The additional pay for this Jail, according to numbers and work, and the scale prescribed in the Proceedings referred to, would be Rupees 150 per mensem. Should the arrangement I propose meet your approval, I would recommend it should be distributed as follows.

	Present pay.	Proposed Increase.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Jailer.	50	100	150
Deputy Jailer.	20	20	40
Writer.	20	20	40
Head Warder.	8	7	15
Second „	7	3	10

From the Honorable D. ARBUTHNOTT, Magistrate of Salem, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Shenkerydrug, 12th November 1864, No. 203.

In reply to your Circular letter, No. 139, I have the honor to inform you that, except the Zillah Surgeon, there is no one else whom I can propose for the immediate charge of the Salem Jail.

16th June 1865.

2. I have no Covenanted Assistant in Salem. The Head Assistant is stationed at Tripatur 70 miles from Salem, and his removal would cause great inconvenience to the people of his Taluqs.

3. The Deputy Collector in charge of Salem Treasury has already sufficient work to occupy him; and his office is two miles distant from the Jail.

4. On the other hand, the Zillah Surgeon lives close to the Jail, and must be there daily to attend the Jail Hospital.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., District Magistrate of Bellary, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, dated Bellary, 12th November 1864, No. 488.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Circular letter, No. 139, of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to refer you to my letter to your address of the 25th October 1864, No. 459.

2. I take this opportunity of enclosing an original letter from the Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Captain Johnstone, dated the 9th instant, No. 371.

3. I do not consider that Captain Johnstone can be considered one of my Assistants; and, though well conversant with Hindoostanee, which language is understood by a large number of the convicts, and of the guards, he is not able at present to converse fluently in Teloo-goo, which, although Canarese is spoken to a great extent, is considered to be the Vernacular of the District.

4. The appointment of such an officer would no doubt have some advantage; but, considering the above-mentioned disqualifications, I do not feel myself justified in proposing Captain Johnstone, while I have a qualified Uncovenanted Assistant Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Blake.

From Captain G. N. JOHNSTONE, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Bellary, to A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Magistrate of Bellary; dated Bellary, 9th November 1864, No. 371.

With reference to my private note addressed to you at Hospett, requesting that you would be so good as to nominate me for the post of Superintendent of the Bellary Jail, and your reply thereto, stating that you were unable to comply with my request, as the Order of Government laid down that the appointment shall be held by the Magistrate's Head Assistant, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, or the Zillah Surgeon, I have the honor to solicit that you will do me the favor to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that I, as Cantonment Joint Magistrate, holding a co-ordinate position with some of the officers named, and also immediately under you, may in like manner be considered eligible for the appointment alluded to.

2. In specially naming the functionaries referred to in the order, I would, with deference, remark that I conceive that the Government had before them such places as Guntoor, Chittoor, Nellore, and other such purely Civil Stations, and not such places as Bellary, Trichinopoly, &c., where in fact there is no Zillah Surgeon, and where, as at this station, the Jail is situated with only a road separating it from the Cantonment, and the Public roads of which run all round it.

3. I would further respectfully point out that one of the objects of having the Zillah Surgeon in charge of the Jail is, I conceive, that he is not likely to be absent on any other duty from the station, this is more particularly the case with the Cantonment Magistrate, who on no occasion can be called away on duty beyond the Cantonment, and I may be permitted to add that the Cantonment Joint Magistrate has the non-moving advantage over the other assistants, who are apt not only to be sent into the District at any time, but are constantly being moved by promotion, and consequently have not time to become acquainted with the prisoners, &c.

4. As regards a knowledge of the Vernacular, I may be allowed to state that the entire business of my Court is conducted in Teloo-goo, and should any test be decided on, I shall lose no time in preparing to pass the same when called on.

From J. SILVER, Esq., Magistrate of Tinnevely, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Tinnevely 14th November 1864, No. 419.

In reply to your Circular letter, No. 139, dated the 3rd instant, I have the honor to refer you to mine of the 4th instant, No. 423.

16th June 1865.

2. If I had an European Assistant at the Head Station, I would prefer giving him immediate supervision of the Zillah Jail under my orders; and if the Government can give one assistant from the junior members of the service to each District, and send one to Tinnevely, this plan can still be carried out.

3. In the absence of an assistant, I can only recommend the Zillah Surgeon to be put in charge, though you will see from Dr. Wilson's letter, copy of which I forwarded to you along with my letter of the 4th instant, that he does not speak Tamil, which is a serious draw back,

4. I would not recommend the native Deputy Magistrate at the station to be put in charge of the Jail. I am clearly of opinion the officer should be an European.

From J. I. MINCHIN, Esq., Magistrate of Kurnool, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Kurnool, 14th November 1864, No. 105.

With reference to your Circular, No. 139, of the 3rd instant, I beg to refer to my letter, dated 13th ultimo, No. 95, nominating the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Keess, for the immediate charge of the Zillah Jail.

2. I have already reported that Doctor Keess is acquainted both with Teloo-goo and Hindoostanee, the Vernacular languages of the District, and I consider him to be perfectly fitted for the charge.

3. There is no assistant, or any other officer resident in Kurnool, whom I could have selected for the post.

From C. W. READE, Esq., Magistrate of South Arcot, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Cuddalore, 15th November 1864, No. 401.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 139, referring to the orders of Government quoted, bearing on the hereafter management of Zillah Jails.

Paragraph 2. Dr. Doyle is, in my opinion, the fittest officer available for the duty of looking after the Jail. His experience in regard to the prisoners, and his unremitting assiduity to his duties, generally, since he joined this station, have satisfied me that he can be safely entrusted with the new functions now devolving on him. I have but one Assistant, Mr. Roberts, but he has not the experience of Dr. Doyle, nor is he in other respects equally well qualified for this peculiar duty.

3. I must, however, mention that the Zillah Surgeon does not profess to have any real knowledge of the Vernacular of the District, which, by the Orders of Government, would seem to be a *sine qua non* for the post. But Dr. Doyle, is well conversant with Bindustani and has a smattering acquaintance with Tamil, and I have, therefore, not thought that a want of proficiency in the latter language should be allowed to over-rule his other qualifications.

4. I do not consider my only assistant, Mr. Roberts, qualified for the duty, and unless I have another assistant of greater experience, and who is qualified as a Magistrate of the 1st Class, I can recommend no one else, for the immediate charge of the Jail, except Dr. Doyle.

5. I fancy there may be some delay in passing the required bill to legalise the proposed change in the charge of Jails, so that, very probably, there is no hurry in the matter; and if this be the case, I shall in due course write again, so soon as the District is joined by a permanent Medical Officer, or by a competent Covenanted Assistant, and in this event I will recommend whichever of the two may appear the best qualified, not losing sight of the required knowledge of the District Vernacular.

6. I have simply now written you in case immediate action is of consequence, or that you desire to make your arrangements prior to the legislative enactment on the subject.

7. I may add that I think it would be very desirable, if practicable, to give Magisterial powers to the Zillah Surgeon, if he be the officer selected.

From J. FRASER, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of the Godavery District, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Cocanada, 15th November 1864, No. 344.

In reply to your Circular, No. 139, of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that in my letter of the 28th ultimo, No. 338, I named the Assistant whom I propose as the person to be in charge of the Jail at Rajahmundry.

2. I may also here state that his duties will occasionally call him to some distance from Rajahmundry, and necessitate his absence for some time, and that I ought to be empowered to send any other available European Assistant to supply his place, during such absence on duty.

From D. F. CARMICHAEL, Esq., Magistrate of Vizagapatam, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Vizagapatam, 15th November 1864, No. 381.

In reply to your Circular letter, No. 139, of 3rd November instant, I have the honor to state that I propose, for the immediate supervision of the Zillah Jail, the present Zillah Surgeon, Dr. Dougall. This officer is fairly acquainted with Telooogo, which he has been reading for some time. Moreover, there is a large proportion of Uryas in the Jail, who mostly apprehend Hindoo-stanee. Dr. Dougall has passed for Medical charge in that language.

2. Excluding the Salt and Treasury Deputy Collectors, I have only one assistant. I do not consider him sufficiently experienced for the charge; besides which, he is now about to proceed into the District, to learn Revenue duties.

3. Dr. Dougall has served in China, and has frequently had charge of large bodies of men of different nations, both in camp and in transports. He is a particularly active and intelligent officer.

From H. G. SMITH, Esq., Acting Magistrate of Cuddapah, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Cuddapah, 21st November 1864, No. 660.

With reference to your Circular letter, as per margin, I have the honor to inform you that I consider Dr. Beaman of the 27th Regiment,

who has charge of the Jail in the Medical Department, the most fit person to have charge also, under the recent orders of the Government of India, if they are carried out. He knows Telooogo a little, but if appointed would make himself more conversant with that language. He has, however, a thorough knowledge of Hindoostanee, and the fact of his having had entire charge of the Jail at Hoosingabad, for three years, points him out as the most fit man for the appointment.

2. My reason for not appointing one of my assistants is that their work lies so much in the District away from head-quarters, and that they could not attend to the duties of the Jail in a satisfactory manner. In the event of a Zillah Surgeon being appointed to this District, it would then be a matter for consideration as to whether that officer would be qualified.

From V. H. LEVINGE, Esq., Magistrate of Madura, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Madura, 21st November 1864, No. 400.

In reply to your Circular, No. 139, dated the 3rd November, I have the honor to propose that Mr. Nelson, the Acting Head Assistant attached to the Madura District, be appointed to the charge of the Jail under my orders.

2. Mr. Nelson has a good knowledge of Tamil, the language of the District, has had some experience up-country, and does not spare himself trouble. He would, I am sure, thoroughly attend to all details of Jail management and keep up strict discipline. So I confidently recommend him for immediate supervision of the Jail.

3. The Zillah Surgeon does not understand Tamil.

From W. M. CADELL, Esq., Magistrate of Tanjore, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Tanjore, 28th November 1864, No. 332.

In reply to your letter of the 3rd instant, I have the honor to state that in the case of the Tanjore Jail, I would propose that for the present, and till a Covenanted Assistant is posted to the District, the immediate supervision of that Jail should be placed either under Deputy Collector T. Muttusami Aiyar, or C. Tiruvengada Chariar, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury. The former officer has, however, already been recommended for the office of District Registrar; and perhaps, therefore, the most fitting arrangement, under existing circumstances, would be to place C. Tiruvengada Chariar in immediate charge.

2. With regard to the Jail at Tranquebar, I am really at a loss to propose any other arrangement than that the Jail there should be placed under charge of the Medical Officer. At present,

and for many months past, I have had no Assistant, and I am not prepared to recommend again the removal of the Head Assistant Collector from Mayaveram, and when the presence of a European officer is all times desirable.

From Æ. R. McDONELL, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Trichinopoly, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Ootacamund; dated Trichinopoly, 2nd December 1864, No. 150.

In reply to your letter, No. 139, dated the 3rd of November 1864, I have the honor to inform you that there are many reasons why charge of the Jail should not be made over to the Head Assistant Magistrate; first of all, though nominally resident at Trichinopoly, he is liable to be frequently called into the District, and, during the Revenue Settlement season, he must be away for a protracted period. On these occasions, the charge of the Jail would have to be transferred to some other officer. Again the Head Assistant Magistrate's Criminal file here is heavy, and most of his time is taken up in trying these Criminal cases.

2. I have no other passed Assistant in the District.

3. Under these circumstances, I would propose that the charge of the Jail be made over to Surgeon Major Kennedy, Garrison Surgeon here, an officer of much experience, and one who has on a previous occasion, during the absence of the Session Judge, had charge of this Jail, and conducted the duties, as far as I can learn, satisfactorily.

4. I presume that it can never be expected that Surgeon Major Kennedy, at his time of life and service, should qualify by passing in the Vernacular. I would here mention, though, that he has a sufficient colloquial knowledge of Tamil to enable him to conduct the duties.

5. I shall esteem ourselves exceedingly fortunate if we can secure Surgeon Major Kennedy's services for charge of the Jail here. I trust, therefore, that you will approve of my suggestion.

From A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Magistrate of Bellary, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Camp Alur, 7th December 1864, No. 534.

I have the honor, as requested by the Acting Session Judge, Mr. Davidson, to forward an original letter from him to me of the 5th instant, No. 641, for submission by you to Government, should you think it advisable to do so.

2. Independently of the informality of the application of Mr. Davidson to be, while Session Judge, nominated as Magistrate to the charge under me of the Jail at Bellary, I have no objection whatever to offer, as I consider Mr. Davidson to be very well qualified efficiently to execute such a charge.

3. Since the date of my letter to you of the 25th October 1864, No. 459, Surgeon Major Ogilvie has been relieved of the office of Garrison Surgeon by Dr. Jackson, whose acquaintance with Hindoostanee, would enable him very fairly to perform the duties of the office in question, were he to be vested by Government with the powers of Magistrate within the precincts of the Jail. I have, however, still a doubt, whether with the present heavy duties devolving upon the Garrison Surgeon, he would have sufficient leisure to occasionally overlook the working parties, &c.

From R. DAVIDSON, Esq., Acting Session Judge, Bellary; to A. HATHAWAY, Esq., Magistrate of Bellary; dated Bellary, 5th December 1864, No. 641.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated the 5th October 1864, No. 1453, and which provide for relieving Session Judges of the charge of Jails in their respective Districts, I have the honor to request you will be good enough to submit, for the favorable consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council, this my application, as Magistrate, to be nominated to the charge of the Bellary Jail.

2. As far as I am aware there are but two other applicants for the post, viz., Surgeon Major Jackson, Garrison Surgeon, whom I imagine to be disqualified, from his unacquaintance with the Vernacular, and Mr. Blake, the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, who, being an East Indian, would not, I presume, in the absence of special qualifications, be placed for the

first time in charge of so large and important a Jail as that of Bellary, which contains upwards of 500 prisoners, many of them very desperate characters.

3. For about 12 years, I have had charge of jails in nearly all parts of the Presidency. I have invariably worked most harmoniously with those with whom I have come in official contact; the reports made by the Inspector General of Jails and Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals have invariably been of a most satisfactory nature; and no convict has ever escaped from a Jail in my charge, though, from my knowledge of the Vernacular, I have more than once received private information in time to frustrate schemes of intended outbreak, and while in charge of the Cuddapah Jail, I worked the prisoners so advantageously and remuneratively for Government, in the construction of the Railway, that the Inspector General of Jails proposed that I should so employ them to a distance of 10 miles in either direction, making of course suitable arrangements for their safety and shelter.

4. The jail here is situated between my house and the Court, so that I pass it repeatedly daily, and, being naturally of active habits, I have never experienced much inconvenience in visiting and superintending the works on which the gangs are employed.

5. While glad, therefore, to be relieved of the unremunerated anxiety and responsibility inseparable from the charge of 500 ruffians, I am quite willing to continue to perform the duty on the terms mentioned in the Proceedings under remark, and as I conceive the intention of Government, as recorded therein, to be rather of a relieving than disqualifying nature, I trust that His Excellency, taking into his favorable consideration the facts pointed out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this letter, will, under the peculiar circumstances, make a special exception in my favor, and appoint me as Magistrate to the charge of the Jail here.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Magistrate of Malabar, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, Madras; dated Cochin, 10th December 1864, No. 4255.

Adverting to your Circular of the 3rd ultimo, No. 139, I beg to refer you to my letter to your address of the 15th October last, in which I nominated Drs. Pearse and Wither for the immediate supervision, under my orders, of the

No. 3601.

Zillah Jails of Calicut and Tellicherry, respectively.

2. These gentlemen have expressed their willingness to pass a colloquial examination in the Vernacular of the District in three or four months.

3. The Zillah Surgeons should generally be by education better qualified than ordinary Assistants for the sanitary management of Jails; they generally have ample leisure for the work, and might be expected to turn particular attention to it; they are stationary, and seem less frequently changed from District to District than Assistants.

4. At Calicut, should Government not appoint Dr. Pearse, I would nominate my Assistant, Mr. Burnell, who is well qualified for the superintendence.

5. At Tellicherry, I have no Assistant, save the Joint Magistrate, whose duties require frequent and often protracted absence from that station.

From G. THORNHILL, Esq., Magistrate of Kistna District, to J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails; dated Masulipatam, 14th December 1864, No. 329.

With reference to your Circular, No. 139, dated 3rd November 1864, I have the honor to state that I propose the following arrangements for the two Jails in this District.

2. For the Jail at Masulipatam, I propose to put the Civil Surgeon in charge, under the general supervision of the Magistrate.

3. I consider the Civil Surgeon preferable to an Assistant Magistrate for the charge, for these reasons.

4. The Civil Surgeon is necessarily in charge of the Hospital and the general sanitary arrangements of the Jail, and if an Assistant Magistrate be placed in charge, the number of officers having authority is increased, and responsibility weakened, without any adequate cause.

5. At the present time, there is no Assistant Magistrate in the District. The special Assistant Magistrate is only here for a special reason, and will not remain after the special cause; for his appointment shall have ceased to exist.

6. In the event of an Assistant being appointed from the College at Madras, his want of experience would for some months prevent his being entrusted with the charge of a Jail.

7. The knowledge of the Vernacular is stated to be a necessity; but few Surgeons will be found qualified in that respect. The Civil Surgeon of Masulipatam is prepared to study the language and pass in six months, if he should receive the appointment; and I have pleasure in stating that I believe Dr. Robertson, in all other respects, well qualified for the charge of convicts.

8. As regards Guntoor, I would suggest that the Joint Magistrate be placed in the same position, with regard to the Jail, as the Magistrate is at Masulipatam; and that, until a Civil Surgeon be appointed to this Station, the Joint Magistrate be in entire charge.

9. At present there is an Assistant Apothecary in Medical charge; but I do not consider that an officer of that grade should have general charge of a Jail.

From P. GRANT, Esq., Magistrate of Coimbatore, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Coonoor, 8th February 1865, No. 15.

With reference to paragraph 9 of the Government Order, communicated with their Proceedings, dated 5th October 1864, No. 1458, I beg to recommend that the Acting Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. W. S. Foster, be nominated to the charge of the Coimbatore Jail. His experience and knowledge of Tamil, the Vernacular of the prisoners, point him out as the official most suited for the charge. The want of knowledge of the Vernacular of the District on the part of the Zillah Surgeon precludes the idea even of nominating him for the immediate management of the Jail.

Forwarded through the Inspector General of Jails.

(Signed) P. GRANT,
Magistrate.

No. 157. Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 22nd February 1865, No. 912.

Read the Resolution passed in the Home Department, No. 927, dated the 30th January 1865 (together with the connected papers,) stating that, in the opinion of that Department, Officers in charge of Central Jails in the Madras Presidency should draw a consolidated salary of Rupees 800 per mensem, and that no Officer in Civil employ, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted, should receive any extra allowance for the charge of District Jails; also, that Medical Officers holding such charge should be permitted to draw Rupees 100 per mensem for large, and Rupees 50 per mensem for small Jails, but subject to any orders which may be hereafter passed in reference to the Secretary of State's Despatch, dated 7th November 1864, regarding the Medical Department.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the allowances recommended in the Home Department, on the *proviso* stated in the above Resolution, and on the understanding that they are confined to Medical Officers in charge of Jails, where intramural labour is the rule and not the exception.

Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Home Department, for information and further orders.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be sent to the Civil Paymaster, and the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, for information and guidance.

(A true Extract).

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1908.

Copy of the above Resolution, and of that noted in the margin, forwarded to the Government of Fort Saint George, with reference to letter therefrom, No. 21, dated the 7th of January.

Resolution, No. 927, dated 30th January 1865.

(By Order)

(Signed) A. P. HOWELL,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
The 28th February 1865.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Home Department, under date the 30th January 1865, No. 927.
Read a letter from the Government of Madras, No. 21, dated the 7th instant, with two enclosures, regarding the arrangements to be made for the supervision of the Jails in that Presidency, and the rates at which Officers in charge of Jails should be remunerated.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is of opinion that Officers in charge of Central Jails should draw a consolidated salary of Rupees 800 per mensem, and that no Officer in Civil employ, whether belonging to the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branch of the Service, should receive any extra allowance for the charge of District Jails.

2. Medical Officers holding such charge should be permitted to draw Rupees 100 per mensem for large, and Rupees 50 per mensem for small Jails, but subject to any orders which may hereafter be passed in reference to the Despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 7th November 1864, regarding the Medical Department. This proviso must be clearly understood as regards any arrangements now made for the employment and remuneration of Medical Officers in the charge of Jails, whether Central or District.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and the papers on which it is founded, be forwarded to the Financial Department, for consideration, and the issue of further orders.

No. 158. From F. S. CHILD, Esq., Session Judge of Cuddapah, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Cuddapah, 6th March 1865, No. 149.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, dated 5th October 1864, No. 1458, I have the honor to make the following observations, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

2. At present, when a young officer is appointed to the Police, he is, after a week or two at the Head Quarters, immediately placed in charge of a Division of the District. He is not appointed to the Police till a Sub-Division is vacant, and the consequence is that while he is at Head Quarters, there is no one in the Sub-Division;

and he is sent to his work far too soon, and without any experience. Again there is a great deal of routine work at the Head Quarter station, which has now to be done by the Superintendent of Police, but which might be done by an Assistant were there one stationed permanently at Head Quarters.

3. Again there can be no doubt that it is a great disadvantage that the Jails should be under one officer, and the guard of the Jail, as now, under another.

4. Further it would be a disadvantage that an officer should have charge of the Jail, who is not even supposed to be able to judge whether a warrant brought him is a legal one or not. Under all these circumstances, now that there is pay attached to the charge of Jail, it appears to me that the best plan would be to appoint a Junior Assistant to the Superintendent of Police to that office. He would relieve the Superintendent of Police, and he would be learning his duties and qualifying himself for the charge of the Police of a Sub-Division. It would not increase the Police Budget, as the pay would come out of the Jail Budget, and further, as he would be a permanent resident at Head Quarters, he might also be made District Registrar, which would perhaps slightly increase his allowance.

No. 159. Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department.

Communicating sundry addresses (with their replies) received by the Governor, during his late tour in the Northern Circars, together with Minutes recorded by His Excellency on the occasion. (Dated 7th March 1865, No. 484).

Extract from a Minute by the HONORABLE the PRESIDENT, dated 11th February 1865.

27. The only Public works of any importance which came under my notice were the Jails at Waltair and Berhampore, and the Court House at the latter place. The Jail at Waltair was not complete, and I could only judge of the building from what I saw of the part finished, and from the plans of the whole structure which were shewn me by Captain Ryves, the Superintending Engineer.

28. From these data I arrived at a conclusion very unfavorable to the Officer who had submitted the plans and estimates.

29. It is true that the plan shewn to me was signed by the Inspector General of Jails, Mr. Rohde, who may, therefore, properly be held answerable for its deficiencies; but the Superintending Engineers must be informed that the Government cannot permit them to shuffle off upon others the responsibility which their situation entails upon themselves, and upon themselves only.

30. Of course, if a Superintending Engineer is directed to prepare plans and estimates for a Jail to contain a given number of prisoners, he is bound to confer with the Inspector General of Jails, to ascertain from him all the rules as to the space required for each prisoner, the number to be placed in each ward, the size of the Jails, the appliances required for the comfort, the health, and the safe custody of the prisoners; but should the Inspector General, in reply to such reference, send to him a plan signed by himself, the Superintending Engineer is not to

accept this plan, as a standard plan embracing everything that can be required. He is bound, on the contrary, to exercise his own judgment as to details, to point out omissions and mistakes, and to make the plan, in every respect, perfect and complete, according to the best of his judgment.

31. To apply what I have said to the case of the Jail at Waltair, I must observe that no provision was made in the plan or the estimate for a house for the Jailer, none for a supply of water, none for cook-houses or sheds, none for privies, and none for hospital.

32. When I inspected the Jail at Berhampore, which was precisely upon the same plan, and completed, I found that, although the house for the Jailer had been added to the buildings shewn upon the plan, and a well sunk, none of the other deficiencies were remedied; and the mode in which the Jailer's house was constructed made the iron gate of the prison a mere farce, as there was direct access to the Jailer's house from the prison, and an easy exit from the same, without troubling the main gate; while as there was but one well, all the prisoners from the different wards had to draw water from it, which made the yard in a constant mess.

33. I went over the Berhampore Jail with the Judge and local Officers, and Doctor Shaw, the Inspector General of Hospitals, and the following is but a sketch of the complaints made:—

First.—Want of means of classifying and separating the prisoners, all the wards being of the same size and constructed on the same pattern.

Second.—Want of Hospital accommodation.

Third.—The absence of means of adapting the wards to suit the changes of climate.

Fourth.—The absence of latrines.

Fifth.—The absence of cook-houses or sheds.

Sixth.—The facility afforded, by the construction of the Jail, for the escape of prisoners.

Seventh.—The check imposed upon ventilation by the proximity of the external walls to the wards.

34. I must say that these complaints appeared to me to be well founded.

35. There are many other defects which will be brought before the Government by the Judge and the Inspector General of Hospitals, and all these will be dealt with, when brought forward in their regular form.

No. 160. From J. ROHDE, Esq., Inspector General of Jails, and the Honorable R. S. ELLIS, C. B., President of the Sanitary Commission, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 10th April 1865, No. 654A.

In compliance with the Orders of Government, dated 7th February last, we have the honor to submit a Report on the additional Jail accommodation required in the Madras Presidency, and the measures to be taken for improving existing Jails.

2 Enclosures.

2. We also submit a Manual of Jail Rules.

Report on the additional Jail accommodation required in the Madras Presidency, and the measures to be taken for improving existing Jails.

1. In calculating the Jail accommodation required, the standard adopted is that prescribed by the Government of India, in the Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 128, dated 6th January 1865, and communicated by the order of Madras Government, dated 16th February, No. 464.

2. According to this standard, each prisoner is to have for his accommodation a minimum superficial area of 36 square feet, and 648 cubic feet.

3. This standard differs somewhat from that recommended by the Calcutta Jail Committee, which gave to each Prisoner a minimum superficial area of 54 square feet and 648 cubic feet.

4. We have received from each Jail in the Presidency, a return showing the accommodation which each is capable of affording at the latest standard. Before entering upon a detailed statement regarding each of these Jails, we may state that, supposing all the Jails at present existing to be retained, and we shall afterwards show that this is not desirable, they afford not much more than half the accommodation required, if each Prisoner is to have the area considered absolutely necessary.

5. The necessity of Central Jails of moderate size has been recognized by the Calcutta Jail Committee, and, before that Committee was appointed, this necessity was admitted by the Madras Government, who ordered Central Jails to be built at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry, and who had had it in contemplation, so far back as 1857, to build five Central Jails.

6. The Calcutta Committee recommended, 1st, that all persons whose sentences exceed the period of one year should be confined in Central Jails, and that no Central Jail should contain more than one thousand Prisoners—(in the arrangements proposed for the Bengal Presidency, this principle is somewhat relaxed, and it is provided that Prisoners sentenced to more than six months' rigorous imprisonment may also be imprisoned in Central Jails); 2nd, that in the District Jails those Prisoners only should be confined, whose sentences do not exceed one year. The District Jails are divided into 1st and 2nd Class.

The 1st Class Jails to contain 500 prisoners.

The 2nd Class Jail to contain 300 prisoners.

7. We concur generally in these recommendations, and we have, therefore, considered how many Central Jails will be necessary to meet the requirements of this Presidency.

8. In this and in other estimates regarding the probable number of Prisoners of different classes requiring prison accommodation, we do not pretend to have arrived at strictly accurate results. The necessity of collecting careful judicial statistical information has only recently attracted the attention it deserves, and there are other circumstances, such as the introduction of the New Police and the Indian Penal Code, which have had a tendency to render less reliable the averages which can be calculated from the Criminal and Jail returns of the last ten years.

Central Jails.

9. Making allowances for the variations in the number of convictions, as shown by a comparison of the annual Judicial returns of the last few years, we think we may safely state that Central Jail accommodation is required for about 5000 Prisoners, whose sentences exceed one year's imprisonment. Had nothing been done in this Presidency towards the construction of Central Jails, we should have proposed six Central Jails: four to contain one thousand Prisoners, and two to contain eight hundred Prisoners.

10. The places which seem most suitable for these Central Jails are,

	Prisoners.		Prisoners.
1. Rajahmundry.....	1,000	4. Vellore.....	1,000
2. Bellary.....	1,000	5. Trichinopoly.....	800
3. Coimbatore.....	1,000	6. Cannanore.....	800

and we should have recommended that, except upon an emergency, the rule should be maintained that Prisoners whose sentences exceed one year should be confined in these Central Jails, while Prisoners whose sentences are for less than one year should be detained in District Jails.

11. But we are met by the difficulty that there has already been completed at Salem a Jail that is capable, at the new standard, of containing 426 Prisoners; while a large Jail at Coimbatore, calculated at the new standard to contain 554 Prisoners is far advanced in construction. Under these circumstances, we think the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem must unite the characters of Central and District Prisons, instead of following out entirely the recommendation of the Calcutta Jail Committee, according to which Central and District prisons are completely separated. In reality, this will not be an abandonment of the principle involved of separating entirely these two great classes of convicts; for, owing to the construction of the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem, the convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and the prisoners whose sentences do not exceed one year, can be kept quite distinct. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of building a District Jail at Coimbatore, which, under the circumstances detailed, would involve an unnecessary expense. The total number of prisoners which these two Jails would accommodate, as at present planned, is 980.

Accommodation is required at Coimbatore and Salem for 1134 prisoners, thus classified:—

	Prisoners for more than 1 year.	Prisoners for less than 1 year.	Total.
Coimbatore.....	564	111	675
Salem.....	303	156	459
	<u>867</u>	<u>267</u>	<u>1134</u>

All that need be done to meet these requirements is to complete the ground floor of the Coimbatore Jail as planned, and to add upper stories to two of the blocks.

12. With this modification, the Central Jails would be as follows:—

Central Jails to contain 1000 prisoners.

Rajahmundry.

Trichinopoly.

Vellore.

Central Jails to contain 800 prisoners.

Bellary.

Cannanore.

Jails to serve both as Central and District Jails.

Coimbatore.

Salem.

13. The Central Jails at Bellary, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore, will have the important advantage of being at stations where there are European Troops. Bellary and Cannanore have already been approved by Government as proper positions for Central Jails. At Rajahmundry the proposed Central Jail has been sanctioned by Government, and is already under construction. As above explained, the Jail at Salem is finished, and that at Coimbatore is almost completed.

14. We now proceed to detail the Districts which will supply the inmates of each of the proposed Central Jails.

The Central Jail at Rajahmundry will supply accommodation for all Convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from the Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna, and for a portion of Nellore. We do not propose transferring Khond Convicts, although their sentences exceed one year, to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, experience having shown that they cannot be imprisoned away from their own country, without serious risk of life. The Khond Convicts should, we think, as hitherto, continue to be imprisoned in a separate Jail at Russelcondah (the old Barracks).

The Central Jail at Bellary will supply accommodation for all Convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment, from the Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, and Kurnool.

The Central Jail at Trichinopoly will afford accommodation for the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from the Districts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, and Tanjore.

The Central Jail at Cannanore will receive the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from Malabar, South Canara, and Cochin.

The Central Jail at Vellore will receive the convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment from North and South Arcot, and the Madras and Nellore Districts.

As explained above, the Jails at Coimbatore and Salem will contain the convicts from these Districts sentenced both to long and short terms of imprisonment.

District Jails.

15. As shown above, we propose to accommodate in the Central Jails an average number of 5000 prisoners whose sentences exceed one year. It remains to provide prison accommodation for convicts sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment; for Prisoners kept in confinement, in consequence of failing to give security; for Prisoners under trial; and for Civil Debtors.

16. * These represent a total number of 3059, of which the following is the detail:—

Prisoners for one year and under...	1,766
Prisoners, in default of giving security...	186
Prisoners under trial...	740
Civil Debtors.....	355
State Prisoners...	12
	<u>3,059</u>

These prisoners, we propose, should be confined in the undermentioned District Jails:—

Berhampore...	148	Chittoor...	143
Vizagapatam...	172	Chingleput...	130
Rajahmundry...	94	Cuddalore...	120
Masulipatam.....	63	Trichinopoly...	83
Guntoor...	169	Tranquebar...	69
Nellore...	118	Tanjore...	86
Bellary...	275	Madura...	220
Kurnool...	92	Tinnevely...	114
Cuddapah...	276	Mangalore...	77
Coimbatore...	111	Tellicherry...	85
Ootacamund...	87	Calicut...	126
Salem...	156	Cochin...	45

* This is exclusive of 72 Hill Prisoners of all classes in the Russelcondah Jail.

17. The following Tabulated Statement shows the capacity of each Jail according to the new Standard, which allows 36 superficial feet and 648 cubical feet to each prisoner, the probable number of prisoners who will be confined in each Jail, and the number of all classes at present confined in these Jails. When the Prisoners sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment have been removed to the proposed Central Jails, the District Jails, as recommended by us, will afford accommodation for 4492 prisoners, being 1433 more than are actually requiring accommodation at present. But the maximum accommodation required varies much in particular Districts, and in some Jails the apparent accommodation will be considerably reduced by the conversion of wards into workshops.

Jails.	1 No. of Prisoners Jail is capable of containing, according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each.	2 No. to be imprisoned in District Jails, including under Trial Prisoners and Civil Debtors.	3 No. of Prisoners of all classes at present confined in each Jail.	4 No. of Prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jail.	Remarks.
Berhampore... ..	168	148	247	139	VIZAGAPATAM.—This is a new Jail nearly completed. The accommodation provided, according to the original plan, is for 156 prisoners. The total number for whom accommodation is required is 172, or 16 in excess. Allowance must be made for sick prisoners in Hospital. This building has not yet been provided, but must be constructed. This will provide the necessary accommodation for the average number of prisoners, 172. Any excess over that number can be provided by the transfer of prisoners sentenced to more than six months' rigorous imprisonment to the Central Jail at Rajahmundry.
Vizagapatam... ..	156	172	332	193	
Rajahmundry... ..	77	94	121	54	RAJAHMUNDY.—It will be observed that there is an estimated excess of 17 prisoners above the accommodation which can be provided in this Jail. A per centage of prisoners sentenced for more than six months' rigorous imprisonment can be sent to the Central Jail, which will be in close proximity to the District Jail.
Masulipatam... ..	98	63	103	14	GUNTOOR.—It will be observed that at present the District Jail at Guntour can only contain 117 prisoners, at the new standard. If, however, as recommended in this report, the Jail walls are raised four feet, this Jail will accommodate 175 prisoners, which will be amply sufficient.
Guntour... ..	117	169	247	186	
Nellore... ..	160	118	478	336	

Jails.	1 No. of Prisoners Jail is capable of containing, according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each.	2 No. to be imprisoned in District Jails, including under Trial Prisoners and Civil Debtors.	3 No. of Prisoners of all classes at present confined in each Jail.	4 No. of Prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jail.	Remarks.
Bellary... ..	203	275	501	250	BELLARY.—In order to afford the necessary accommodation in the District Jail at Bellary, it will be necessary to construct two new wards for 35 prisoners in each ward. There is sufficient available space within the Jail enclosure, for the erection of these additional wards.
Kurnool... ..	53	92	195	127	
Cuddapah... ..	175	276	499	328	KURNOOL.—We would refer to the remarks on this Jail in the portion of our Report headed "Alterations and Improvement of existing Jails." It will be necessary to build a new District Jail either at Kurnool or Nundial, for the accommodation of 100 prisoners.
Chittoor... ..	270	143	473	484	CUDDAPAH.—An addition must also be made to this Jail. Further accommodation, at the prescribed standard, is required for about 100 prisoners.
Chingleput... ..	166	130	241	296	
Cuddalore... ..	366	120	318	224	We would propose the construction of three new wards, to contain each 32 prisoners.
Trichinopoly... ..	246	83	296	255	Any excess in the transfers to the Central Jail can be met by making transfers from Cuddalore to the Central Jail of Trichinopoly.
Tranquebar... ..	139	69	207	160	
Tanjore New Jail..	309	86	105	44	TANJORE.—It had been proposed to build a District Jail for 309 prisoners at Tanjore; but if the sanction of Government is accorded to the provision of a central Jail at Trichinopoly, a small District Jail for 100 prisoners will be sufficient.
Madura New Jail..	309	220	243	244	MADURA.—A new District Jail for 309 prisoners has been proposed at Madura. The estimated number for whom accommodation will be required is 220. A reduction of 1 block, 1/4th of the proposed Jail, might with advantage be made for the present.
Tinnevely... ..	66	114	238	171	TINNEVELLY.—For the reasons stated in that portion of the report headed, "Alterations and improvements" in existing Jails, we have recommended that a new small District Jail be built at Tinnevely, the present District Jail not admitting of improvement or addition.

JAILS.	1 No. of Prisoners Jail is capable of containing according to minimum standard of 648 cubic and 36 superficial feet to each.	2 No. to be imprisoned in District Jails including under Trial Prisoners and Civil Debtors.	3 No. of Prisoners of all classes at present confined in each Jail.	4 No. of Prisoners sentenced to above 1 year, and to be transferred to Central Jails.	REMARKS.
<i>Cannanore Circle.</i> Mangalore ...	309	77	252	212	MANGALORE.—Although this Jail is of superior construction, the place itself is unhealthy and the mortality in this Jail has always been large. Mangalore is therefore not suited to a central Jail, and when a central Jail is built at Cannanore accommodation will only be required for between 70 and 80 prisoners. The remaining space in this Jail can only be utilized as workshops and will then be in excess of what is required.
Tellicherry ...	134	85	153	170	
Calicut.....	260	126	319	337	
Cochin.....	48	45	53	...	
Coimbatore ...	172	111	330	562	
<i>Coimbatore Circle.</i> Ootacamund.	65	87	201		COIMBATORE.—As explained in a previous part of this report the Coimbatore and Salam Jails will have to contain all classes of prisoners. In completing the Coimbatore Jail it will be necessary to build upper stories on two of the blocks.
Salem... ..	426	156	550	303	
Total...	4,492	3,059	6,802	5,089	

18. From this statement it will be seen that in Jails affording proper accommodation for 4,492 prisoners there are at present confined 6,802 prisoners, and these Jails have at certain periods of the year been much more crowded. We need make no comment on the urgent necessity for reform in this respect, for it has been recognized by the Government, and will be remedied when the new Jails are built; but we beg to bring the present condition of these prisoners, whose lives are undoubtedly exposed to serious risk from overcrowding, to the prominent notice of Government, and we trust that the proposal which we have made in another portion of this Report, for the immediate employment of gangs of prisoners in the construction of the new Jails will be approved.

Additions and alterations required in District Jails.

19. We now proceed to detail the various improvements required in each of those District Jails which we propose to retain.

Berhampore.—Subsoil drainage should be introduced. The surface drainage also requires improvement, especially in the neighbourhood of interior walls and cook-houses.

The water of the well within the Jail is of inferior quality as in that of the neighbourhood; the well might with advantage be deepened. A Jail Garden is required; there is no difficulty in getting the necessary ground.

Palisades, as originally designed, should be erected, parallel to the outer walls, at a distance of eight feet from the outer wall so as to secure separation of yards without interfering with ventilation of yards, now impeded by the cross walls.

Two solitary cells are required.

Russelcondah.—Subsoil drainage should be introduced. The water for the use of the prisoners is drawn from the river, which is likely to fail in hot weather. To supply this defect a well is required. There is no suitable spot for a Jail Garden in the neighbourhood.

Vizagapatam.—Subsoil drainage is required in this new Jail which is under construction; a well is also necessary.

The same improvement as regards palisades, as recommended for Berhampore, is required in this Jail, and sun shades should be added to the doors and windows. There is no available space for a Garden for this Jail.

The Hospital is, like that at Berhampore, placed in a ward of the Jail which will be required for the accommodation of the prisoners.

Two solitary cells are required.

Rajahmundry.—Subsoil drainage is required. The lateral ventilation in this Jail requires improvement. A Jail Garden should be established, and there is no difficulty in obtaining the ground required for this purpose.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Masulipatam.—Subsoil drainage will be required if this Jail is retained, but as this prison is notoriously unhealthy it is proposed to transfer prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment to the District Jail at Guntoor. It has not been thought necessary to recommend any alterations in the Masulipatam Jail.

Guntoor.—Jail requires subsoil drainage. Floors of the wards require to be raised one foot, and the walls of the wards must be raised at least four feet to afford the cubical space required. The present Jail Garden requires extension.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Nellore.—This Jail requires subsoil drainage. When the long sentenced prisoners are removed to a Central Jail, the old part of the Jail should be altogether removed. In the newer part of the Jail the roof requires complete repair, spaces being left open between the rafters and walls to secure ventilation. A sufficient plot of ground must be purchased for a Jail Garden.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Kurnool.—There has been great uncertainty as to whether the District Jail is to be built here or at Nundial. The present building used for the confinement of prisoners does not deserve the name of a Jail; it is an enclosure in the middle of the town, with common sheds of no value.

If Kurnool is to be retained as the Station for the Court and for the District Jail a new Jail should be built without delay. At present prisoners are often kept in tents in consequence of the insufficiency of the Jail accommodation.

Cuddapah.—Subsoil drainage is required in this as in other Jails; saucer drains for carrying off the surface drainage should be substituted for the present deep drains.

A Jail Garden is required in this Jail.

Bellary.—Subsoil and surface drainage are both required in this Jail.

Iron barred doors and windows are required to insure the ventilation of the building. A piece of land has been appropriated for conversion into a Jail Garden.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Chittoor.—This Jail is surrounded by a moat, and there may be difficulty in providing, as in other Jails, for subsoil drainage.

Lateral ventilation should be improved by the substitution of iron-grated doors and windows for the wooden batten doors. The Hospital drainage should be improved by both subsoil and surface drainage as there is not the same difficulty in doing this as in the case with the Jail; a granite platform for washing should be built in the Hospital yard. A Jail Garden should be made.

Vellore.—This Jail will not be retained when the long sentenced prisoners are removed. But in the mean time some improvement might be made in the ventilation of this Jail. The prisoners are at present overcrowded in narrow wards, and although the Jail has been healthy any epidemic would prove unusually fatal in this Jail.

Chingleput.—This Jail requires subsoil, and surface drainage, and an enclosing wall. Two solitary cells are also wanted. The lateral ventilation requires improvement. The moats should be filled in, and a new entrance to the Fort made so as to prevent the public road intersecting the Jail as present. Cooking sheds should be built within the enclosing wall.

Guindy.—If the gang of prisoners is to be kept at Guindy, as at present, considerable improvements must be made in the lateral ventilation, and an enclosing wall should be built, but if out of door labor is to be discontinued, it seems unnecessary to retain a gang of prisoners at Guindy.

Cuddalore.—This Jail requires subsoil drainage. The ventilation of the Jail should be improved by substituting iron-grated doors and windows for the present wooden batten doors and windows. The lateral ventilation should also be greatly increased. There is no available ground for a Jail Garden.

Two solitary cells are wanted.

Tranquebar.—The Jail is situated in an old Dutch Fort. Some of the cells in the case-mate have defective ventilation, but the prisoners are generally healthy, and from the position of this Jail and its peculiar construction no important improvement can be made to the buildings. A Jail Garden should be made, and for this purpose there is ground available.

Two solitary cells are wanted.

Tanjore.—No alteration is required in the present Jail, which is temporary, and is in a hired building. A new Jail has been sanctioned.

Trichinopoly.—This Jail requires subsoil and surface drainage. For the latter purpose saucer drains should be substituted for the present deep drains. Palisades should be substituted for the dwarf walls at the end of the courts between the wards, except the division wall separating the Hospital from the wards, which should remain as at present. The well should be deepened but not widened, as has been proposed by the Officer in charge of the Jail. A Jail Garden should be formed in the walled enclosure at the back of the Jail.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Madura.—The present Jail will be abandoned, and a new Jail constructed. No alterations which would entail expense can be recommended.

Paumbum.—This Jail will be discontinued when intra-mural labor is general. The wards are thatched, which is objectionable, and if the Jail is retained, even temporarily, this ought to be remedied.

Tinnevely.—It will be difficult to make the necessary additions and improvements to this building. On the new standard this Jail can only accommodate 66 prisoners. It is an old Choultry which has been added to. It will be necessary to build a new District Jail here to contain about 120 prisoners.

Salem.—This is a new Jail which is not entirely completed. A separate building for a Hospital, properly enclosed, must be provided. A deep well to supply drinking water for the use of the prisoners must be sunk.

Coimbatore.—The present Jail is so unhealthy that it should not be retained. A central Jail has been commenced. It is proposed also to provide in a portion of this Jail accommodation for prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment.

Ootacamund.—The number of prisoners will be greatly reduced as regards Native prisoners. The Jail requires both surface and subsoil drainage, and the ventilation should be improved. The Jail garden should be enclosed and improved. Plans for a new Civil Jail have been submitted.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Calicut.—This Jail has always been subject to out-breaks of epidemic disease, and should be abandoned. The site is admirably suited for store-houses, &c., as it is close to the sea. The Jail ought to be moved to high ground; the sale of the present Jail would pay for the construction of a new building.

Mangalore.—This Jail requires subsoil drainage, and a garden which has been commenced should be completed. The supply of water must also be increased by deepening the well.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Cochin.—This small Jail for short sentenced prisoners will be continued, all that is required is to put it in thorough repair.

Tellicherry.—All but the wards on the sea face are unfit for the use of prisoners, but when the long sentenced prisoners are removed, sufficient and proper accommodation can be provided for prisoners under short sentences.

Additional wards will be required for prisoners under trial, and for the Civil debtors. A Garden should be made.

Two solitary cells are also wanted.

Cannanore.—No District Jails is required here; a new Central Jail has been proposed at this Station.

20. As shewn above new District Jails are required at Kurnool, Madura, Tanjore, and Tinnevely. These Jails have from the first been so defective and are in such a condition that they are incapable of being rendered by alteration or addition suitable for the confinement of prisoners.

We propose to abandon the use of the Vellore, Guindy, Paumbum, and Cannanore Jails, which are now occupied temporarily by gangs of laboring convicts.

21. When the alterations and additions which we have suggested are made to the District Jails, when the Central Jails are completed, and when proper superintendence has been secured we may reckon on the introduction of a well organized system of intra-mural labor, and with this a more complete enforcement of Jail discipline. This has been hitherto impossible in our overcrowded Jails, the condition of which made out-of-door labor imperative.

Jail Statistics.

22. We would beg to press upon the attention of the Government the urgent necessity of greater attention being paid to the maintenance of Jail Statistics. This will be attended by some expense, but will secure advantages which will more than justify the expenditure entailed. Owing to the absence of complete Judicial Statistics this report is much less accurate and less

complete than it would otherwise have been, and this same difficulty will again recur whenever the Government desire information on the condition of Jails in this Presidency and the effect of Jail discipline, unless some uniform and complete system of Judicial Statistics is introduced.

23. We can do no more in the present Report than allude to this important subject, and to provide in the Manual of Jail Rules for the more necessary Statistical forms to be kept in Jails. Jail Statistics form only a branch of Judicial Statistics, and the whole subject requires much consideration before a complete form of Jail Returns can be devised.

24. It will remain for the Inspector General of Jails to address the Government departmentally on any increase in the Jail Establishments, and in the Central Office, which will be required to insure the accurate preparation and punctual submission of Jail Statistics.

Superintendence.

25. The Calcutta Indian Jail Committee have, with justice, attached great importance to the selection of competent officers for the charge of both Central and District Jails, and have pointed out the Medical service as peculiarly qualified to furnish this class of officers.

26. We attach the greatest importance to the Superintendent of every Jail, whether Central or District, being regarded as the *sole officer in charge* of such Jail, and as being in that capacity directly responsible to the Inspector General of Jails for the good order and discipline of the Jail and the welfare of the prisoners.

27. We would therefore respectfully suggest an alteration in the arrangement at present sanctioned by Government, whereby the Magistrates of Districts are *nominally* in charge of Jails, while the Superintendents, whether they be the Assistant Magistrates or the Civil Surgeons, have *really* the management of the Jails. This divides responsibility, and will not, we believe, be found useful. We recommend that the Sessions Judges and District Magistrates should be *ex officio* visitors of Jails—checking by their presence and by occasional inspections, (reports of which will be submitted to the Inspector General of Jails,) the conduct of the Jail Superintendents.

28. A separate officer should, as recommended by the Calcutta Jail Committee, be appointed as Superintendent of each Central Jail, on a salary of 800 Rupees a month consolidated allowance, with free quarters. For the charge of 1st and 2nd Class District Jails, Superintendents at 150 Rupees and 80 Rupees per mensem respectively, should be appointed. For these appointments there are two classes of officers generally available in Districts: the Assistant Magistrates and the Civil Surgeons.

29. Where qualified Civil Surgeons are available we would recommend that they should be selected as Superintendents of District Jails, both because they are generally well qualified for the office, and because they are less liable to be absent from the locality of the Jails than the Assistant Magistrates. Where there are no Civil Surgeons stationed at the place where a District Jail is located, it would remain for the Government to select as Superintendent of such District Jail the Assistant Magistrate or other public officer. We recommend that officers appointed as Superintendents of Jails should be required within a reasonable time to pass an examination testing their colloquial knowledge of the vernacular language of the District.

Jailers.

30. It is of great importance for the enforcement of Jail discipline that respectable men should be selected as Jailers, whether European, East Indian, or Native, and we therefore concur

in the recommendation of the Calcutta Jail Committee that the salaries assigned to these officers should be respectively,

Jailers of Central Jails, 150 Rupees per mensem.

Jailers of 1st Class District Jails, 100 Rupees per mensem.

Jailers of 2nd Class District Jails, 50 Rupees per mensem.

Jail Rules.

31. In accordance with the instructions of the Government, we beg to submit a revised Code of Rules for the management of Jails; we have embodied in these Rules the draft Rules relating to the duties of Medical Officers, which accompanied the Government Proceedings of the 7th March last.

32. We have been guided, in preparing this Manual, by the Rules recently sanctioned by the Bengal Government, and which are based on the recommendations of the Calcutta Jail Committee.

33. We do not pretend that these Rules can be enforced in their entirety until the new Central Jails are built, and until it is possible to confine prison labor to the interior limits of Jails. We have decided, however, to prepare as complete a Manual of Jail Rules as possible, and to add a set of Rules for the guidance of officers in charge of prisoners who for the present are employed on out-door labor. We have also prepared instructions for the guidance of officers in charge of Jails and Medical Officers, both when epidemic sickness appears in the neighbourhood of Jails, and also when such sickness declares itself in the Jails. In submitting the Manual of Jail Rules we may add that, except to simplify some of the details, and to make such alterations as would render the Rules applicable to this Presidency, the draft now presented to Government differs but little from the Rules prepared by the Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Jail Committee, and which have been adopted in Bengal. In all important respects the appended Manual contains fully explained and detailed, for the use of the Jail officers, all the principles laid down and the recommendations made by the Calcutta Jail Committee, regarding the health of prisoners, prison discipline, labor, and classification.

Dietary.

34. As instructed by Government we have included in our inquiry the question of Jail dietary, and on this subject we have had the advantage of conferring with the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, and Dr. Cornish. We have also carefully examined the returns made on this subject by the Medical Officers in charge of Jails, who have submitted proposals for reformed Jail dietaries.

35. After a careful consideration of this important subject, we recommend that the several Jails should, as regards the prisoners diets, be divided into three classes:—

1st.—Jails where Rice is the principle staple of diet.

2nd.—Jails where “Dry grains” are the principle staples of diet.

3rd.—Where mixed grains are used.

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

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

37. We recommend that the following Rules regarding diet should be strictly observed:—

1st.—When prisoners are employed on out-door labor they shall have a warm meal before starting for their labor.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th June 1865.

2nd.—They shall carry with them to their work a small quantity of Raggee cake to be eaten at mid-day, and they shall have a third meal at 6 P. M., on returning from work.

3rd.—When the prisoners are employed on in-door labor, a small meal shall be given at 6 A. M., before commencing work.

4th.—They shall have a meal at noon with an hour's rest, and they shall have their last meal at the close of their day's labor or about 6 P. M.

5th.—A reduction of one-fifth shall be made in the scale of diet in the case of women and juvenile prisoners.

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

39. These dietaries have been specially prepared, at our request, by Dr. Cornish, with the approval of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, after an examination of the recommendations made by the Medical Officers in charge of the Jails throughout the Presidency. We believe that they are well suited to maintain the health and strength of the prisoners in Jail.

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	NOTE.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Veragoo....	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	Any of these quantities may be considered equivalent to 26 oz. of rice.
Raggee....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cholum....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	
Cumboo....	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
Dholl.....	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	
Mutton or Fish.....	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	
Buttermilk or Tyre....	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	
Ghee or Oil.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetable.....	0	6	0	6	0	0	6	
Onions.....	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlick.....	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	30 grs.	0	0	
Firewood.....	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	2lbs.	Raggee, or Cholum cakes (2½ ounces) in mid-day in lieu of hoppers.

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

Berhampore.	Chittoor.
Russelcondah.	Madura.
Vizagapatam.	Tinnevely.
Masulipatam.	

Curry powder used in Jails shall be composed of

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

Employment of prisoners in the constructions of Jails.

40. We beg, in conclusion, to bring to the special notice of Government the great mortality that at present prevails in some of the overcrowded Jails of this Presidency.

41. This will undoubtedly be remedied when the Central Jails which we have recommended are built and occupied by prisoners. Although many of the present Jails are ill-designed, badly situated, and badly built, many of them not having been originally intended for Jails, it is to the excessive crowding of prisoners that the lamentable mortality that has prevailed in the Jails must principally be attributed. How great this mortality has been for many years past is well known to the Government; and that this mortality, arising from overcrowding, continues, is sufficiently evidenced by the recent outbreak of Cholera at Nellore, where up to the date at which we are writing, 178 prisoners had been attacked, of whom 84 have died.

42. A considerable time must elapse before the new prisons can be built, and it is to guard against the overcrowding of Jails and its certain consequence, a heavy death rate, that we beg to suggest that the most overcrowded Jails should be relieved of their prisoners by the formation of special gangs of able bodied convicts, carefully selected, who should be employed in the construction of the new Central Jails.

43. If the workshops which will be required for these Jails be first constructed they will serve as temporary barracks for the prisoners employed in building the Jail. The Jail enclosure should be the next portion of the building completed, and when this is finished the prisoners can be effectually guarded, and all escapes prevented until the Jail is completed.

44. While the workshops and enclosures are under construction the prisoners must be huttred. This will no doubt somewhat add to the expense of the construction of these Central Jails, and will perhaps allow of occasional escapes. But we respectfully suggest that outbreaks such as that which has recently taken place at Nellore, and in previous years at Salem and Calicut make it a matter of the most urgent necessity to obviate, even in an incomplete and defective manner, the certain results of deficient Jail accommodation.

45. The mortality that took place at Lovedale, near Ootacamund, is not, we believe, any valid argument against the course we have recommended of hutting prisoners employed on Public works. If the prisoners are carefully selected, well hutred, in climates which are not uncongenial to them, we believe that the unskilled labor necessary for the construction of new Jails may be safely furnished by Convicts, to the great and immediate relief of the overcrowded District Jails.

(Signed) J. ROHDE,

Inspector General of Jails.

(") R. S. ELLIS,

President of the Sanitary Commission.

MADRAS, 10th April 1865.

16th June 1865.

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

SECTION I.

The Inspector General of Jails.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Central Jails at least once in every year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION II.

Official Visitors of Jails.

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

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

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

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

SECTION III.

The Officer in charge of the Jail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. He shall have power, in the manner hereinafter provided in Rule 288, conditionally to release, on account of grievous bodily infirmity, prisoners, the unexpired portion of whose sentence does not exceed six months. A special report of every such release shall be promptly communicated to the Inspector General of Jails for incorporation in his quarterly statement, and for submission to the Government for confirmation.

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

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

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

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

SECTION IV.

The Medical Officer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

48. The Medical Officer shall personally examine every prisoner on the day of his arrival at the Jail, or, at latest, on the following morning. He shall record, in the "Register of Admissions," the age, state of health on admission, and weight of each prisoner, and any disease of importance to which such prisoner may have been subject. He shall likewise indicate his opinion as to the

class of labour on which the prisoner may, with special reference to his state of health on admission be employed. He shall also record in the "Register of Discharge" the prisoner's state of health and his weight on discharge. The number of every prisoner in these and all other Registers and records whatsoever shall correspond with his Jail "General register number," so as, in all fatal cases, to render it easy to trace the history, crime, and all particulars connected with the deceased which it may become necessary to know or refer to for statistical or other purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Medical Officer's Journal.

Case-Book.

Special Register of cholera cases.

The monthly Returns of sickness and mortality.

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

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

SECTION V.

The Jailer.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

96. All money, clothing, metal vessels, and other articles of property taken from prisoners shall be entered in a special register that shall be provided for the purpose. They shall be carefully kept for restoration to the prisoner on his release, or be otherwise disposed of under the regulations on the subject, as may be directed in writing by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Signed)

Officer in charge of Jail.

[Name of Jail and date.]

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

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

SECTION VI.

Deputy Jailer and Jail Warders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VII.

Work-Overseers.

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION VIII.

Subordinate Medical Staff and Hospital Attendants.

134. The duty of the Medical Subordinate is to attend to all orders of the Medical Officer of the Jail; to prepare, or have prepared under his immediate personal superintendence, all medi-

16th June 1865.

cines ordered; to see that these medicines are given in the doses, and at the times directed; keep a brief record of every case, and of the diet, &c., ordered by the Medical Officer at his visit; to be responsible for the safe custody of the medicines, instruments, and other property of the Government in the hospital; to prepare daily a diet-roll of the sick in Hospital, that their ration may be duly supplied; and to be responsible generally, under the immediate orders of the Medical Officer, for the cleanliness, good order, and discipline of the Hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION IX.

Subordinate Officers generally.

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

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

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

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

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

147. On all occasions, the Officer who receives charge of a party of prisoners shall count their prisoners therein, and repeat the number aloud to the Officer from whom he receives them, after

16th June 1865.

which the Officer in charge shall be held responsible for their safe custody and regular conduct. He shall especially prevent the prisoners from straggling, or holding unauthorized communication with each other, or with any unauthorized person, or procuring in any way prohibited articles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

159. All wrangling or disputes between Officers or Servants of the Jail are strictly forbidden. Any question connected with points of duty must be referred at a convenient time, for the decision of the Jailer, or, if necessary, to the Officer in charge of the Jail; and all complaints by one subordinate Officer or Servant against another must be made to the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such reports must be made within twelve hours of the occurrences complained of, or they will not be

received; and, if it should be found that such complaints are frivolous, vexatious, or arise from a spirit of ill-feeling, malice, or revenge, they must be entered in the "Officer's Misconduct Book," and be taken into account when the claims of the subordinate Officer or Servant to promotion, on the occurrence of a vacancy, are considered.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

172. Officers in charge of wards, cells, yards, or other parts of the Jail, shall have them thoroughly cleansed and purified at day-break throughout the year. Especial care must be taken that the night privies are not used in the day-time; that the drains are not fouled by sewage or any other objectionable matter; that the refuse of the cook-rooms is collected and removed after every meal; and that no dogs or other animals are allowed within the Jail walls.

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

Scale of Fines.

174. Fines may be levied by the Officer in charge of the Jail upon all subordinate Officers and servants of the establishment for neglect of duty, as hereinafter described, to an extent not exceeding half a month's pay during any calendar month. Such fines shall be entered in the proper register and remitted to the treasury.

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

- (1.) Coming late to duty.
- (2.) Appearing in the Jail improperly dressed or dirty.
- (3.) Being absent from quarters after the hour appointed at night without leave.
- (4.) Inattention when in charge of prisoners.
- (5.) Omitting at the proper time to strike the gong.
- (6.) Omitting to make prescribed reports at the proper time, or to keep prescribed lists, rolls, or accounts.
- (7.) Neglecting to have the lights properly trimmed and burning at the times appointed.
- (8.) Allowing tools or other articles to lie about out of their appointed places.
- (9.) Allowing dirt to accumulate in the wards, cells, yards, passages, cook-room, drains, or other places under their charge.
- (10.) Neglecting to attend to the cleanliness of the clothes and persons of the prisoners under their charge.
- (11.) Neglecting to examine the fetters of prisoners under their charge to see that they are secure and clean.
- (12.) Wrangling on duty, or in any way obstructing the duties of the Jail.
- (13.) Singing, playing musical instruments, or making other noises in the Jail.

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

- (1.) Omitting to count the prisoners going to or returning from work, and at locking or unlocking, or other appointed times.
- (2.) Omitting to report without delay any irregularity or omission of duty that comes to their knowledge.
- (3.) Neglecting to answer the call of a sick prisoner.
- (4.) Using indecent, immoral, or abusive language.
- (5.) Carelessly searching, or omitting to search a prisoner, and thereby allowing him to retain forbidden articles.
- (6.) Neglecting to extinguish any lights or fire at the times appointed.
- (7.) Communicating with unauthorized persons either in the Jail or outside.
- (8.) Leaving prisoners in wards, yards, or elsewhere within the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.
- (9.) Neglecting to examine the fastenings of any cell or other fastenings under their charge, and to examine and search the wards, cells, bedding, &c.
- (10.) Omitting at any time to withdraw from the cells, wards, yards, and work-sheds such tools, implements, and articles as ought to be withdrawn.

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

- (1.) Sleeping while on duty by day.
- (2.) Allowing strangers to enter the wards, sheds, or yards when occupied by prisoners, unless by order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Official Visitors of the Jail, or the Inspector General of Jails.
- (3.) Permitting any unauthorized person to communicate with a prisoner within the Jail walls.
- (4.) Wilfully neglecting to report the application of a prisoner to see the Officer in charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, an Official Visitor of the Jail, or the Inspector General during their visits.

- (5.) Entering an occupied cell at night contrary to orders.
 - (6.) Leaving keys in a door or lying about.
 - (7.) Leaving a cell or principal door unlocked.
 - (8.) Leaving prisoners without the Jail walls unattended by an Officer or other authorized person.
 - (9.) Permitting ladders, bamboos, or anything likely to facilitate the escape of a prisoner to lie about the Jail.
- IV. The undermentioned offence is punishable by dismissal :—
- (1.) Sleeping whilst on duty by night.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

SECTION X.

Prisoners under Trial.

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

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

177. All prisoners under trial shall be allowed to wear their own clothes, shall be subjected to no further restraint than is absolutely necessary for their safe custody, shall have the labouring rations of the class to which they belong, and shall not be compelled to mess together, unless they prefer it, each being allowed to cook for himself, if he chooses to do so; but personal cleanliness shall be rigorously insisted upon, and ample provision shall be made to enable each under-trial prisoner to bathe once daily during the hot weather and rains, and after suitable intervals, and at proper hours in the cold season.

SECTION XI.

Convicted Prisoners.

CLASSIFICATION.

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

CLASS I.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable capitally, or by transportation for life, or by imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards.

2. Exhibiting a false light, mark or buoy.
3. Murder.
4. Culpable homicide.
5. Abetment of suicide.
6. Attempt to murder.
7. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
8. Being a thug.
9. Causing miscarriage and cognate offences.
10. Exposure of children.
11. Voluntarily causing hurt, aggravated cases.
12. Kidnapping, abduction, dealing in slaves, sale of minors for purposes of prostitution, and cognate offences.

13. Rape.
14. Unnatural offences.

CLASS II.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. Offences against the State.
2. Offences relating to the Army and Navy.
3. Offences against public tranquillity.
4. Offences by, or relating to, public servants.
5. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.
6. Giving and fabricating false evidence and cognate offences, excepting those specified

in Class I.

7. Offences against public justice.
8. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.
9. Offences relating to religion.
10. Attempt to commit suicide.
11. Concealment of birth.
12. Voluntarily causing hurt, unaggravated cases.
13. Acts endangering life of personal safety.
14. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.
15. Criminal force and assault.
16. Unlawful compulsion to labour.
17. Offences relating to marriage.
18. Defamation.
19. Criminal intimidation, annoyance, and insult.

CLASS III.

Prisoners convicted of—

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

CLASS IV.

Prisoners convicted of—

1. The less serious offences relating to coin and Government Stamps.
2. Offences relating to weights and measures.
3. Theft.
4. Criminal misappropriation of property.
5. Criminal breach of trust.
6. Receiving stolen property, except cases included in Class III.
7. Cheating.
8. Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property.
9. Mischief, except cases included in Class III.
10. Criminal trespass, house trespass and house-breaking, except cases included in

Class III.

11. Dishonestly breaking open closed receptacles containing property.
12. Offences relating to documents.
13. Offences relating to trade and property marks.
14. Criminal breach of contracts of service.

179. Notorious offenders when re-convicted, though of minor offences, may be placed in the class applicable to their previous offence. Prisoners convicted of offences not specified in the

foregoing classes shall be associated with the class which the Officer in charge of the Jail considers the most appropriate. In doubtful cases the motive which led to the commission of the offence should influence the decision. If for any special reason it is considered that any prisoner should be placed in another class than that to which he would belong according to the above classification, the change may be made by an order of the Officer in charge of the Jail, recorded in the Jailer's Order Book.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLASS I.—Blue.

CLASS II.—White.

CLASS III.—Red.

CLASS IV.—Yellow.

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

SECTION XII.

General Rules applicable to convicted Prisoners.

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

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

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

186. As a general rule, every male criminal sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall, on final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without appeal being preferred, have his head close shaven, and be subsequently shaved once in every fifteen days by prisoners set apart for the duty. The Hindus will retain the *chooteeah* or *sikha*. The beard and mustaches of all prisoners shall be close trimmed or clipped, the beard of Mahomedans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom it would be justly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail, be exempt from this proceeding.

187. The Officer in charge of the Jail shall cause to be inserted in a book, called "The Prisoners' Property Book," an entry to be signed by the prisoner and attested by an Officer of the Jail, describing any money or other property delivered with, or found upon, the person of a prisoner on his admission, or that may afterwards be received on his account, which money or other property the Officer in charge, shall take into his possession to be accounted for or returned to such prisoner on his discharge. Any prohibited article introduced by the prisoners, such as tobacco, opium, and other poisonous substances, shall be destroyed. Money found on a prisoner after admission, or secreted by or for him, shall be forfeited and paid into the local treasury to the credit of the Jail. Any money or articles (not prohibited) sent to a prisoner openly may be received by the Officer in charge of the Jail and be deposited for the use of such prisoner, to be delivered to him, or accounted for, on his discharge. All property kept for any prisoner shall be made up into parcels, to be numbered and docketed with the name of the prisoner to whom they belong, and shall be kept in a distinct place to be appropriated to that purpose. A ticket shall be given to each prisoner as soon as possible after his reception into the Jail, specifying whether any, and what money, or property, is in the custody of the Officer in charge of the Jail on his (the prisoner's) account. This ticket shall be signed by the Jailer, and countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Jail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

199. All convicted prisoners are entitled to the dietary of the class or nationality to which they belong, and to the Jail clothing and bedding specified in the rules on those subjects.

200. Convicted prisoners shall not, during the period of confinement, be permitted to see their friends except on a written order of the Officer in charge of the Jail. Such interviews shall only be permitted to well-conducted prisoners. The interviews between prisoners and their relatives shall always take place in the presence of an Officer of the Jail, shall not last longer than half an

hour, and shall be in the place appointed for the purpose, except in special cases and circumstances, to be determined by the Officer in charge of the Jail. All letters to or from prisoners shall be inspected by the Officer abovementioned, who shall forward or keep back the same according to the nature of their contents.

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

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

SECTION XIII.

Solitary Confinement.

203. Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement under the provisions of Act XLV of 1860 (the Indian Penal Code) shall be dealt with in strict accordance with the directions contained in the 73rd and 74th Sections of the said Act.

204. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement until the Inspector General of Jails has certified that it is fit for the purpose. Artificial heat shall be applied whenever and wherever it may be necessary.

205. Prisoners in solitary confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail and daily by the Medical Officer, who shall insert a record of every such visit in their respective journals, and shall note any injurious effect that may be observed on the mind or health of the prisoner. Should it be necessary to remove any prisoner sentenced to solitary confinement on either of the above grounds, an immediate report of such removal shall be made to the Inspector General of Jails.

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

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

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

SECTION XIV.

Separate Confinement.

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

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

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

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

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

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

215. Prisoners in separate confinement shall be visited frequently by the Officer in charge of the Jail and daily by the Medical Officer, and a subordinate Officer of the Jail shall be in

16th June 1865.

attendance to see that each meal is properly served, and to superintend the employment of the prisoner, as many times daily as may be necessary.

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

SECTION XV.

Prisoners condemned to death.

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

218. Every prisoner so condemned to death shall be confined in some safe place within the Jail apart from all other prisoners, and shall be allowed the labouring diet of the class to which he belongs, and exercise in the open air for a reasonable time every day under strict and careful watch.

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

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

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

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

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

224. Should any extraordinary or unavoidable delay occur in carrying a capital sentence into execution, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall immediately report the circumstance to the Session Judge, returning the original warrant, either for the issue of a fresh warrant, or for the endorsement upon the first warrant of an order containing a definite date for carrying the postponed sentence into effect.

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

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

SECTION XVI.

Civil Prisoners.

227. The control of the Civil Jail is vested in the Officer in charge of the Criminal Jail, who shall exercise over it complete supervision in all matters relating to health, cleanliness, discipline, and internal economy generally. The functions of the Official Visitors and of the Inspector General of Jails are the same in regard to civil as to criminal prisoners.

228. The Officer in charge of the Jail is vested with authority to punish on a summary enquiry all civil prisoners guilty of breaches of Jail Rules.

16th June 1865.

229. All civil prisoners on admission shall be examined, in order to ascertain that they have no dangerous weapons or articles calculated to facilitate escape. Such examination shall not be conducted in the presence of any other prisoner. After examination the civil prisoners shall be placed in the civil ward.

230. They shall be allowed to see their friends and relatives between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. by an order from the Officer in charge of the Jail.

231. All casual benefactions of articles liable to damage by keeping, sent to the Jail for the benefit of poor debtors, shall be distributed (at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail) as soon as convenient after they have been received. All other charitable donations, and all donations or bequests of money shall be distributed under the direction of the Officer in charge of the Jail, except such as may have been specifically appropriated by the donors, and which, if not contrary to the rules of the Jail, shall be applied as directed.

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

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

SECTION XVII.

State Prisoners.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XVIII.

Criminal Lunatics.

238. Cases of Criminal Lunatics, such as are referred to in Section 396 of Act XXV of 1861—the Code of Criminal Procedure—shall in future be submitted for the orders of the Government through the Inspector General of Jails.

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

240. When a prisoner labours under any form of mental alienation, his case shall be immediately reported by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Jails, with the view of obtaining the orders of the local Government for his removal to a Lunatic Asylum, under the provisions of Section 396 of Act XXV of 1861.

SECTION XIX.

Labour and Employment of Convicts.

241. All extramural labour is strictly forbidden except in the Jail garden or for the purposes of Jail conservancy, and except under the special orders of the Inspector General of Jails.

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

243. There shall be a division of Jail labour as exemplified in the following classification :—

1ST CLASS.

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

2ND CLASS.

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

3RD CLASS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Out-Door Labour.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XX.

Jail Offences and Punishments.

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

258. Any prisoner misconducting himself so seriously as to need restraint shall at once be placed in separate confinement, and the circumstance shall be entered in the "Jailer's Order

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

259. The following are declared to be offences against Jail discipline, and will subject the offending prisoner to punishment:—

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

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

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

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

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

(f.) Neglecting to keep clothing and person perfectly clean.

(g.) Not wearing his proper Jail dress during the day.

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

(i.) Striking or in any way assaulting or threatening an Officer of the Jail, or any prisoner.

(j.) Knowing of any contemplated attempt to escape or other misconduct and not reporting the same directly.

(k.) Gaming, bartering, or play of any description.

(l.) Idleness, carelessness, neglect at work on the part of prisoners liable to labour, failure to perform an allotted task, wilfully damaging or spoiling work.

(m.) Disobedience of any lawful order of the Jailer or of any other Jail Officer.

(n.) Insolence or disrespect to an Officer of the Jail.

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

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

262. The punishments which the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to resort to are—separate confinement for a period not exceeding seven days for any single offence, confinement in irons, and, in extreme cases, corporal punishment.

263. In no case is restriction of diet to be resorted to as a punishment for Jail offences.

264. The fetters imposed for breaches of Jail discipline shall be link-fetters of light and uniform construction not exceeding three pounds in weight, including ankle rings. They shall

16th June 1865.

always be kept bright and polished, and soft leather gaiters shall be allowed to prevent abrasion of the skin. The fetters should be suspended to the waist by a strip of leather, no string or rope being allowed for that purpose. Should the fetters be worn or become thin in any part they should at once be removed.

265. Fetters shall neither be imposed nor removed without a written order from the Officer in charge of the Jail recorded in the Jailer's "Order Book."

266. Under ordinary circumstances fetters shall not be imposed for more than one month for any single offence against Jail discipline. Handcuffs may be used in addition to leg chains in cases of aggravated assaults, or of any violent or dangerous prisoners. In the case of violent and dangerous prisoners it shall be at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Jail to continue the use of fetters for such period as may appear necessary, reporting such cases to the Inspector General of Jails.

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

268. In extreme cases and for incorrigible offenders, the Officer in charge of the Jail is authorized to inflict corporal punishment. Such punishment shall in no case exceed 150 lashes with a cat-o-nine tails. The whipping is to be inflicted on the buttocks.

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

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

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

SECTION XXI.

Escapes.

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

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

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

SECTION XXII.

Education of Prisoners.

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

276. In all cases where it is practicable, the Officer in charge of the Jail shall introduce elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Well-behaved prisoners who are themselves sufficiently educated may be employed as Jail instructors, but such instruction shall never be allowed to count as, or exempt from, labour. The special report of each year shall contain a record of the progress made in the education of the prisoners during the year, shewing the number of those who, since their conviction, have learned to read and write.

16th June 1865.

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

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

SECTION XXIII.

Removal of Prisoners not specially sentenced to transportation or Banishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

286. Convicts, specially banished, during the period of their sentences, to a particular District, prisoners convicted of the crime of murder by thuggee, or of having belonged to a gang of thugs, and convicts of desperate character, shall not be transferred to a working party, detached for employment at a distance from a District Jail.

SECTION XXIV.

Release of Prisoners.

A.—As reward of good conduct.

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

B.—On account of sickness or bodily infirmity.

288. When a prisoner whose sentence does not exceed six months, or when a prisoner has not more than six months of his sentence to serve, is liable to fall a victim to any disease under which he may be labouring, and which has been contracted in his place of imprisonment, the Officer in charge of the Jail may, with the written consent of one or more of the Official Visitors, direct the immediate release of such prisoner without reference to higher authority; but in every instance in which such discretionary power is exercised, it must be based on a certificate from the Medical Officer of the Jail, stating briefly the nature of the disease under which the prisoner is suffering, and the Medical Officer's belief that there is no reasonable chance of recovery for the said prisoner in the Jail, or that the said prisoner will certainly die if he remains in confinement, and has a fair chance of recovery if released.

289. All cases of the nature abovementioned shall be immediately communicated to the Inspector General of Jails and be reported to Government by that Officer.

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

C.—On expiry of sentence.

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

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

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

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

intendent of Police of the District in which the Jail from which such prisoner is released is situated, and to the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police of the District in which the prisoner's home is situated.

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

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

SECTION XXV.

PRISONERS IN TRANSIT.

A.—Travelling by Rail.

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

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

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

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

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

302. The descriptive rolls, warrants, and all other papers required shall be placed in the charge of the Officer in command of the guard, to be shown to the Magistrates of the several halting places, and, in the case of prisoners sentenced to transportation, to be delivered to the Commissioner of Police at Madras, who shall grant a receipt for the same.

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

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

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

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

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

B.—Travelling by Road or by Water.

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVI.

JAIL GUARDS.

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

327. The special duties of the Jail and Police officials are distinct and marked. It rests with the former to carry on the interior economy and discipline of the Jail; and with the latter to make such arrangements, as may depart-

mentally, be considered best suited to prevent breaches of Jail discipline or escapes from Jail, and for the working gangs of convicts

328. It is essential to the safe custody of convicts that access to the interior of Jails, and intercourse with convicts, should be entirely restricted to persons holding Passes from the Principal Officer in charge of the Jail. The Police can re-

cognize no other claim to entry, and will *absolutely* refuse to let *any other* person pass in on any pretext whatever. The exceptions to this restriction are in the cases of Official Visitors, Inspectors General of Hospitals, Officers of the Jail, and persons accompanying the Superintendent.

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

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

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

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

333. The time to be spent at meals, the parts of the Jail to be frequented by convicts while out of wards, and all such matters of Jail interior economy are arranged for by the Jail officials, with due consideration for the safe custody

of the convicts and duty of the Police. It rests with the Police to watch the convicts and see that they adhere to the prescribed regulations on these points, and to support the Jail establishment in case of refractory men.

334. At the hour ordered for turning out for work, those of the Jail Police not posted as ordered above will fall in with drawn swords. The Police Force detailed to escort the working gangs will be formed up two deep, about 20 paces in front of the leading convicts as they assemble in gangs; and, if possible, so as to cover the principal Jail exit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

342. The Police Officer will then post his men as a chain of sentries round the scene of work or make other disposition with reference to the nature of the work to be executed, so as best to ensure safe custody and effective observation while the convicts are working and with the minimum interference of the Constables in their movements. The Police are not responsible for the

execution of the work, and Warders will see to the observance of Jail rule and discipline; but the Police will prevent any persons having communication with the convicts, under any pretext whatever; will enforce obedience to Jail authorities and rules, and preserve peace and order in the gangs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

350. When all the convicts are secured, the chain of sentries, and any chain of sentries, watching may be withdrawn: a sufficient number being kept to ensure the safe custody of the Jail during the night. The night duty will be performed with great precision, vigilance, and regularity. The watchmen should, by careful inspection

between "reliefs," satisfy themselves that the door and window fastenings remain secure and intact. During the night, the petty Officers will frequently go round at odd hours and see the watchmen on their beat.

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

Precautions to be observed with arms in Jail.

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

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

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

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

Dietary.

356. For the purpose of Dieting, Jails have been divided into the following classes:—

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

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

3rd.—Where mixed grains are used;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

Scale of Diet where mixed grain is us d. (No. 3.)

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

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

Berhampore.

Chittoor.

Russellcondah.

Madura.

Vizagapatam.

Tinnevely.

Masulipatam.

The Recipe for curry Powder to be used in Jails.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVII.

Clothing and Bedding.

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

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

375. All prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall wear a Jail dress, and be furnished with Jail blankets, bedding, cooking, and drinking vessels, tin or earthen. The Jail dress shall be the same as regards distinctive colours for the 4 classes of criminal prisoners described in rule 187 throughout the Presidency of Madras.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXVIII.

Sanitary Arrangements.

Overcrowding.

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

379. In the event of a Jail being full, the Officer in charge shall accommodate either in huts or tents outside the Jail any other prisoners who may be sent, reporting the circumstances immediately to the Inspector-General of Jails.

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

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

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

383. No separate cell, whose cubical contents is less than 1,000 cubic feet, with a ground area of 75 square feet, shall be declared fit for separate or solitary confinement.

Ventilation.

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

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

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

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

Conservancy,—Latrines and Urinals.

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

Night Privies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Water.

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

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

It should be carefully remembered that the deeper the source from which water is derived the less liability there will be of its becoming contaminated by the infiltration of surface impurities, and it is in all cases desirable that Jail wells for the supply of drinking water should be sunk to a depth at which the true springs are reached, and that in the "steining" of the well all surface springs should be carefully excluded.

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

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

SECTION XXIX.

Rewards for well-conducted Convicts.

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

I.—Convict Work-Overseer.

II.—Convict Warder.

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

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

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

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

Convict Work-Overseers.

407. The duties of the Convict Work-Overseers shall be to aid the free Work-Overseer:—
1stly.—In superintending the labor of the prisoners in the work-shops, in seeing that each prisoner performs his appointed task carefully, that he does not wilfully waste the raw material issued, damage the machinery, nor spoil the work entrusted to him.

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

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

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

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

16th June 1865.

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

Convict Warders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECTION XXX.

Books, Registers, Returns, and Accounts.

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

I.—BOOKS AND REGISTERS.

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

1. Journal.

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

1. Letter Book.

2. Official Visitors' Book.

3. Visitors' Book.

4. Jail Officers' Appointment and History Book.

5. Jail Officers' Misconduct-Book.

Civil Jail.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.

2. Register of Admission into, and release from Civil Jail.

3. Civil Prisoners, Diet-money Register.

Criminal Jail—Under-trial Prisoners.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.

2. Register of Prisoners detained under examination committed for trial and released.

Criminal Jail—Convicted Prisoners.

1. Jailor's Order-Book.

2. Register of Criminal Prisoners admitted and released.

3. Release Diaries for Criminal Jail.

4. Register of Criminal Prisoners transferred.

5. Register of Escapes.

6. Register of Deaths.

7. Hospital Register.

8. Alphabetical Index.

9. Ward Register.

10. Labor Register.

11. Exemption from Labor Register.

12. Convalescent-gang Register.

13. Prisoners' Punishment Register.

14. Register of Cellular Imprisonment.

15. Prisoners' Property Book.

16. Re-committal Register.

17. Transfer and Transit Register.

18. Security Register.

19. Fine Register.

Statistical Abstract.

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

To be kept by the Medical Officer.

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

ACCOUNTS.

Jail.

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

Manufactory.

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

II.—PERIODICAL RETURNS.

Quarterly

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Statistical Return of the Jail transactions..... | } By the Officer in charge of the Jail. |
| 2. Return of Account transactions..... | |
| 3. Return of Manufactory transactions..... | |
| 4. Return of Building transactions..... | |
| 5. Return of prisoners released before expiry of sentence, transferred, or sent to Madras for transportation... | } By the Medical Officer. |
| 7. Medical History..... | |
| 8. Sanitary Report*..... | |

Annual.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Budget Return..... | } By the Officer in charge of the Jail. |
| 2. Annual Report for the Calendar year of all matters relating to Jail discipline..... | |
| 3. Annual Report for the Official year of all matters relating to Finance..... | |
| 4. Medical History and Sanitary Report..... | |
| 5. Returns of European and Bazaar Medicines expended. | } By the Medical Officer. |

SECTION XXXI.

- Rules for the guidance of Officers in charge of Jails on the occurrence of epidemic diseases.
411. In many instances, epidemic disease has been introduced into Jails by newly arrived gangs of prisoners and by persons recently committed to Jail. These persons shall be carefully
- * In case of outbreak or disease or any marked change in the general health of the prisoners, a special report will be forth with submitted by the Medical Officer, through the Officer in charge of the Jail.

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

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

413. The Officer in charge of such prisoners on the march shall, on the appearance of any epidemic, report the same through the Police without loss of time, so that Medical assistance and a camp may be in readiness for them on arrival near their destination.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- It should be easy of access and neither to windward or leeward of any Military Cantonment, Civil station or Native town, nor within a distance of two miles of such place.
- It should not be on the great lines of communication, or thoroughfares, or villages.
- The ground should be high with natural facilities for drainage.
- There should be a good supply, if possible, of drinking water.
- Rank vegetation is objectionable, and experience has shown that thick tops of trees should be avoided.

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

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

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

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

- Cholera.
- Small-Pox.
- Fever,
- Jail Diarrhæa.

427. To remove doubts which have arisen as to when cholera shall be considered to have assumed an epidemic tendency, the following rule is prescribed for the observance of the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail, with whom rests the responsibility of declaring that any of the four diseases mentioned above has assumed such a degree of epidemic intensity as to render the removal of prisoners necessary.

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

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

430. In the case of epidemic cholera, the whole body of prisoners will, as a general rule, be removed into the camp provided for the outbreak of epidemic disease in the Jail, and be located in tents or in temporary huts erected for that purpose.

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

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

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

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

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

I.—CHOLERA AND JAIL DIARRHOEA.

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

13. The alvine discharges on being removed from the hospital shall be collected outside in an iron pan, with a suitable cover, into which a quantity of MacDougall's disinfecting powder has been thrown, they shall, as frequently as possible, be carried off to the garden trench, which shall on each occasion be covered over with six inches of earth.

14. The hospital latrines demand the most scrupulous attention to cleanliness.

15. The utmost attention to personal cleanliness shall be enforced in the case of every prisoner; small bathing and washing gangs, to be frequently relieved, shall be organized for this purpose.

16. The hospital clothing, or clothes and bedding used by patients, shall invariably be burnt.

17. It frequently happens that the hospital passage gets saturated with choleraic discharges. A layer of fine sand and ashes, a couple of inches thick, should be spread along the passage. This ought to be swept up and removed as often as any portion gets soaked, and fresh sand or ashes strewed in its place. The trench for the reception of the hospital filth need not be far removed; all that is required is, that the excreta should be constantly covered with sifted earth.

18. The water in which the prisoners have bathed or washed their clothes shall not be allowed to be thrown within the Jail walls.

19. Wood fires shall, under due precautionary measures, be kept burning to the windward and within the Jail enclosure night and day on the occurrence of any epidemic, in cases where it may not be practicable to remove the prisoners either into another building or into tents.

20. Attention shall be paid to the diet which should be modified in such a manner as the Medical Officer in charge may consider desirable.

II.—FEVER AND SMALL POX.

21. The sanitary measures already laid down will readily recommend themselves for adoption in this form of epidemic disease in Jails.

22. Instead, however, of collecting, as in cholera, all cases in hospital, they should be segregated whenever separate buildings are available.

23. Most scrupulous attention must be paid to all conservancy arrangements within the Jail. To ensure this, most constant attention is required by the Medical Officer in charge of the Jail.

III.—JAIL CAMPS.

24. When prisoners are moved into camp dry straw should be procured for the prisoners to sleep on, and cots for the sick.

25. In camp there should be two detached hospitals, one for the treatment of miscellaneous cases, and the other for the treatment of epidemic cases. These should be to the leeward of and some distance from the camp.

26. Careful attention should be paid to the conservancy of the camp, and the trenches should be dug every day to the leeward of the position. To these trenches the prisoners and all connected with the camp should be made to go for the purposes of nature. These trenches should be covered over with earth every evening.

27. If the disease continues in frequency and virulence for three or four days after the removal of the prisoners, it will be advisable to shift the camping ground.

No. 161. From R. COLE, Esq., Principal Inspector General, Medical Department, Fort Saint George, to the Honorable A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated 12th April 1865, No. 128.

I have the honor to report, for the information of Government, the results of the inspections of several of the Mofussil Jails by Mr. Shaw, Inspector General of Hospitals.

Madras.
Bengalore.
Guntur.
Vizagapatam.

2. *Berhampore Jail*.—As this building combines in an aggravated degree all the defects and deficiencies of the worst constructed Jails of the Presidency, I give Mr. Shaw's report *in extenso*, together with an appended extract from a work by an eminent writer on sanitary subjects, pointing out how to remedy the evils in the construction of this and other Jails. I am aware that in His Excellency Sir W. Denison's Minute* on his late tour to the north, the deficiencies in the Jail in question have been most forcibly and truthfully pointed out; but I should fail in my duty, if I did not add the testimony and advice of the Chief Inspecting Officer of my Department, as the evils cry aloud for remedy.

* Revenue Department, dated 7th March 1865, No. 484.

BERHAMPORE JAIL.

This is a new building, to which the prisoners from Chicacole were transferred in December last.

2. The Jail is circular, and consists of six blocks, radiating from a centre tower, which is occupied as the surgery on the ground floor, and as the Police room above.

3. Each block consists of two cells.

4. There are three iron grated doors in each cell, which are flush with the outer walls. The inner cells have in addition a grated iron window facing the tower.

5. Two of the doors are three feet—the third four feet wide—and are all six feet, three inches high.

6. The windows are 6 × 5, and there are eaves openings.

7. The height of the outer wall encircling the whole Jail is 16½ feet.

8. There are 6 intermediate walls, also 16½ feet high, which separate the different blocks.

9. The tower is distant from the ends of the inner cells 16 feet.

10. The ends of the further cells are distant from the outer wall 23 feet.

11. The 12 cells contained in the 6 blocks ought, according to regulation, to accommodate

No Hospital, &c.

Ordinary cells used.

223 prisoners, but as there is no distinct accommodation for the sick, for the female convicts, the State or Civil prisoners, in all 38, it has been necessary to set aside two of the blocks, or four cells, for them, thus reducing the number of blocks to four, or eight cells.

12. Each cell is calculated to receive 19, which gives 152 to the eight cells, but there were 252 in Jail on the 7th of February, and

214 in cells intended for 152.

if we deduct the 38 sick, &c., it leaves available for the 214 only space considered sufficient for 152.

13. Although it is advisable that no prisoner, as a rule, should have less than 500 feet cubic space, yet I am well aware that at times this is not practicable; but this fact only shews the necessity that great attention should be paid to the mode in which cells are ventilated.

Increased attention to ventilation necessary in over-crowded Jail.

Ventilation faulty.

15. There are six intermediate walls, each 16½ feet high, extending from each block to the outer wall, thus sub-dividing the compound into so many separate yards. These may possibly be required for the safe custody of the prisoners, but in a sanitary point they are highly objectionable.

14. The ventilation of the Berhampore Jail is, in my opinion, faulty.

These may possibly be required for the safe custody of the prisoners, but in a sanitary point they are highly objectionable.

16. The doors consist of iron bars 6½ feet high, by 3 and 4 feet broad. They extend to the floor, and are flush with the outer walls; they do not afford the slightest protection from the wind, or the rain. In fact they can only be looked upon as so many openings in the walls.

No protection from the inclemency of the weather.

17. Mr. Rohde says, in paragraph 3 of a letter, No. 502, in reply to one from the Medical Officer of the Jail, forwarded by the Civil and Session Judge, pointing out some of the defects of the Jail, and which was shown to me, "that

Means proposed by Mr. Rohde to obviate this.

"for protection to the doors against wind and rain, it will be necessary to provide chicks of split bamboo tarred, to be rolled against the outside of the iron grated doors. These chicks may be doubled if necessary. This arrangement will admit air, without allowing blasts entering the cells; it will also exclude rain. Eventually light venetians may, during the cold and rainy season only, be suspended from the bars, either to the whole height of the door, or such height as may be necessary; and sun screens to doors, and windows will be provided; but in the mean time the chicks will afford ample protection."

Dead walls.

18. In six out of the twelve cells, three of the sides are dead walls. In each of the other six, there is one grated window, 5 × 6, at the end next the tower.

19. If tarred chicks with the bamboos sufficiently close to prevent blasts and rain entering the doors be used when the cells are occupied, notwithstanding the eaves ventilation, the men must be somewhat in danger of suffocation, certainly in those cells in which there is no window. Again, if the chicks be open enough to admit the air, in rainy and boisterous weather they will be of little use. I do not understand how the venetians are to be used, nor will the proposed arrangements satisfactorily meet the requirements.

Objections to Mr. Rohde's suggestions.

20. There are verandahs on the rear of each block, but none where the doors are. They were intended for workshops, but as no cooking places have been provided, are now used as such. Had the verandahs been applied to their

Verandahs upon the wrong side of the building.

original purpose, I can see no good reason why they should not have been placed on the other side of the building. There, with a little adaptation, they might have served as workshops, and, at the same time, have afforded some protection to the doors.

21. In all the new Jails I have recently visited, there either is no proper perfilation of air, or it is so excessive that the ill-clad bodies of the men, when sleeping on the floors of the cells, are exposed to all the vicissitudes of the

Imperfect ventilation in the new Jails.

atmosphere during the night. This will be the case in the Central Jail now being built at Rajahmundry, the ventilation being by iron grated doors at each end of the cells.

22. Without lateral openings it is almost impossible to have proper ventilation. On this subject, I beg to refer to the Extracts in the Appendix.

23. There does not appear to be any regular system of ventilation for Jails laid down. It were well that this was done. Modifications according to climate could easily be made.

No system of ventilation.

24. Were it not for the high outer wall, the ventilation in the Calicut Jail would be excellent. The prisoners there sleep upon wooden plat-forms, raised about 2½ feet from the ground. At the bottom of the wall of the cells are aper-

Ventilation in Calicut Jail.

tures giving free admission to the air from below, without allowing a hurricane to blow directly over the prisoners. On the sides of the walls are a sufficient number of openings to admit of free lateral ventilation.

25. The affections of the lungs which occur so frequently in convicts may occasionally be due to ill-regulated ventilation, admitting of direct draughts upon the bodies of men sleeping, but much more frequently they are induced by the air in the cells being so impure as to interfere most seriously with the proper aeration of the blood.

Lung affections arise generally from impure air.

Supply of water insufficient.

26. The supply of water in the Jail is, in my opinion, insufficient, there being only one well.

27. There are no privies for the sick—there were nine cases of Diarrhoea in Hospital upon my visit—nor for the female or other convicts who are confined entirely within the Jail, unless the five small walls facing the outer wall are intended as such; if so, they are not suited for earth sewage.

No privies.

28. Upon my visit, one of the cess pools close to the wall was full of stagnant water and ordure. I pointed this out to the Medical Officer and Jailer, and was informed that the women resorted to that place for the calls of nature.

29. I beg to suggest that means be adopted for improving the ventilation of the cells, and at the same time to afford protection from strong winds and rain.

Recommendations.

30. That an Hospital be built, with as little delay as possible, separate from the Jail, and to admit of the isolation of contagious cases.

31. A dead house be built.

32. Necessaries suited to the system of *earth sewage* be erected for the Female, State, and Civil Prisoners.

BERHAMPORE,
7th February 1865.

(Signed) J. SHAW,
Insp. Genl. of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

No amount of space would be adequate to the preservation of health, without the existence of a thorough system of ventilation; for a man may be suffocated in a crowd assembled in the open air, with the whole vault of the heavens above him. Ventilation, therefore, by which is meant the circulation of air, so applied to inhabited dwellings as to effect the expulsion of all foul noxious exhalations from, and the simultaneous admission of pure air into, them, is of paramount importance.

The extraction of all foul air, and the free admission of unadulterated air, in rapid succession, and without interruption, in such a manner as to secure the invariable presence of an atmosphere in our Jail wards and Hospitals, constituted of 231 parts of oxygen, 769 of nitrogen, and 75 of carbonic acid by weight, out of 1000 parts (the normal composition of the air), would evince the attainment of the very essence of perfection in the arrangements adopted for ventilation.

But as this degree of success cannot usually be calculated upon, except in very capacious, well arranged, and sparsely tenanted buildings, it becomes necessary, especially in cases where large bodies of men are collected together in a confined area, to devise some simple and efficient means, in order to secure the nearest practicable approach to it. To accomplish the objects here contemplated, every departure from complexity, and approximation to simplicity, must be countenanced.

To imitate, as far as practicable, the respiratory process, in the ventilatory management of Jail cells, wards, and Hospitals in India, it would only be necessary to have a sufficient number of openings, or windows, in the side and gable walls and roofs, and to have these of such dimensions, and so situated, as to effect the ingress of a continuous stream of fresh air, and the ex-

traction of the expired air, and other impurities suspended in the atmosphere of the apartment.

To be practical, I will suppose, for the sake of example, that we have constructed a ward for the accommodation of 20 prisoners, measuring, in length, from the interior of one gable wall to that of the other, exactly 80 feet; in breadth, from the interior of one side wall to that of the other, 20 feet; and, from the floor to the ceiling, 10 feet. Ten men placed along one, and ten along the other longitudinal wall, at equal distances from each other, would have allotted to them an aggregate of 16,000 cubic feet of space. Each man would, in fact, be allowed a space to himself and his bedstead, if he were permitted to have such an indulgence, 8 feet wide, 10 feet high, and 10 feet long, or 800 cubic feet.

With a view to ensure the freest ventilation of this apartment, there should be nine substantial cross iron bar windows in each side wall, and one in each gable wall, or twenty ventilatory openings, one of which might be replaced by a door. It is of essential importance that these windows should be high enough to allow all foul air, at a higher temperature than that of the apartment, to flow out above the heads of the inmates, and low enough, too, to admit of no accumulation of heavy, or foul air near the floor. These window openings, therefore, should be 8 feet high, and might be one foot, or 1½ foot in breadth (or if it should be considered that such large windows would interfere with the security of the ward, an opening (grated) near the ceiling, and another near the floor, might take the place of each). In order to prevent the accumulation of contaminated air near the ceiling, and to combine, in one natural system, perpendicular with lateral ventilation, there might be nine openings in the ceiling, placed midway between each set of opposite windows (or opposite grated openings). Each opening would lead into a small chamber, or conduit, which would open over each gable wall. With a recess for a necessary, separated by a panelled spring door from the chief apartment or ward, and so constructed as to admit of being cleansed out daily from outside, and shutters or venetians for the windows (or grated openings), to be opened or closed as circumstances may require, the air of such a room ought to be kept thoroughly purified.

A Hospital constructed for the accommodation of 20 daily sick, and allowing 1000 cubic feet of space to each patient, would measure 80 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 12½ feet in height. The same kind of ventilatory windows, orifices in the ceiling, or openings at the upper and lower part of the side walls and in the ceiling, in sufficient numbers, protected from the inclemencies of the weather by adequate arrangements, as recommended for the Jail ward above given, would answer admirably. A verandah would also be an essential appendage. And the addition of a second story would give space for double the number of patients, or for forty daily sick.

I would take this opportunity to remark that no increase of cubic space by heightening alone can ever compensate for defective lateral and perpendicular ventilation. So long as the height of a room is a few feet higher than the height of ordinary mortals, and so long as there is sufficient space, and pure air circulates freely, and with the desired quickness, there ought to be no complaint about ventilation. A certain amount of cubic space, it is true, can never be safely dispensed with; but it is manifest that the minimum space will bear diminution only in proportion to the perfection of the arrangements made for the incessant removal of noxious emanations from, and for the equally incessant introduction of pure respirable air into, prison cells, wards and hospitals.—“*The sanitary condition of Indian Jails*,” by Joseph Ewart, M. D., pages 18 to 54.

EXTRACTS.

Masulipatam Jail.—“I visited this Jail on the 4th and 19th of March.

2. There had been considerable sickness in the month of January. Diarrhoea, and Dysentery prevailed in the Jail, as it did in the town. I have alluded to this in my Report upon the station.

3. The prisoners are supplied with canal water for drinking.

4. I have little doubt, when the out-break of sickness took place, that the water had been polluted, either by animal matter having been thrown into the unprotected conduit, or by the water, either in the upper or lower channel, having come into contact with a putrid body.

5. The sanitary state of the Jail is very good. There is ample room, all prisoners having from 5 to 700 feet cubic space."

Guntoor Jail.—"According to the regulated amount of 500 cubic feet of air for each prisoner, there is only accommodation for 157 prisoners."

2. The average daily number locked upon in February last was 358½.

3. During the last twelve months the average has been about 257.

4. In cell No. 2, which is calculated to contain 9 men, 20 had been locked up the night preceding my visit. In cell No. 4, there had been 34, instead of 20. Similar over-crowding existed in all the cells."

Vizagapatam Jail.—"The present Jail consists of open sheds enclosed by a slight hedge, the only means of security is by a chain at night and Police peons."

2. The prisoners are most healthy; they live in fact in the open air. I examined several prisoners who had been in Jail for extended periods, and they did not appear to have suffered from their confinement."

(True Extracts).

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,
Secy. to Prinl. Insp. Genl.,
Medical Department.

No. 162.

ORDER THEREON, 16th June 1865, No. 877.

In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 7th February last, the Inspector General of Jails and President of the Sanitary Commission were directed to form themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of collecting, and placing before Government, the information which is requisite to enable the Government to determine what additional Jail accommodation is required in this Presidency, and what measures should be taken for improving each of the existing Jails, or otherwise carrying out the measures suggested in the Report of the Indian Jail Committee which assembled at Calcutta in March last year, or any others that may be deemed advisable. The Committee were instructed to include in the scope of their inquiry the question of a Jail dietary, and to prepare a revised code of rules for the management of Jails.

2. The Government have now before them the Report prepared by the Committee in accordance with the foregoing instructions, and also a letter from the Inspector General of Jails, submitting his own views, and those of several of the local officers, as to the best arrangement to be made for the superintendence of the Jails. A letter on the latter subject from the Session Judge of Cuddapah is also recorded at the head of these proceedings.

3. Orders will be passed hereafter on the draft code of Rules, which has been referred to the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department and to the Inspector General of Police, for their remarks on such of the rules as relate in any way to their respective Departments. The Governor in Council will now dispose of what are the most pressing matters treated of in the Committee's Report, viz:—

(a).—The number and location of the additional Central Jails to be erected.

(b).—The steps to be taken for improving the existing Jails.

(c).—The means to be adopted for affording early relief to over-crowded Jails, and

(d).—The officers to be selected for the charge of each Jail.

4. *Central Jails.*—On the first point, the Governor in Council approves of the recommendation of the Commissioners. Additional Central Jails will be

built at Bellary, Cannanore, Vellore and Trichinopoly; the two former to contain 800 prisoners each, and the two latter 1000 prisoners each. The Jail now under construction at Coimbatore, and the Jail at Salem which has been completed, will, for the reasons assigned by the Committee, be used both as Central and District Jails. In planning the new Jails, and in determining the number of prisoners to be kept in the existing Jails, when sufficient additional accommodation shall be available, due regard will be paid to the rule laid down by the Government of India, that each prisoner is to be allowed a minimum superficial area of 36 square feet, and a cubical space of 648 feet. The Central Jails will be for the imprisonment of persons whose sentences exceed one year. All persons sentenced to one year or less will be confined in the District Jails, except at Coimbatore and Salem, where provision will be made for both classes of convicts in one Jail, with the view of avoiding the additional expense of new District Jails at those stations. When the new Central Jails are ready, convicts will be sent to them, respectively, from the Districts specified in the 14th paragraph of the Committee's Report. An exception, however, will be made in the case of Khond convicts who will, as hitherto, be imprisoned in the Jail at Russelcondah. A similar exception will be made in the case of the other tribes inhabiting the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

5. *Arrangements to be made for improving existing Jails.*—The recommendations of the Committee, in regard to the steps to be taken for improving the existing Jails, appear to His Excellency in Council to require further consideration and examination on the spot. From what came under the observation of His Excellency, in the course of his late tour in the Northern Circars, when he inspected the new Jail at Berhampore, and the Jail now being built at Waltair, he is satisfied that in two cases, at all events, the remedies proposed by the Committee are not sufficient to correct the existing defects. He, accordingly, directs that at each Station a Committee be at once formed, composed of the Officer in the charge of the Jail, the Medical Officer, and an Officer of the Public Works Department, who will report how far the suggestions made by the Inspector General of Jails, and the President of the Sanitary Commission, are, in their opinion, sufficient to meet the requirements of the Jail, and whether any other improvements are requisite, submitting in each case, plans and estimates of the proposed alterations and additions, which will be forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, if he be not a member of the Committee, for submission to Government in the Department of Public Works.

6. The several Committees will refer to the remarks of His Excellency the Governor on the Berhampore and Waltair Jails, and to the report of the Inspector General of Hospitals on the former; both of which are recorded in these Proceedings. They will also be furnished with copies of the draft code of Rules, in order that they may obtain a clear insight into what are likely to be the actual requirements of the several Jails. Whenever the Superintending Engineer can conveniently act on the Committee, he will do so. If not, he will depute one of his best executive officers for the duty.

7. *Means to be adopted for affording early relief to over-crowded jails.*—It is of the greatest importance, as the Inspector General of Jails and the President of the Sanitary Commission justly observe, that something should be done, as speedily as possible, to relieve the present over-crowded Jails, the number of convicts in which is more than 50 per cent. in excess of that which, according to the standard laid

down by the Government of India, ought to be confined in them. The expedient which is suggested in the report now under consideration, that large gangs of convicts should be huddled on the sites selected for the new Central Jails, and should then be employed in building the Jails, is probably the best that, under the circumstances, could be adopted. The first work on which the convicts should be employed is the outer wall of the Jail. They should then build the workshops, in which they can live, pending the completion of the Jail buildings. Before, however, any thing can be done, the sites of the new Jails must be fixed on, and then plans and estimates must be prepared. The Inspector General of Jails is probably well acquainted with the various sites available, but before settling them the Government would wish to have the opinions of the local officers. The Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, will, accordingly, depute a Medical

Bellary.
Cannanore.
Vellore.
Trichinopoly.

officer at each of the four stations named in the margin, to confer with the District Magistrate and the Superintending Engineer of the Division as to the

best site for the projected Central Jail; and these officers will submit a report on the subject through the Inspector General of Jails, who, if he thinks fit, will place himself in communication with them previous to the preparation of their Report, and will forward it to Government, with such remarks as he may deem proper. Each report should be accompanied by a Plan of the proposed site, showing the position and relative distances of any villages, tanks, rivers, topes, or hills that may be in its immediate neighbourhood. The direction of the prevailing winds should be specified, and the nature of the soil. The reports should be prepared so as to reach the Inspector General of Jails not later than the 1st August, and should be laid before Government by the 10th of that month.

8. The duty of settling the plans of the Jails in question will be best performed by a Central Committee at the Presidency, composed of the Inspector General of Jails, a Medical officer, and an Engineer officer, who will carefully examine the plans of the Jails now being built at Rajahmundry and at Coimbatore, and will adapt them, with such modifications as they may deem necessary, to the requirements of the new Jails; sketch plans being sent in each case to the Superintending Engineer, for such alterations as the nature of the site and other local circumstances may render necessary. For this duty, the Governor in Council resolves to associate Dr. Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, and Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways, with the Inspector General of Jails. This Committee will report, with as little delay as possible, the number of prisoners they would propose to locate on the site of each of the projected Central Jails and the cost of hutting them; and in preparing the estimates, due allowance will be made by the Superintending Engineer for the labor of the convicts. Government attach great importance to the speedy and careful preparation of the plans and estimates now ordered. As soon as they are furnished, an application for a special grant will be made to the Government of India, who have stated that they "will be prepared to make the necessary provision of funds for giving early effect to any carefully considered proposal for increasing Jail accommodation, wherever it is manifestly insufficient."

9. *Superintendence of Jails.*—The only question which remains to be determined is that of the arrangements to be made for the superintendence of the Jails in future. It is recommended in the report of Messrs. Ellis and Rohde, now under consideration, that in supersession of the arrangement ordered by Government in their Proceedings of the 5th October last, but which has not yet been carried out, of placing each District Jail under the general supervision of the Magistrate of the District, who is to nominate from time to time, for the approval of Government, an officer for the immediate management of the Jail, who is to be either one of his Assistants, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, or the Zillah Surgeon of the station, that, as a general rule, the Zillah Surgeon be appointed the sole Superintendent of the District Jail, directly responsible to the Inspector General, the Session Judge and Magistrate of the District being ex-officio visitors of the Jail.

10. On further consideration, the Governor in Council is disposed to concur in the opinion expressed in the 26th paragraph of the Report above alluded to, that "the Superintendent of every Jails whether Central or District, should be regarded as the sole officer in charge of such Jail, and as being, in that capacity, directly responsible to the Inspector General of Jails for the good order and discipline of the Jail, and the welfare of the prisoners;" the Session Judge and Magistrate being in each case ex-officio visitors of the Jail, except in those cases in which the Session Judge may desire to retain the charge, and it may be considered advisable that he should do so.

11. So many changes, however, have taken place since the reports forwarded with Mr. Rohde's letter of the 18th February last, that in many cases the recommendations made in them cannot now be acted on. Moreover, those recommendations were made on the understanding that the selection was to be confined to Zillah Surgeons and Assistant Magistrates, and that the general supervision of the Jail was to be vested in the Magistrate. The Governor in Council directs that each Magistrate will submit, not later than the 15th proximo, the name of the officer whom he would recommend for the charge of the District Jail, with a brief statement of his qualifications. The Superintendents should, as a general rule, be Europeans, holding appointments which do not take them away from the Jail station, men of good business habits, and possessing energy and firmness of character. Zillah Surgeons, Military Staff Officers, whose duties keep them stationary, Cantonment Magistrates, Deputy Collectors in charge of the Treasury, if Europeans, may all be considered eligible. It is not advisable that a Joint Magistrate, Head Assistant or Assistant Magistrate, whose Revenue work takes him into the Taluqs during a portion of the year, should be put in charge of the Jail. For each Jail Superintendent, the Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rupees 100 for the charge of a 1st Class Jail, and Rupees 50 for the charge of a 2nd Class Jail, subject, however, to the proviso that when the charge is held by an officer employed in the Civil administration, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, this allowance is not to be given. The recommendation of the Session Judge of Cuddapah, that the charge of the Jail should be entrusted to an Assistant Superintendent of Police, is quite inadmissible.

12. The salaries proposed by the Inspector General of Jails and President of the Sanitary Commission for the Superintendents of Central Jails, and for the Jailers, are approved, subject, however, to an exception in the case of the Salem and Coimbatore Jails, the Superintendents of which will, in the opinion of the Governor in

*Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
16th June 1865.*

Council, be sufficiently remunerated by a salary of Rupees 600 per mensem, the number of prisoners to be confined in each of these Jails being much below the number proposed for the other Central Jails. A reference in regard to the salaries to be assigned to the Superintendents of these Jails, and also regarding the salaries of the Jailers, will be made to the Supreme Government.

(True Extract).

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Jails.
" Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.
" Session Judge of
" Magistrate of
" Public Works Department.
" Inspector General of Hospitals, W. Mackenzie, C. B.
To Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Anderson, Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

Works Department

*Proceedings of the Madras Government
(Under date the 3rd July 1865.
Read the following*

Pris. of the Madras Port in the Jut. St.

*Passing orders on certain
correspondence relative to the best
arrangements to be made for the
Superintendence &c. of the Jails in
this Presidency and the additional
Jail accommodation required.*

(Here inserted 16th June 1865 at 8¹¹ AM)

*Forwarded to the Superin-
tending Engineers with a view
to their carrying out the orders of
Government, and submitting
the Plans and Estimates called
for in Paras 5 and 6.*

*The particular attention of
the Superintending Engineers of
the 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Divisions
will be drawn to para 7, relating
to the transmission through the
Inspector General of Jails of a*

copies of the 3rd 4th

a report on the subject of *Wires*
certain New Sails and the *pro*
tion of *Metals* *Plans*.

1877 *W. H. C. Co.*
Eng. to S. A. C.

The Engineer

565 Dept.
G.O. of Govt for July

1855

G.O. of Govt

21st July 1855

1855

45/46

~~45/46~~

Civil Works Public Works Department
1855

Proceedings of the Madras Government
(Under date the 3rd July 1865)

^{the Madras}
G.O. of Govt in the Jnd. Dept. Read the followings

Passing orders on
certain correspondence relative
to the best arrangements to be made for the Superintendence
of the jails in this Presidency and the additional
jail accommodation required.

Forwarded to the Super-
intending Engineer with
a view to their carrying
out the orders of Govern-
ment, and submitting
the Plans and Estimates
called for in Pages
5 and 6 -

The particular at-
tention of the Superintending
Engineers of Nos 3-4 -

6th and 7th Divisions will
be drawn to plan
relating to the trans-
-mission through the
Inspector General of
Sails of a report on
the subject of sites for
certain new Sails and
the preparation of sketch
Plans

W.C.

1st All Dept Engineers -
Signed L. July 1865

852

No 1868 Datta
Pro. of Govt. July

No 1868
Pro. of Govt.
27th July/66

F. N. 4847
P. N. 1950/66

Pro. Just Dept. having
Orders on certain Corrobor.
decrees related to the best ar.
arrangements to be made for
the Superintendence of
the Jails in this Province
and the additional Jail
accommodation required.
Communicated to the Supt
Engineers.

N^o 45-46