which was rejected by the Government of India.

3. The Government therefore regret that they are unable to reopen the matter.

26.8.83

Go No 1634 W d/ 30-6-84
" " 986 W d/ 16.4.84
" " 985 W d/ 16-4-84
B No 1941 W d/ 11-7.83
" . 2967 W d/ 30.12.80
Go No 683 d/ 8.4.79 (Finml)
" 1572 d/ 4.9.78 (Fml)
B No 177 d/ 15.1-1868
Go 49 d/ 7.1-68
" 133 d/ 16.1-68
B No 1369 d/ 16.4.68
Go 1186 d/ 31.7.68 (Judicial)
" 2183 d/ 9.7.1868
2096 d/ 1.7.68
647 d/ 25.2.68

No. 2020 W d/ 31st Augt 1885

31.8

Lt Col. Hindle M. Stf Corps
(Fain to be sent Home in the ...)

Mily: Dept.

despd 1/9/85

5/9/85

17/9

18/9

Oys. 88/8. Civ 28/8.

Oys. 88/8.

B/ cnie

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 2020 W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 31st August 18[85]

READ the following

Letter from Lt. Col: Hindle A.E. No. — d/ 11th July /85.
Memo: from Mily: Dept: " " 4634 d/ 21st August /85.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that no new facts have been adduced by Lt. Col: Hindle, on which a fresh representation can be made to the Government of India in his behalf.

2. Both the points mentioned in his present letter were put forward in his appeal of 7th February /84,

254 E 27/8/79
2967 W 30/12/80
647 25/2/68
2183 9/7/68
2096 1/7/68
49 22/1/68
133 16/1/68

Public 7580

Recd 31/8/85
En 1

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT P.W. DEPARTMENT 21 AUG 85

No. 2020 W d/ 31st Augt 1885

Og. 88/8.

No. 4634

Government of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT,

Dated as named the 21st August 1885.

Memorandum

Reference Public Works Department
N° 485 E dated 19th August 1885.

Lieut: Colonel Hindle's
letter is returned with the remark
that the period of his Employment
in England in 1864-67 does not come
within the scope of article 1623 India
Army Regulations Volume I, part I.

He was not placed on duty with the
sanction of Government, - nor is there
any record of his having received the
sanction of the Secretary of State for
India to accept employment while
on furlough.

2. It would appear from the
last para of his letter, recorded in

Pwcs.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

8th April 1879, No. 683.

Allowances.

Read the following paper :—

No. 65. *Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, (Leave, Leave Allowances, &c.,) dated Fort William, 26th March* 1879, *No.* 1453.

Read the following extract from the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2087, dated 10th August 1878, containing orders on proposals for the grant of certain exceptional concessions to officers of all departments who were employed in carrying out famine relief operations in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore :—

"Para. 4.—The Government of India, therefore, is unable to do more than state—

"*First*, that it will be prepared to consider favorably the cases of any officers which the Governments of Madras and Bombay, or the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, may think deserving of recognition, by the grant of special leave on account of failure of health within a reasonable time after the completion of their duty in connection with famine relief. Such special leave might carry, for the first six months, full pay and allowances up to a limit of Rupees 600 a-month."

RESOLUTION.—Certain questions having arisen in reference to the concessions as to leave thus offered, the President in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

(*a*) The term "full pay and allowances" means the full pay and allowances which the officer to whom special leave is granted is in receipt of when he avails himself of the leave.

(*b*) The special leave will not count as service.

(*c*) The special leave will interfere with other leave. For instance, an officer who takes the special leave will forfeit all claim to privilege leave which is due to him when he takes the special leave ; an officer will not, under the operation of Section 35 of the Civil Leave Code, be entitled to take any other leave at the close of the special leave. The concession intended by the special leave is the grant of extra leave allowance for the first six months of an officer's absence : after the end of six months, that is, for the remainder of his leave, the officer draws the usual leave allowance under the rules to which he is subject.

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to—

The Public Works Department, with reference to its Memorandum, No. 339 E.G., dated 24th February 1879 ;

The Public Works Department (Famine Branch) ;

The Governments of Madras and Bombay ;

The Chief Commissioner, Mysore ;

Proceedings of Government No. 985W
dated 16 April 1884, that his ap-
=pointment to the Chatham convict
prison was made at his own request.

/ By Order /

A. Kennedy Herbert Lt Col
Offg. Secy. to Govt:

To

The Secretary to Govt:
Public Works Department.
with 1. Enclosure

32 Fountain Hall Road
Queens Cross
Aberdeen
Scotland
11th July 1883.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government
P. W. Department
Madras —

Sir

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council that I have just learnt from the Medical Board of the India Office that they are unable to certify that I am fit to return to duty in India, I am consequently under existing rules, on the expiration of the term of Temporary half pay compelled to retire ~~permanently~~ on ~~£200 per annum~~ the half pay of a Lieut Colonel £200 per annum instead of a pension of nearly £600 per annum which I could only secure by a further residence of sixteen (16) months in India. I venture to hope that owing to the peculiar circumstances of my case the Government will be pleased to make a further representation to the Government of India on my behalf In their letter dated 17th June 1884 No 719. G The Secretary to the Government

of India Public Works department
stated that I was not entitled to the
concessions granted to Officers returning
from the D. P. W under the order
dated the 31st July 1879. No. 2079
and that the Government of India
were unable to admit me
specially to the benefits granted in
that order; I would now however venture
to submit that I may be simply
permitted to count as service for pension
sixteen (16) months of the sick leave
which I was compelled to take (against
my Will) in 1878. owing to my Health
having completely broken down in
the severity of the Famine service in
the Kurnool District, I submit that
the duties upon which I was engaged
on that occasion were as dangerous
to life as if I had been on active service
in the Field and that it would but
be fair to view the consequent sick
leave in the same manner as if
it had been ordered necessary by
Field service. Moreover I would
again venture to remind the Government
that no less than two and half
(2½) years of a previous furlough
in England (no part of which is,
under the rules, allowed to count for
Pension) was passed on active
duty as Deputy Governor of the
Chalmain Convict Prison and that
on my return to Madras the Kurnool

I had thus acquired was at once taken
advantage of by the Madras Jail Department
as can be proved by reference to the
records of the Madras Government in
the Judicial Department.
I would add that it was only on the
pressing request of my late Father, that
I should return to India (to earn a
pension) that I resigned my position
in the Home Prison Department
I have thus lost the pension of fifteen
under all these circumstances I
trust the Governor of Madras may
see fit to forward it for the favourable
consideration of the Government of
India -

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt
W W Studdle Lieut Colonel
Madras Staff Corps on
Temporary half pay -
late District Engineer
Kurnool -
Madras Presidency

G.O. A/1634 W d/ 30-6-84.
" 986 W d/ 16-4-84
" 985 W d/ do
C.E. No. 254 d/ 27-8-79.

G.O. 1572 d/ 4.9.78 F.D.
683 d/ 4.4.79 F.D.
2967 W d/ 30.12.80
1941 W d/ 11.7.83

Rcl. 6897/I
7580/85

(1)

Rcd 5/8/85.

MD 4868/85

R.G. 2578.
Received 17.8.85
O 6/8/85

254 E d 27/8/79
2967 W d 30/12/80
647 d 25/7/68
2183 d 9/7/68
2096 d 1/7/68
49 d 7/1/68
133 d 16/1/68

Mil 7580

Rd 31/8/85
En 1

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
21 AUG 85
P.W. DEPARTMENT

No. 2020 W d/31st Augt/1885

W.S. 88/8.

B
cw

Public Works Department.

No. 2020 W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Under date the 31st August 1885

Read the following

Letter from Lt. Col. Hindle H.E. No. — d/11th July/85.
Memo: from Mily: Dept: " " 4634 d/21st August/85.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that no new facts have been adduced by Lt. Col: Hindle, on which a fresh representation can be made to the Government of India in his behalf.

2. Both the points mentioned in his present letter were put forward in his appeal of 7th February/84,

The Accountants-General, Madras and Bombay, and the Deputy Accountant-General, Mysore, with a copy of Financial Resolution, No. 2087, dated 10th August 1878, to each.

(Signed) R. H. HOLLINGBERY,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 66. ORDER THEREON, 8th April 1879, No. 683.

Communicated to the Departments of the Secretariat.

(True Extract.)

Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue Department.
„ Military Department.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Govt. of {1879} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

&c., &c., &c.

Dated April, 8th.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., 8th April 1879, No. 683.

APRIL.
Nos. 65-66.

Allowances.—Resolution of the Government of India issuing certain orders in connection with the grant of exceptional concessions to officers of all departments who were employed on famine relief operations, communicated to Departments of the Secretariat.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

6th December 1880, No. 1,635.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS:—

No. 69. Letter from A. J. OLDHAM, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Bengal, dated Berhampore, 28th April 1880, forwarding a memorial praying for the benefit of Famine Concession No. I.

No. 70. From C. L. TUPPER, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department (Famine), to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue (Famine) Department, dated Simla, 17th June 1880, No. 43.

I AM desired to forward copy of a letter* from the Government of Bengal with the memorial therein enclosed from Mr. A. J. Oldham, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, lately on Famine relief duty in the Madras Presidency, soliciting the first of the concessions specified in Financial Resolution No. 2,087, dated the 10th August 1878.

* No. 2,209-I.E., dated the 13th May 1880, and enclosures.

2. It appears that although the Government of Bengal submitted Mr. Oldham's name to the Government of Madras with the recommendation that it might be included in the list of officers to whom special allowances might be granted while on sick leave, his name was not included by the Government of Madras in their list. Consequently the Government of India, in reply to an inquiry made by the Secretary of State regarding Mr. Oldham's claim to the concession, stated that he was not entitled thereto.

3. As, however, the certificates annexed to the memorial show that Mr. Oldham's famine services were approved by the local officers under whom he served, I am to inquire whether His Grace the Governor in Council has any recommendation to make in Mr. Oldham's favor.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

Letter from C. TAYLOR, Esq., Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch (Establishment—Irrigation), dated Fort William, 13th May 1880, No. 2,209-I.E.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

Memorial of A. J. OLDHAM, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

ENCLOSURE No. 3.

Testimonial given by the Acting Magistrate and Collector on Special Duty, Madras Presidency, dated Bellary, 9th May 1878, regarding the manner in which Mr. A. J. Oldham did his work.

ENCLOSURE No. 4.

Extract from the Bellary District Engineer's letter, No. 4,348, dated 28th December 1877, regarding the above matter.

ENCLOSURE No. 5.

Statement of Medical case of A. J. OLDHAM, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.

No. 71. From Mr. E. A. PARSICK, Civil Engineer, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Chittoor, 25th May 1880, No. 11-B.

References.

Mr. E. A. Parsick's No. 10-B, dated 7th April 1880.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Order No. 940, dated 12th April 1880.

REFERRING to the first paragraph of the above quoted order I have the honor to urge—

(1) That my retirement resulted from illness contracted while on relief works at Trichinopoly.

(2) That other officers employed on relief works, who have since retired, have been granted the privilege I now solicit.

(3) That when I was compelled to take seven months' sick leave on my return to Bengal, I fully expected my name to appear in the list of officers to whom the privilege of six months' full pay would be granted.

(4) That the name of the officers to whom the privilege of six months' full pay was granted was not known to me when I retired, and was, in fact, communicated to me by the Bengal Government some months after my retirement.

(5) That on being made acquainted with the fact of my name not appearing in the list referred to, I applied to the Madras Government at as early a date as possible.

These circumstances being considered, I beg to submit that the fact of my not now being in the Public Works Department cannot in any way be held to prejudice the request I took the earliest possible opportunity of making in my No. 10-B, dated 7th April 1880.

2. In the last paragraph of the order under reply it is stated that "Government did not deem it necessary to include Mr. Parsick's name in the lists at the time the work on which he was employed being ordinary Public Works Department work." While at Trichinopoly, where my illness was contracted, I beg to submit that my work was anything but "ordinary," and to show this I have the honor to state what duties fell to my lot:—

(1) I held charge of seven relief works on which thirteen thousand coolies were employed, and in connection with each work there were cholera and small-pox sheds also in my charge.

(2) Coolies were paid daily, and besides all cash and other arrangements being in my charge, I had to construct and arrange for sanitation, &c., in five camps built by me for the accommodation of the coolies.

(3) I built a camp for children under seven, and five hundred of them were supplied by me daily with two meals of cooked food. His Grace the Governor visited this camp with Sir Michael Kennedy, and ordered the children to be educated as well as fed. A school shed was accordingly built, and a master appointed.

(4) I obtained upwards of Rs. 3,000 from the Local President (Mr. Webster) of the Mansion House Relief Fund, and with it purchased cloths which were distributed by me to several thousands of the almost nude women and children.

(5) I sent a subscription list round, and with the money thus collected distributed clothing to children under seven and to their mothers.

The duties roughly sketched above are, I beg to submit, anything but "ordinary," and that I have rather understated than otherwise the work done by me can easily be ascertained by reference to Mr. Sewell, Collector of Trichinopoly, to Mr. Webster, Collector of Tanjore, to the Honorable Seshiah Sastri, C.S.I., and to Captain Morris, R.E.

3. While engaged on famine duty at Trichinopoly I was daily at work from 4 A.M. to 9 and even 10 P.M., and had my District Engineer been asked to report on

me, my name would certainly have appeared in the list of officers entitled to the privilege of six months' sick leave on full pay.

4. Even now it is not too late to do me justice, and I have again the honor to solicit the favor of being allowed to draw full pay for six months of the time during which I was on sick leave on my return to Bengal.

ENCLOSURE No. 1.

From Mr. E. A. PARSICK, Civil Engineer, to the Secretary to Government of Madras, Public Works Department, dated Chittoor, 7th April 1880, No. 10-B.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting certain particulars regarding his case and soliciting the favor of being allowed certain famine concessions while on duty in the Madras Presidency.

ENCLOSURE No. 2.

ABSTRACT.—Statement of certain Medical Officers and certificate of the Members of the Medical Board at Calcutta regarding the case of Mr. E. Parsick, Civil Engineer, who was lately employed on famine duty in the Madras Presidency.

No. 189.

TRANSFERRED to the Revenue Department for disposal with reference to His Grace the Governor's note of the 23rd instant

(Signed) R. H. SANKEY, Colonel, R.E.,
24th June 1880. Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

To the Revenue Department, with papers.

No. 72. Endorsement of the Government of India, dated 21st June 1880, No. 48, Famine, forwarding copy of the following despatch from the Secretary of State for India, for information.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 18th March 1880, Financial No. 83.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your letter, dated the 28th January 1880, No. 29, relative to the concessions recommended by your Government in 1878, for officers employed on famine duty on small allowances whose health might break down.

2. The concessions in question are —

(1.)—The grant of special leave, carrying full pay and allowances (up to Rupees 600 a-month) for six months, to famine officers who might be invalided in consequence of illness caused by relief duty before the end of the year 1880.

(2.)—The grant of a period, not exceeding one year of pensionable service, to officers who receive no extra allowances for famine duty, and whose total salaries did not exceed Rs. 600 a-month.

3. In explanation of the admission of certain officers to these privileges before they had received my sanction, you state that, as I had expressed my cordial concurrence in the principle involved in your proposals, and the value of the increased furlough pay would in some cases be reduced by further delay, you sanctioned the grant of these concessions to the officers named in the lists received from the Local Governments.

4. Under the circumstances stated your proceedings are confirmed, but I must request that a list, similar to that furnished by the Government of Madras, of all officers to whom you propose to extend the second concession, may be prepared and forwarded, for my information, as it will be very difficult in the absence of such a

list, to decide upon the claim of an officer to this privilege, if preferred at the time of his retirement from the service, possibly many years hence.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CRANBROOK.

No. 73. ORDER THEREON, 6th December 1880, No. 1,635.

Miscellaneous.

HIS GRACE the Governor in Council considered that March 31st, 1879, was a sufficient and reasonable period within which failure of health caused by exposure and work in famine relief should be recognized as entitling officers to the benefit of concession No. 1. The Secretary of State, however, has now determined that the 31st December 1880 shall be accepted as the date which the original Resolution of the Government of India indicated as "a reasonable time" after the completion of duty in connection with Famine Relief, and the Governor in Council has therefore come to the conclusion that all officers who before the end of 1880 might be invalided in consequence of illness caused by relief duty and who fulfil the other conditions of the order should be admitted to the benefit of the first concession, viz., full pay and allowances for six months up to a limit of Rs. 600 a-month.

2. If this view be accepted by the Government of India, the final list of officers cannot be submitted until the end of the calendar year, but meanwhile the undermentioned gentlemen whose cases formed the subject of the marginally noted correspondence with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal might be allowed the concession in question :—

From Bengal—
19th March 1879, No. 492-E.
5th May ,, ,, 1,793-I.E.
5th June ,, ,, 2,268-I.E.
To Bengal—
18th June 1879, No. 1,308, F.R.

Mr. F. Sills	Mr. J. W. Kehoe.
Mr. A. J. Oldham.	Mr. E. A. Parsick.
Mr. F. B. Pemberton.	

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Public Works Department.

Exd. W. H. French.

45 Copies.

11

One Copy to the Military Dept. C. No. 6999: 22-11-78
2- Copies to ... 24-8-17
1- do Military Dept 19-7-83

Govt. of {1878} Madras.

FINANCIAL.

To

THE REVENUE (FAMINE) DEPT.

Dated September, 4th.

Issued

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., *4th September* 1878, *No.* 1572.

SEPTEMBER.
Nos. 17-18.

Famine Officers. — Communicating copy of Resolution of the Government of India regarding the grant of certain exceptional concessions to officers of all departments employed in carrying out Famine Relief operations in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore.

Govt. of {1880} Madras.

REVENUE.

To

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated December 6th.

Printed 17th.

Recd. *Encl.*

G.O., *6th December* 1880, *No.* 1,635.

DECEMBER.
Nos. 69—73.

Famine Concessions to certain Officers lately employed on Famine Duty in the Madras Presidency.—Passing orders on certain correspondence relating to —.

No. 2967 W. of 30 Decr/80

- Recorded.

Sd/ J. P.
A.S.

Exd. P.W. Accts.

Secondly, that an addition to service for pension, not exceeding the period of employment on Famine Relief duty, may hereafter on their retirement be reconsidered for any specially deserving officer who did not receive any extra allowance when so employed, and whose salary when so employed did not exceed 600 Rupees per mensem. The Secretary of State will be requested to give his sanction to these proposals.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, and to the Public Works Department (Famine Branch), for information.

(Signed) R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 4th September 1878, No. 1572.

Copy to the Revenue (Famine) Department.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Revenue (Famine) Department.

Exd. J. Wright.

which was not granted
to any Officer of Lt. Col.
Hindle's rank, who was
employed on passive
duty.

Cs
11.8.85

It should if possible be
ascertained whether Lt.
Colonel Hindle's employment
in England for 2 1/2 years
comes within the scope
of Article 1623 of Army
Regulations - Volume I
Part I.

2020 W
31-8-85

11-8-85

Tow

The papers returned from
Madras throw no light on the
circumstances in which Col. Hindle
was detained in England on duty
between 1864 & 1867. When he obtained
furlough in 1864 he was on military
duty (Adjutant Sabbaramanier) & he
was not appointed to the P. W. D.
until after his return to India -

Drop reference to Mily. Dept
submitted for approval -

Cs 19.8.85

only to Officers whose
pay did not exceed Rs
600 per mensem, & in
no case was more than
12 months additional
service allowed.

With respect to the
period passed by Lt Col.
Hindle on duty in England,
as Dy Governor of the Chatham
Convict-Prison, please see
Rule IX. Clause 4. of the
Furlough Regns of 1868, at
page 242 Civil Leave Code.
It is there ruled that if
an Officer appointed to
any duty in England
draws his Indian allce.
he can count such period
of duty as service, but
not so if he draws a fixed
consolidated salary - Lt Col.
Hindle probably drew
fixed pay while on duty
in England (although the
papers do not show this)
for he states in his letter
that no part of that period
counts as service for pension
under

Please see also Article 1623, Mily. Regs. for Army in India.

under the rules.

Sec. 97, rule 5 of the Civil Code ^ Rules

that when an officer on leave out of India is detained on duty, the period of such detention counts. but this apparently cannot be applicable to the case of Lt-Col. Hindle, who elected the Furlough Rules of 1868.

If it be desired to go to India on this point, it will be necessary to arrive clearly at the circumstances under which he was detained on duty in England, & to do this, the papers on the subject must be called for.

There will apparently not be the least use in again pleading that the 16 months of the Lt. Col's sick leave be allowed to count as service. The proposal is inadmissible under military rules, & it involves a concession

To W

Lt. Col. Hindle's case.

It is difficult to see on what grounds a fresh representation can be made to the Govt of India

Both the points mentioned in Lt. Col. Hindle's present letter were put forward in his representation of 7.2.84.

The G. of I. have declared him ineligible to the concessions granted to Officers who retired under the reduction order of 1879 (No 2079 of 31.7.79) & the Mily. dept have declared against his sick furlough counting as service for pension.

The boon of extra service for famine work was granted

Wigram 6897

Sir,

The papers just now received from the General Record Deptt do not contain any information on the point referred to by C. A. W. & Reported by W. – I think it was suggested by C. A. W. the matter will have to be referred to the Military Deptt. It seems more a Military than a P. W. question –

S.P.
17-8-85.

2020 W 31-8-85 –

Clans

Col: Hindle

Herewith the papers that Genl Records can give us. They do not throw any light on the particulars subject mentioned by you –

Col: (then Capt) Hindle joined the P.W.D – in 1868 – January – In Feb 1880 he was appt'd by Judicial Deptt as a member of the "Remission

No 1309

of Sentence"
Committee So
that it was affirmed
that his experience
~~gained~~ at home
in that line was
gained while
on leave as a
Staff Corps Officer,
Mily: Deptmt,
therefore know
whether his
Employment then
comes within the
provisions of
Sect: 1623 of
the Pay Code —

FB

See
Mily Genl
Order 55
of 1864

17/8/75

S.A.W.

Kindly send to
Genl Record branch
for all papers con-
nected with Lt Col.
Hindle's employment
in England from
1862 to 1864 / these
will probably be
papers both in P.W.
& Mil. Dept.

We want to see
why, as stated by Lt Col.
H., the period of
employment does
not count as service
for pension. I fancy
it was because the
period of duty did
not fall within the
period of his furlough.

I expect we shall
in the end have to
refer the matter to
Mil Dept. Ch
11.8.85

RH. Urgent

Please com-
-ply with C.A.
as requested
as early as
possible

FB
13/8/5

To
The Supdt Genl
Record Dept for
the papers required

S. Parsons
13-8-85

M
13/8/85

Papers traced herewith
sent - JJP
13/8/5

order 55
of 1864

To W/ for consideration;

Cl.

(1) 5.8.85

Colonel Hindle has failed to pass the medical board at home, and so cannot return to complete his service for a pension of 200/- He wants 16 months more service, and if he has to return now will get only 200/- a year. Requests that 16 months of this furlough (sick leave)

Pens. Mily Dept. No 46324
21.8.85

To W 2020 W 31-8-85
SP

With reference to this mems. from the Mily. Dept, there is apparently no ground on which a fresh representation can be made to the Govt of India on behalf of Lt. Col. Hindle.

Please see also the notes attached to Mily Dept No 485 E & 19.8.85.

The case appears to be a hard one, but it is apparently also a hopeless one.

Cl
22.8.85

It seems to me that nothing can be done in Lt. Col. Hindle's behalf.

LL
24-6-85

J.A.W.

which he was obliged to take on account of illness con-tracted on Famine Relief may be allowed to count as service for pension.

A somewhat similar request has been already refused & India considered disentitled to "famine concession"

FB

Communicated 17.8.85

26/8/85

R.K.

Please put these notes with order disposing of Colonel Hardie's appeal.

Ed S.

1/9/85.

~~1-10-85~~ S.P.

1-9-85-

485-E-19-8-85-

G.O. 8 & 20 20 W/

31-8-85- S.P.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

4th September 1878, No. 1572.

Famine Officers.

Read the following paper :—

No. 17. *Proceedings of the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Simla, 10th August* 1878, *No.* 2087.

Read the undermentioned papers containing proposals for the grant of certain exceptional concessions to officers of all departments employed in carrying out Famine Relief operations in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore :—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 869, dated the 8th February 1878, received in the Public Works Department (Famine Branch).

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 9674-150, dated the 6th February 1878, received in the Foreign Department.

Letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine Branch), to the Government of Madras, No. 1202, dated 9th March 1878.

Memorandum, dated 25th March 1878, from Lieutenant-General Sir M. Kennedy, Personal Assistant to His Grace the Governor of Madras in Council (Famine Department).

Letters from the Government of Madras, No. 829, dated the 10th May 1878, and No. 867, dated 17th May 1878.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, after a careful consideration of the proposals contained in the papers recited in the preamble, regrets that he can see no satisfactory way of recognising the services of the officers who were engaged in carrying out the recent Finance relief operations in Madras, Bombay, and Mysore in the manner suggested by the various authorities consulted.

His Excellency in Council in the first place observes that no such concessions were granted to officers for similar services rendered during the Famine which prevailed in 1874 in Bengal.

Next it is to be remarked that the various proposals that have now been made differ greatly in their scope and even in the fundamental principles on which they would be applied. The reasons for this are obvious, viz., that the conditions under which the services were rendered, the special recognition of which is contemplated, varied to an almost indefinite extent. This also would make it impracticable to lay down any fixed rules for general application in recognising those services.

The Government of India therefore is unable to do more than state—

First, that it will be prepared to consider favorably the cases of any officers which the Governments of Madras and Bombay or the Chief Commissioner of Mysore may think deserving of recognition by the grant of special leave on account of failure of health, within a reasonable time after the completion of their duty, in connection with Famine Relief. Such special leave might carry, for the first six months, full pay and allowances up to a limit of 600 Rupees a-month.

Public Works Department.

MINUTE.

Fort St. George, 186

The President proposes the following appointment.

Captain John William Findle, of the Staff Corps, to be Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Capt. Alain C. J. Smith, RE, proceeded on leave to Europe, and to be posted to the Salem District.

15/8/85

P. W. 1868 Dep^ts
Pro: for January
No 177.

Minute by the Right
Honorable the President

Not for gazette
approved for [illegible] Adj^t
for his
[illegible] R.I.S.

Df. 15 Jany/68

Miscellaneous
16/1/68

Appointing Captain
John W. Hindle of the
Staff Corps, to be Ex:
Engineer of the fourth Grade
vice Captain C. J. Smith
R.E.

Notified

No 37

Inserted 7th April 1868

15/8/85

P. W. 1868 Dep^t
Pro- for April
No 1369

Minute by the Right
Honorable the President

D/
Co

Miscellaneous
18/4/68

Appointing Lieut
H. M. Vibart, R.E. to be Ex:
Engineer of the 3^d Grade and
Captain J. W. Hindle
of the Staff Corps to con-
tinue as Ex Engr of the 4 Grade

Notified

No 24

1st April 1868 Pr. 6th April 1868

Public Works Department.

MINUTE.

Fort St. George, *April* 1868.

The President proposes the following appointments, to have effect from the 1st. Instant

Lieutenant H. M. Vibart, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Captain C. J. Smith proceeded on leave to Europe.

Captain J. W. Hinde of the staff Corps to continue as Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, vice Lieutenant H. M. Vibart.

Napier

15/8/85

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 16th January 1868.

No. 256. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Military Department, dated 13th January 1868, No. 166 :—

Read the following paper :—

Proceedings of Government, Public Works Department.

Applying for the services of Captain J. W. Hindle, Staff Corps, for employment in the Public Works Department. } (Here enter 7th January 1868, No. 49.)

Referred to the Commander-in-Chief (Adjutant General's Department.)

7th January 1868.

From the Adjutant General, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Fort St. George, 8th January 1868, No. 22.

With reference to the Proceedings of Government, in the Public Works Department, No. 49, dated 7th January 1868, communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 7th instant, I have the honor, by order of His Excellency, to state, for the information of Government, that the services of the Officer named in the margin are available for employment in the Public Works Department.

Captain J. W. Hindle, Staff Corps.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing letter from the Adjutant General be communicated to the Department of Public Works.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

No. 257. ORDER THEREON, 16th January 1868, No. 133.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 26. Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
7th January 1868.

No. 94.

Dated 7th January 1868, *No.* 49.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 8.

Resolved that application be made to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, through the Military Department, for the services of Captain John William Hindle, of the Staff Corps, for employment in the Public Works Department.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Military Department.

Exd. S. T. Augustin.

P. W. D. No. 55
of 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1864.

No. 55 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Major G. Nightingale, Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	Arrived at Bombay on the 11th January 1864.
Lieut.-Col. E. A. H. Webb, Staff Corps	Arrived at Madras on the 6th February 1864.
Assistant Surgeon J. S. Ridings, M.D., ...	
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. J. Smith, L.R.C.P.L.	Arrived at Madras on the 8th February 1864.
Major C. Smith, Staff Corps, Assistant Director Revenue Settlement.	
Captain C. R. Stainforth, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry..	
Captain E. H. Harington, Staff Corps.	
Lieut. J. A. Ellis, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.	
Lieutenant J. Lavie, 24th Regiment Nat. Infy ..	

The leave to Europe granted in G. O. G. 24th October 1862, No. 415, to Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals C. J. Smith, L.R.C.P.L., is extended to the 8th February 1864, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Captain P. T. Sims, 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Probationary Superintendent Mofussil Police, on medical certificate for twenty months, under the furlo' regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant J. W. Hindle, of the Staff Corps, Adjutant of the Sappers and Miners, on medical certificate for twenty months, under the furlo' regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The services of Lieutenant A. Farrer, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for appointment as Superintendent of the Local Funds in East Berar.

With reference to the Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 19th January 1864, No. 18, republished in Madras G. O. G. No. 54 of 9th February 1864, the services of Serjeant P. McGuire, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1864.

No. 56 of 1864.—Her Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot, is brought on the Establishment of Fort Saint George, from the 25th January 1864, the date of its arrival at Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 12TH FEBRUARY 1864.

No. 57 of 1864.—MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—Major George Frederick Shakespear, having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 10th February 1864, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

(Signed) H. MARSHALL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
31st July 1868.

No. 237. Read the following letter from the Committee on Remission of Sentences, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Ootacamund, 4th June 1868, No. 39.

Judicial Department, 21st February 1868, No. 298.

With reference to the 9th and 10th paragraphs of the Order noted in the margin, we have the honor to submit a Draft of Rules proposed for regulating the system upon which remissions of sentences are to be granted in Central Jails.

2. In preparing these Rules, we have been guided by the general principles in force in England; but certain modifications have been found necessary, inasmuch as one important feature of the measure, viz., that of the employment of convicts as Jail servants, does not form a part of the English system.

3. The scheme, as originally submitted by the Inspector General of Jails, was confined to convict servants, whom it was proposed to reward by the grant of a remission not exceeding one month for every year of approved service in the lower, and two months in the higher, grade, and we are of opinion that this remission should be granted in addition to any which may be earned under the provisions of the general rules as hereunder described.

4. It is recommended that every convict shall, on the expiration of a certain period of probation, be allowed to earn remission as a reward for superior good conduct and industry: such remission to be calculated by a system of marks, the effect of which will be that the amount of remission which it is possible to gain will increase in proportion to the length of the sentence. For example, a convict sentenced for three years, and who had never been punished, might earn remission to the extent of four months, not having been a convict servant. If promoted to maistry he might earn an additional month. A convict sentenced for 14 years, who had gone through his probation and the different grades as quickly as possible, and who never had been punished, might earn remission to the extent of two years, seven months, and twenty-three days, but it is very unlikely that such a case will ever occur. We cannot pretend to offer any decided opinion as to the operation of the system with reference to the average amount of remission likely to be earned, but we do not think it probable that it will exceed one-sixth of the whole sentence even under favorable circumstances.

5. We enclose the undermentioned forms, viz:—

I. Monthly Statement showing the number of convicts for release with examples.

II. Leaf of Ledger showing the method of keeping the account of the number of marks earned.

III. Industry Roll of a gang, to be kept by a Head Warder and closed weekly. This Roll will be checked by the Jailer and by the Superintendent.

6. The account of each convict will be closed quarterly, and he will then be furnished with a badge showing the number of marks to his credit. The total number of marks equivalent to his sentence will be stamped upon the ticket worn, in accordance with paragraph 187 of the Jail Rules.

7. Classification is at present founded on the nature of the offence, and, whenever possible, separate compartments are to be provided for each class; but as the number of convicts in the 3rd and 4th classes is always much in excess of that in the 1st and 2nd, it is not practicable to carry out the separation, and, even were it so, we are of opinion that the assembly in one body of a number of men convicted of the same or of similar offences is open to objection, as affording facilities for combination, and for that reason it is not attempted at the Bangalore Central Jail. The classification now proposed by us is founded upon conduct. It forms an essential part of the scheme of remission, and we recommend that it should be introduced in supersession of the other, as the two cannot exist together.

Jail Rules, paragraph 176.

Admitted into Central Jail, Coimbatore, during 1867-68.

1st Class...	74
2nd ,,	29
3rd ,,	417
4th ,,	109

8. The present Jail Rules authorize the disbursement to every convict released after an imprisonment of 12 months or upwards of a sum sufficient to maintain him for one month, provided that it does not exceed 2 Rupees. This sum is barely sufficient in the case of short sentenced prisoners, and we believe it ought to be increased in the cases of those who are released after long periods of imprisonment, inasmuch as they are less likely to have friends or relations to assist them, and must have comparatively more difficulty in obtaining employment should they be so minded. We have, therefore, proposed a system of gratuities as set forth in the draft of the Rules. The sum which a convict may earn under this system before he becomes a servant is comparatively small, and if he should be thus promoted the amount he can then earn will be trifling when compared with the saving made by his employment as such. For example, a man sentenced for 14 years, and who has never been a convict servant, will, provided he has never misconducted himself, earn the undermentioned sums, viz :—

Jail Rules, paragraph 284.

	RS.	A.	P.
During probation of 2 years and 4 months	0	0	0
,, 6 months in 3rd Class, at $\frac{1}{4}$ Anna..	0	1	6
,, 4 ,, 2nd ,, $\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	0	2	6
,, 1 year 1st ,, $\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	0	9	0
,, the remainder of his time at $\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	4	7	3
Total...	5	3	9

A convict sentenced for a similar period, and who has been promoted to be Maistry and Warder may earn Rupees 6-9-0.

9. The proposed application of the principle of remission to all convicts will, we believe, involve a still further extension of the system. There are at present on the Neilgherry Hills about 780 convicts, exclusive of those confined in the District Jail, viz., 500 at the Lawrence Asylum Works, 200 at Neddiwuttum, and 82 at Dodabettah, besides which it is intended to bring up at least 100 more on account of the reclamation scheme. All of these gangs are composed of long-sentenced men,

and they must be kept up to strength by drafts from Central Jails. It would be manifestly unjust were a man to lose his chance of earning a remission owing to his removal from a Central Jail, more especially when such removal is to the Hills, which in itself is looked upon as an aggravation of the punishment. We are aware that Officers in charge of gangs on the Hills have the duties of their substantive appointments to perform in addition to the superintendence of the convicts, and that the introduction of the system of remissions will entail more labor on those Offcers, but we do not see how this can be avoided. It did occur to us at one time that matters might be simplified by giving up the system of marks, and by regulating the amount of remission in a different manner, viz., by granting to every convict belonging to a working gang a remission not exceeding six weeks for every year of his service on the Hills, such remission to be subject in case of misconduct to deduction not exceeding one week for every entry in the Defaulter Book; but, on further consideration, we are of opinion that one uniform system ought to be adopted.

10. Well behaved convicts in working gangs on the Hills are at present rewarded by the receipt of a ticket representing 6 Pie, in lieu of which they obtain an equivalent in tobacco, betel, &c., &c., as they may desire. We believe that, in this climate, a certain quantity of tobacco, if not of betel, is almost a necessity; but, if the system of remissions is introduced on the Hills, we think that the tickets above mentioned ought to be discontinued, and that the tobacco should form a part of a man's regular rations.

11. As the clerical work in Central Jails will be considerably increased by the introduction of this measure, it will be necessary to have further assistance, and we, therefore, recommend that an extra clerk should be engaged, and be employed principally in keeping the accounts of the manufactures; out of the profits of which his salary should be paid. This arrangement will leave one of the regular Jail Clerks at liberty to keep the books required in connexion with the remissions.

12. We recommend that the remissions as regards convict servants should commence from the date of the Order noted in the margin, but it will not be possible to bring the remaining part of the scheme into operation until the books or forms which may be approved of by Government are prepared.

Judicial Department, 21st February 1868, No. 289.

Proposed Rules for regulating the system upon which remissions of sentences are to be granted to convicts in Central Jails.

1. Every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and upwards shall have his sentence calculated by a system of marks, at the rate of six marks for every day of such imprisonment, and shall be allowed at the expiration of his probation (hereafter defined) to earn by good conduct and hard labor a remission to the extent of one-sixth of the remaining period of his sentence, according to the following scale, viz :—Every convict shall be credited with six marks a day under all circumstances whether under punishment or in Hospital. For extra industry, he shall be entitled to reckon six and a half or seven marks a day, according to the work performed, but seven marks are to be the maximum number.

2. When a convict may be admitted into Hospital on account of any injury received while at work which has not been occasioned by design or by negligence, he shall be allowed to count

the average number of marks which he had earned during the month immediately preceding the accident. On Sundays, he shall be allowed the average number of marks he may have gained during the preceding week.

3. Every convict shall be considered to be on probation until he has earned the number of marks equivalent to one-sixth of his sentence, and any convict misconducting himself during his probation shall be liable to a deduction of marks, not exceeding 84 for any one offence, which punishment will have the effect of adding 14 days to his probation. No convict shall be allowed to earn extra marks during the period of his probation.

4. During probation, no convict shall be permitted to write or to receive a letter, or to have an interview with his relatives or friends, but he may see his legal adviser, or execute a Power of Attorney, in accordance with the latter part of the provisions of paragraph 199 of the Jail Rules.

5. When a convict has passed through his term of probation, he shall be admitted into the 3rd class, in which he shall be subject to the undermentioned rules, and may commence to earn extra marks :—

I. He must earn 1260 marks before he can be promoted to the 2nd class, that is to say, he must remain in the 3rd class for six months at least.

II. He may write and receive a letter once in six months, and may be allowed one interview with his friends during that period.

6. A convict in the 2nd class must earn 840 marks before he can be promoted to the 1st class, that it to say, he must remain at least four months in the 2nd class He will be entitled to write and to receive a letter once in four months, and to have an interview with his friends during that period.

7. Convicts in the 1st class must earn 2520 marks in that class before they are eligible for promotion. While in the 1st class, they will be permitted to write and to receive a letter, and to have an interview with their friends once every three months.

8. Probationers are to wear ordinary white Jail clothing. Men in the 3rd class are to wear clothing with a broad black stripe, which is to be woven in the cloth. The 2nd class men will wear clothing with a blue, and the 1st class men clothing with a red, stripe of the same kind.

9. Maistries are to be selected from convicts of the 1st class who have completed two years of their imprisonment. They shall be entitled to an additional remission, not exceeding one month for every year of their service as Maistry, and be permitted the same privileges as convicts of the 1st class, as regards writing and receiving letters and seeing their relatives.

10. Maistries are to wear a turband and badge. Their number is to be in the proportion of one to every twelve convicts.

11. Convict Warders are to be selected from prisoners who have served one year as Maistry. They are to be exempted from fetters and from corporal punishment, and to be eligible for an additional remission, not exceeding two months for every year of approved service as Warder. They shall be permitted to write and to receive a letter, and to have an interview with their friends once in three months. Their number is to be in the proportion of one to every fifty convicts.

12. No interview is to exceed 20 minutes, except with the special sanction of the Superintendent.

13. Convict Work Overseers are to be selected from class No. 1, and will not be required to pass through the grade of Maistry. Their privileges to be the same as those of the Convict Warders. Nothing in this rule is to be held as preventing the selection of a Work Overseer from amongst the Maistries or the Warders. Two Work Overseers shall be allowed to each compartment, but it shall be competent to the Inspector General of Jails, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent, to authorize the appointment of an additional number, not exceeding the rate of three to each compartment.

14. Convict Warders and Work Overseers are to wear distinctive clothing and a badge, and are to be permitted to mess separately from the other convicts.

15. Superintendents of Central Jails will forward direct to the Chief Secretary to Government a nominal Roll, in the annexed form, marked (*A*), showing the number of convicts who will be entitled to remission during the month next ensuing. This Roll must be forwarded so as to reach the Chief Secretary not later than the 15th of the month, and a duplicate shall be forwarded to the Inspector General of Jails at the same time.

16. Convicts shall be entitled to gratuities as per subjoined scale, provided that the amount does not exceed 10 Rupees per man at the time of his release :—

In the 3rd Class.....	¼ Anna per mensem.	
,, 2nd do.	½ do.	do.
,, 1st do.	¾ do.	do.
As Maistry.....	1 do.	do.
As Warder or Overseer.....	1¼ do.	do.

Superintendents may withhold a portion or the whole of such gratuity, to cover any damage to Government property committed by the convict. These gratuities shall be in lieu of the sum of two Rupees now allowed to convicts under the provisions of paragraph 284 of the Jail Rules when they exceed that sum ; but, if they fall below it, the difference must be paid by the Jail. Gratuities are to be entirely separate from any allowance made for travelling. The gratuity is not to be paid until the release of the prisoner.

17. A prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for life shall be awarded the same period of probation as a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years, and shall be permitted to earn marks and gratuity, and to be eligible for promotion in the same manner as other convicts. A special report on the conduct of every such prisoner, and of the circumstances of his case, shall be submitted to Government when 20 years of his imprisonment have expired.

18. It shall be competent to the Superintendent to reduce a convict from one class to another, or to remand him to the probation class, until he shall have earned marks not exceeding 540 for each offence, which is equivalent to three months' extra probation.

19. The principle of remissions and of gratuities shall be extended to female convicts also, but they shall not be eligible for promotion beyond the grade of Maistry.

20. The number of marks to be earned by each prisoner during his imprisonment shall be stamped upon his ordinary ticket. The number of marks earned by each prisoner shall be recorded quarterly, and be stamped upon a badge which is to be worn on the left arm.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Inspector General of Jails.
(,,) J. W. HINDLE, Captain,
Executive Engineer, Salem.
(,,) H. R. GRIMES,
Superintendent Central Jail, Coimbatore.

OOTACAMUND,
4th June 1868.

I.

(*A*).

STATEMENT showing the number of convicts to be released from the Central Jail at Coimbatore during the ———, they having earned their remissions.

General number.	Names.	Crimes.	Sentences.	Dates of sentences.	Particulars of time served.																		Total period served.			Period of remission earned.			Date of release.	Amount of gratuity paid.		
					On probation.			In third Class.			In second Class.			In first Class.			As Maistry.			As Warder.			As Work Overseer.										
					Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.	RS.	A.	P.
2000	Venketsawmy.	House-breaking .	14 years	1st Jan. 1860	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2	2	7	.....			11	4	7	2	7	23	7th May 1871.	6	9	0
2005	Ramalingum .	Dacoity...	7 years	1st Jan. 1860	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	.....			0	9	17	5	9	17	1	2	13	17th Oct. 1865.	3	0	6

COIMBATORE CENTRAL JAIL,

(Signed)

Superintendent Central Jail.

II.

Venketsawmy, General No. 2000, sentenced to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment on the 1st January 1860.—Sentence will expire 1st January 1874. No. of marks to be earned 30,660.

Months.	Marks gained.	Marks fined.	Marks to credit.	Reference to pages of Defaulter Book.	Remarks.
January 18—					
February.....					
March.....					
Total 1st quarter..					
April.....					
May.....					
June.....					
Total ½ year... ...					
July.....					
August.....					
September...					
Total 9 months ...					
October...					
November...					
December...					
Yearly total... ...					

III.

October 1868.

Yard No. 8 (Weavers).—Warder in charge, Rungasawmy.

General number.	Names.	Monday, 19th.	Tuesday, 20th.	Wednesday, 21st.	Thursday, 22nd.	Friday, 23rd.	Saturday, 24th.	Sunday, 25th.	Total marks.	Remarks.

These Sheets to be bound in books covered with common leather.

No. 238. ORDER THEREON, 31st July 1868, No. 1186.

The Committee appointed under the G. O., dated 21st February, 1868, No. 298, have submitted with the letter above recorded a Draft of Rules for regulating the system under which remissions of sentences are to be granted in Central Jails.

2. These Rules are founded on the general principles in force in prisons in England, with such modifications as are necessary to admit of the employment of a certain proportion of convicts as Jail servants, which was sanctioned in the Order of Government above quoted.

3. It is recommended by the Committee that the convicts so employed shall be allowed the remission of one month for every year in the lower, and two months in the higher grade, in addition to any remission which may be earned under the general provisions of the Rules now proposed, or, in other words, that the convict should be paid for service as Warder, Work Overseer, or Maistry by a special remission of his period of sentence, in addition to the general scale of remission to which he is entitled under the Rules.

4. Under the Rules proposed, every convict will, on the expiration of a certain period of probation representing one-sixth of the entire period of sentence, be entitled to earn a partial remission of his sentence as a reward for superior good conduct and industry, such remission being calculated by marks under a system, the effect of which will be that the amount of remission which it is possible to gain will increase in proportion to the length of sentence. The Committee are, however, of opinion that the average remission which under favorable circumstances will be earned will not exceed one-sixth of the whole of the original sentence.

5. In addition to the remission of sentences, the convicts on reaching the several classes are allowed the indulgence of occasionally writing to and hearing from their friends, and of being allowed, at certain fixed intervals, interviews with these.

6. The Government approve of the Rules submitted by the Committee, with the exception of Rule 12, which they consider should be omitted. The duration of an interview between a convict and his friends should in all cases be left to the discretion of the Superintendent, and a rule limiting such visits to twenty minutes appears unnecessary.

7. Rules 1 and 20 will be amended by the introduction of the following words :—

Rule 1.—After the words "seven marks a day," insert "in addition to the six marks with which he must be credited."

Rule 20.—After the words, "and be stamped," insert "together with his register number."

8. The forms proposed to be kept in connexion with the remissions earned by convicts are also approved.

9. The Government concur with the Inspector General of Jails that it will be necessary to alter the system of classification now in force, and that, with the introduction of the system of remissions, the classification of prisoners in the Central Jails should be founded on "conduct," instead of on "the offence committed," as at present.

10. The proposal that well-behaved convicts shall in future be able to earn a small sum of money prior to release is approved.

11. The Inspector General of Jails will submit for approval such alterations and additions to the Jail Rules as are rendered necessary by the introduction of the system of remissions.

12. This system will be made applicable to convicts employed in gangs on the Hills, and the Government sanction the discontinuance of the tickets at present issued to these convicts, and which are exchangeable for tobacco, betel, &c.,

13. Tobacco will, in future, form, as recommended, a part of the rations of convicts employed on the Hills.

14. The employment of an extra clerk in each Central Jail, to be paid from the profits on manufactures, is sanctioned.

15. The Government sanction the calculation of remission of sentences as regards convict jail servants from the 21st February 1868, the date of the order of Government, No. 298, and the introduction into the Central Jails of the system which is now approved for the remission of sentences as soon as the necessary books and forms can be prepared.

16. The Inspector General of Jails will report to Government the date on which the Rules come into force in each Central Jail.

17. The Government desire to express their approval of the manner in which the Committee have completed the important work of preparing the Rules which have now been sanctioned, and of which the Government will await the results with much interest.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector General of Jails, with copies of the sanctioned Rules.
To Captain J. W. Hindle.
To H. R. Grimes Esq.

Exd, J. H. Barns,

Jnb 1868

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department,
22nd June 1868.

No. 209. Read the following letter from the Acting Controller of Public Works Accounts, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Fort Saint George; dated Madras, 11th June 1868, No. 684.

Adverting to the Order of the 25th February 1868, No. 647, I have the honor to forward the accompanying bill, amounting to Rupees 122-7-0, for charges incurred by Captain Hindle in proceeding to Ootacamund for the purpose of attending the Committee specially appointed in Judicial Proceedings of the 21st February 1868, No. 298, and to request the orders of Government as to whether the sum claimed by Captain Hindle is to be passed to the debit of this Department.

ENCLOSURE 1.
One bill from Captain Hindle for Rupees 122-7-0.

Referred to the Judicial Department, as Captain Hindle's journey to Ootacamund was undertaken on duty connected with that Department.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
13*th June* 1868.

(Signed) C. A. ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secy. to Govt., P. W. D.

No. 210. ORDER THEREON, 22nd June 1868, No. 999.

The Governor in Council sanctions the payment of the charges incurred by Captain Hindle, amounting to Rupees (122-7-0), one hundred and twenty-two and Annas seven, and directs that they be debited to "Law and Justice—Jails."

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works Department.
,, Accountant General, with bill.
,, Inspector General of Jails.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department,
1st July 1868.

No. 39. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department :—

Sanctioning the charges amounting to Rupees 122-7-0 incurred by Captain Hindle in proceeding to Ootacamund for the purpose of attending the Committee appointed to report on the employment of convicts as Maistries, &c., on Central Jail works in this Presidency and debiting the amount to "Law and Justice, Jails."

(Here enter 22nd June 1868, No. 999.)

No. 40. ORDER THEREON, 1st July 1868, No. 2,096.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 40.

Communicated to the Controller of Public Works Accounts.

(True Extract.)

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

To the Controller of Public Works Accounts.
,, Superintending Engineer, 5th Division.

Exd. F. R. Bantleman.

15/5/85

A° 2401

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Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 3rd July 1868.

No. 31. Read the following letter from Captain M. W. HINDLE, Executive Engineer, Salem Range, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George; dated Camp Penagram, 24th June 1868, No. 38.

I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the expenses I have incurred whilst employed on the Committee of Remission of Sentences at Ootacamund will be paid by Government.

2. I was engaged upon that duty from the 19th May to 6th June, both days inclusive.

3. The Inspector General of Jails recommended that this application should be made through the Superintending Engineer of the 5th Division, my immediate superior; but the Superintending Engineer having informed me that he considers it ought to be transmitted through the Inspector General of Jails, I have been left with no other alternative than to address you direct.

No. 32. ORDER THEREON, 3rd July 1868, No. 1060.

It is observed that sanction was accorded in G. O., Judicial Department, dated the 22nd ultimo, No. 999, for the payment of the charges incurred by Captain Hindle in proceeding to Ootacamund. A copy of the Order in question will be furnished to Captain Hindle.

2. If Captain Hindle has incurred any expense besides the charges already sanctioned, he will submit a bill for the same through the Inspector General of Jails.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To Captain M. W. Hindle, Executive Engineer, Salem Range, with Proceedings, No. 999.

To the Public Works Department.
" Inspector General of Jails.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Public Works Department, 9th July 1868.

No. 208. Read the following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Judicial Department :—

Directing Captain Hindle, Executive Engineer, Salem, to submit a bill for any expenses, besides the charges sanctioned in G. O. No. 999 of 1868, which he may have incurred in proceeding to Ootacamund for the purpose of attending the Committee appointed to report on the employment of Convicts as Maistries, &c., on Central Jail works. } (Here enter 3rd July 1868, No. 1,060.)

No. 209. ORDER THEREON, 9th July 1868, No. 2,183.

ESTABLISHMENT, No. 24. Ordered to be recorded.

(True Extract.)

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

Ed. S. T. Augustin.

case of convicts in Central Jails who are employed in the manner described by Mr. Grimes, as convict Jail officials.

Colonel Wilson argues that every convict who is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment should have a full days work required of him, and that reduction of sentence should be earned by continued good conduct. This is what I believe is done in England, where the sentence is expressed by a certain number of marks and the prisoners can obtain additional *marks** for good conduct, which are counted towards remission of sentence.

* NOTE.—Every prisoner in England must to avoid p ment gain six marks per diem, but he may earn by industry and good conduct.

Colonel Wilson's system provides :—

1. Convict Warders.
2. Do. Work Overseers.
3. Do. Maistries.

He proposes that no convict should attain the grade of Maistry *till he has performed hard labor for two years.*

Maistries to be eligible for the post of Warder after one year's service as Maistry.

Maistries to wear a turb[redacted]dge, and to be eligible to a remission of sentence, not exceeding *one month for every year* of their service as Maistry. Their number to be in the proportion of one Maistry to 12 convicts.

Convict Warders to be selected from the Maistries, to be exempted while in this position from fetters and corporal punishment, and *to be eligible for a remission of sentence not exceeding two months for every year of their employment as Warders.*

Their number to be in the proportion of one Convict Warder to 50 prisoners.

Convict Work Overseers need not pass through the grade of Maistry, but must have performed *two years of hard labor.* Their privileges to be the same as those of Warders ; two Work Overseers being allowed for each compartment of a Central Jail, or about 14 at each Central Jail.

Prior to release of convicts who have thus reduced their sentences, a report would be submitted to Government.

Colonel Wilson does not advocate any reward in the shape of special diet, but would allow these convict Jail officials to have their meals apart from the other convicts. Colonel Wilson notices the saving which would result in a large reduction of paid Warders, and the good effect which would be produced in the convicts by the incentive held out to continuous good conduct.

Colonel Wilson has not touched upon the extension of the system above indicated to other convicts than those employed as Jail officials, because he states that he is dealing only with the subject of Convict Warders ; but he indicates that the extension of the principle, that a prisoner may by continuous good conduct reduce his sentence, to all convicts in Central Jails, is deserving of the consideration of Government.

I submit that the questions raised by the Inspector General of Jails are of very great importance, and that the principle of reduction of sentence by continued good conduct appears to afford the best means for, and the best test of, the reformation of criminals possible in this country, where the enormous cost of Jails of perfect construction suited for the complete segregation and classification of prisoners would seem to make it necessary that we should remain co[illegible] ed with imperfectly const[illegible]

I venture to sugge[illegible] mittee might be appoi[illegible] on the subject. Captai[illegible] perience, acquired while [illegible] in superintending conv[illegible] would be very valuabl[illegible] with advantage be sele[illegible] of the Committee.

R. S.

This experiment was carried on without any reduction in the number of paid Warders, who are stated to be almost useless, and very inferior to the Convict Warders.

Mr. Grimes describes the difficulty of getting good paid Warders and preventing these being the means of the prisoners communicating with their friends outside the Jail, and strongly recommends the reduction of the number of these from forty to twenty, with five *Head* Warders; these latter being sufficiently paid and lodged, so as to secure for these posts European or East Indian Pensioners.

According to Mr. Grimes' proposal, ten of these Warders would be on duty during the day, at the gate, hospital, store-rooms, &c.; fifteen during the night, to assist the Police in patrolling inside the Jail.

He would give also additional indulgences to the Convict Warders and Convict Work Overseers, such as additional clothing, superior badges, rice diet, and messing apart from the other convicts.

The number of Convict Warders not to be less than one Warder to 50 convicts. This is exclusive of Work Overseers, whose duty and number depend on the manufactures carried on, they being principally employed in the industrial training of the prisoners.

The Inspector General of Jails in all essential respects agrees to Mr. Grimes' proposal, except that he would not relieve the Police of any part of the *guarding* of convicts, as would seem intended by Mr. Grimes, unless Mr. Grimes means that the Convict Warder system will not necessitate the presence of the Police in the Jail compartments during the day. In so far Colonel Wilson agrees with Mr. Grimes.

Both Colonel Wilson and Mr. Grimes consider the experiment made at

the Coimbatore Central Jail to have been successful.

If the Government approve, Colonel Wilson would introduce Mr. Grimes' system, as described above, into all Central Jails, but without reducing the present number of paid Warders until the experiment has been found to be generally successful.

The Inspector General, in the latter part of his letter, proceeds to discuss a very important question which was raised in 1864 by Sir W. Denison, himself a high authority in all matters connected with the management of convicts, namely:—

Whether convicts should be allowed by extra work, considered as evidence of acquired habits of industry and self control, to reduce the period of punishment to which they have been condemned. Or, in other words, to introduce a system by which crime is treated in the light of a debt to society, incurred by the criminal, to be paid by hard labor for a certain time in prison, the debt being capable if payment more rapidly by larger instalments in the shape of extra work.

Sir W. Denison has written an excellent Minute on this subject (see Proceedings 27th April 1864, marked in pencil A), and the system by which a prisoner could by extra work reduce his original sentence by one-sixth was sanctioned in G. O., No. 1313, dated 31st August 1864 (marked in pencil B); but as the alternative of paying the prisoners for extra work by addition to their diet or condiments was suggested, the baser form of reward has been adopted, as in case of gangs on the Hills and Convict Maistries.

Colonel Wilson recommends a reconsideration of the subject, to the extent of adopting the system of reducing sentences *for good conduct and industry*, in the

Jail, of extending the Maistry system, described above, by selecting the best behaved Convict Maistries, in proportion of 1 to 50 convicts, and to promote these selected Maistries to be Convict Warders, to take the place of the paid Warders with the following indulgence, viz., exemption from fetters and corporal punishment while in the grade of Warders, they being liable to be reduced for misconduct to the grade of Maistries, or to be deprived of all official character.

This would not interfere with the *guarding*, which, as at present, would be left entirely to the Police.

Should the Government still disapprove, under this further explanation, of this proposal, Colonel Wilson recommends that the establishment of paid Warders should consist of two Head Warders, one on 18 Rupees and one on 16 Rupees per mensem, and eight Warders on Rupees 12 each per mensem. Each Warder to receive one suit of warm clothes yearly.

This is the Warder Establishment when the prisoners do not exceed 400. When that number is passed, Colonel Wilson would employ two additional Warders on 10 Rupees each per mensem.

The Inspector General of Jails also forwards a report of an experiment made by Mr. Grimes, the Superintendent of the Coimbatore Central Jail, of employing convicts in the control and direction of their fellow prisoners. The system was introduced while the Jail was ... construction, and when it was ...sary to break up the convicts into ...mall parties.

The experiment was commenced on the 1st August 1866.

Mr. Grimes has three classes of convict officials:—

1. Convict Warders.
2. Do. Work Overseers.
3. Do. Maistries.

Two Convict Warders are allowed to each yard containing barracks or cells. These are selected from the Convict Maistries of good character who have completed two-thirds of their sentence.

In each yard one of the Convict Warders has charge of the wards and cells and yard, and is responsible for the supervision of these, their cleanliness, the state of the bedding, the prevention of prohibited articles, dry earth conservancy, lighting, and the observance of Jail rules.

The other Warder has charge of cooks and cook-rooms, and all appertaining to the receiving rations, cooking, &c.

Convict Overseers, eight in number, appointed at a later date than the Warders, are directors of the various work done by the prisoners. They were chosen chiefly from Convict Maistries of good conduct, who had special aptitude for different kinds of work, such as spinning, weaving, mat-making, carpenter work, &c. They are answerable for the tools, machinery, raw and manufactured material, industry and good order observed in the work sheds, &c.

The Convict Warders and Convict Work Overseers wear brass badges, and are exempted from fetters, from flogging, and from the ordinary Jail punishments. If they offend against the rules or otherwise misconduct themselves, they are reduced to Maistries, are refettered, and become liable to all the Jail punishments.

Convict Maistries are appointed as required, the proportion being one Maistry to twelve convicts. They superintend the out-door labor, and all work not connected with manufactures. They are responsible for a fair amount of work being performed, for obedience in all respects to Jail rules, and for quiet in their gangs while at work or in wards. Their privileges are a brass badge and exemption from hard labor.

MEMO. FOR ORDERS.

[Read letter from Inspector General of Jails, dated 15th January 1868, No. 162.]

In the letter above recorded, the Inspector General of Jails, in compliance with paragraph 4 of the G. O., No. 2052, dated 13th December 1867, reports on the system under which convicts are employed as Warders.

Colonel Wilson states that, in the Jails in this Presidency, the system in force is not so much the employment of convicts as Warders and Monitors, but as Maistries, whose duties are both within and outside the Jails. One Convict Maistry is allowed to 12 convicts.

Their duties inside the Jail are to keep order in the wards and cook-rooms, to secure cleanliness, report misconduct and loss of clothes, and generally to assist the paid Warders. Outside the Jail they superintend the work of their respective labor parties.

The Maistries are chosen from convicts who have served two-thirds of their sentence.

The indulgences granted to the Maistries are not uniform in all the Jails. In some Jails a head-cloth and condiments are the rewards. In some only one of these. They are not exempted from fetters, and are liable to corporal punishment.

The system has, on the whole worked well, its success varying with the greater or less efficiency of superintendence.

The Jail diet being ample, the Inspector General is opposed to the indulgence taking the shape of extra food, and would restrict it, if the system is continued, to a head-cloth only.

The proposal made by Colonel Wilson on the 13th November last was intended as an experiment, to be made pecially at the Lawrence Asylum Works

6. Colonel Wilson will report at an early date the exact saving which will be effected by the systematic employment of convicts as warders and the consequent reduction of paid Warders.

7. Colonel Wilson will also report whether the system of Convict Maistries, Warders, and Work Overseers can be, with advantage, introduced among the prisoners engaged in the construction of the Central Jails.

8. The results obtained under the new system will be reported at the end of six months from its introduction in each Central Jail.

9. The Governor in Council concurs with the Inspector General of Jails that the important principle of reduction of sentence by continued good conduct should not be limited to those convicts who are selected as Jail Officials, and that it may with advantage be extended to all convicts in Central Jails.

10. Before giving sanction, however, to this larger measure, it will be desirable that the whole subject should be carefully examined by a Committee, who will draw up a report containing a detailed statement of the manner in which it is proposed to introduce the system and the rules which should be prescribed for the guidance of Officers in charge of Central Jails.

11. Mr. Grimes, the Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail, and Captain Hindle, who has lately been employed in superintending convicts in England, will be associated with Colonel Wilson as members of this Committee, which will assemble as soon as Colonel Wilson returns from his present tour of inspection.

(True Extract).

Chief Secretary

To the Inspector General of Jails.
" Military Department.

Exd. J. H. Burns.

No. 262. ORDER THEREON, 21st February 1868, No. 289.

The Governor in Council, after a careful consideration of the papers above recorded, is of opinion that the system advocated by the Inspector General of Jails for the extension of the employment of carefully selected convicts as Maistries, Warders, and Work Overseers in the Central Jails at this Presidency, and the consequent reduction of the number of paid Warders, should at once be introduced, in the manner described by Colonel Wilson, into the Central Jails of Coimbatore, Salem, and Rajahmundry, and in the Lawrence Asylum Jail.

2. Colonel Wilson's proposal provides

1. Convict Warders.
2. Do. Work Overseers.
3. Do. Maistries.

It is proposed that no convict should attain the grade of Maistry *till he has performed hard labor for two years.*

Maistries to be eligible for the post of Warder after one year's service as Maistry.

Maistries to wear a turban and badge, and to be eligible to a remission of sentence not exceeding *one month for every year of their service as Maistry.* Their number to be in the proportion of one Maistry to twelve convicts.

Convict Warders to be selected from the Maistries, to be exempted while in this position from fetters and corporal punishment, and to be entitled to a remission of sentence not exceeding *two months for every year of approved employment as Warders.*

Their number to be in the proportion of one Convict Warder to fifty prisoners.

Convict Work Overseers need not pass through the grade of Maistry, but must have performed *two years of hard labor.* Their privileges to be the same as those of Warders; two Work Overseers being allowed for each compartment of a Central Jail, or about fourteen at each Central Jail.

In each case in which a convict may be entitled to a reduction of sentence under the rules now sanctioned, a report should be submitted to Government previous to his release, in order that the unexpired portion of his sentence may be formally remitted.

3. Colonel Wilson does not advocate any reward in the shape of special diet, but would allow these convict jail officials to have their meals apart from the other convicts. Colonel Wilson notices the saving which would result in a large reduction of paid Warders, and the good effect which would be produced in the convicts by the incentive held out to continuous good conduct.

4. It is observed that the partial experiment of a similar system which has been made in the Coimbatore Jail by Mr. Grimes, but without the reduction of the number of paid Warders, has, in so far as it has been tried, been successful as testing the aptitude of a certain class of convicts for such employment.

5. Colonel Wilson's proposal, by which continued good conduct on the part of a convict is rewarded by a moderate reduction of sentence, affords a higher motive for, and a surer promise of, reformation than indulgences in diet such as those formerly proposed as rewards for good conduct, and which are incompatible with a uniform system of Jail discipline.

that the convicts under their charge do a fair amount of work, and that no prohibited articles, such as tobacco, betel, &c., are in the possession of the convicts. They have to report any acts of insubordination. to assist the paid Warders in maintaining silence at work, to be responsible for all tools issued to their gangs, and to maintain order and prevent fighting or noise in the wards at nights.

9. The only indulgence allowed them is wearing a brass badge on their right arm, to distinguish them from the other convicts, and an exemption from work generally, though most of them do a little.

10. The system of Convict Warders and Work Overseers, which was not in force when I took charge of these Jails, answers very well, and I am in favor of its being carried out to a greater extent, and thereby to reduce the present establishment of paid Warders, who, as a rule, are useless, and require to be as carefully watched as, or even more so than, the convicts.

11. The pay, Rupees 7 a month, is not sufficient to induce respectable men to offer themselves for the appointment, and though it is similar to that of the Collector's Peons, the duties required from a Warder are more arduous and of greater responsibility. The post is not considered to be of such honor as a Peon to any of the other public offices.

12. Most of the Jail Warders are of the lowest class: horse-keepers, bullock drivers, travelling hawkers, Police Constables who have taken their discharge with indifferent characters, maty boys, cooks—in fact, the general riff-raff of the town. They are unable to uphold authority, are careless and indifferent as to how the work is carried on, and, being of low caste, have very little power to enforce discipline over many of the convicts of higher caste.

13. It is a known fact, though difficult to detect, that prisoners communicate with their relatives through the Warders; that prohibited articles are brought into the Jails by them for those prisoners who can pay for such indulgences; and that the Warders receive money from prisoners' relatives on the understanding that half the amount is to be expended for the prisoner's benefit—the remainder is the Warder's perquisite. To obviate this, I think it would be better to employ well behaved convicts as Warders, of whose general character we have a better knowledge, and who would come under the ordinary Jail punishments should they misbehave. It would be a greater inducement for all the long termed convicts to behave well and eventually to attain a Wardership. Prisoners would in a great measure be deprived from communicating with their relatives, and obtaining prohibited articles; and, therefore, imprisonment would be more rigorous than it is at present.

14. I would reduce the present number of paid Warders from forty to twenty, with five Head Warders, increasing the pay sufficiently to induce European or East Indian Pensioners to apply for the higher appointments, allowing them houses in the Jail compound. I would have ten Warders on duty during the day—for instance, at the gate, on the hospital, and store rooms, but not over the convicts (they should be worked and guarded by the convict warders)—and fifteen on duty during the night, to patrol the interior of the Jail in regular reliefs with the Police.

15. I would recommend greater indulgences than the mere immunity from chains and ordinary punishment be allowed to Convict Warders and Work Overseers. These indulgences should be additional clothing, two suits half-yearly, so that they might always be clean; a turban each half-yearly; a belt and badge, or if the belt be considered objectionable, the badge should be worn differently, and be of a better description than that of the Convict Maistry. I would also recommend that rice diet be allowed instead of increased rations, and that the food should be eaten apart from the other Convicts. Convict Warders should be locked up with the other prisoners, as part of their duties would be to prevent any irregularities being committed in the wards during the night, and to report such immediately to the paid Warders on night guard.

The badge allowed to paid Warders might be transferred to the Convict Warders.

16. The number of Convict Warders should not be less than one to every fifty convicts, exclusive of Work Overseers, whose duties are more to instruct the convicts than guard them.

establishment of paid Warders at that time was inadequate for the amount of work required from them, and it was found impossible for them to supervise the working gangs, which were then broken up in small parties on the different buildings under construction by the Public Works Department, together with a proper supervision of the various yards, wards, and cells occupied by convicts.

4. The number of Convict Warders was originally eight, but was increased in January 1867 to fourteen, allowing two Convict Warders for each yard containing barracks or cells. They were selected from the Convict Maistries, being men of good character, and who had completed upwards of two-thirds of their sentence.

They are divided as follows :—

1*st.*—Convict Warders in charge of the wards and cells, and the yard in which these are situated.

2*ndly.*—Convict Warders in charge of the cooks and cook-rooms in each yard. The duty of the Convict Warder in charge of the wards is a general supervision over the wards, to see they are properly cleaned, the bedding properly folded by each convict before leaving the ward in the morning, to examine it daily in case prohibited articles should be hidden in it, and to have it put out in the sun at least three days a week ; to see that the night chatties are kept properly cleansed and tarred by the scavengers, and put in the wards by 4 P. M. daily, that a sufficiency of dry earth be placed in each, as also a sufficiency kept in the ward for use during the night, that the lamps are properly cleaned, trimmed, and lighted at locking up, and that the yard is swept daily and weeded when required ; to report to the Jailer any infringement of the Jail rules by convicts.

5. The duty of the Convict Warder in charge of the cooks is to see that the cooks have the food ready at the appointed hours properly cooked, that no pilfering of the rations takes place, that the cookroom and utensils of each mess are perfectly clean, that the water barrels are kept supplied ; to have the cooks read for the issue of rations at the store-rooms every morning, and, should any condiments, raw grain, or firewood, be left from the previous days issue, to deliver it to the Jailer to be credited to Government. He has also to report to the Jailer any breach of the Jail rules, and to prevent any convicts but the cooks from entering the cook-rooms whilst the food is being prepared.

6. *Convict Work Overseers* were appointed subsequently to the Convict Warders, eight in number. Their duties are a general supervision of the works, viz., cotton spinning, cloth weaving, wool spinning, cumbly weaving, coir mat making, carpentering, &c. A Work Overseer is in charge of each work-shed, selected for his knowledge of the work carried on in each shed. The generality of them were formerly Convict Maistries of good character. They have to instruct, and to superintend the work, to maintain silence, to see that the proper daily task is completed, to report to the Jailer any convict not completing his task, to receive raw materials from the store-rooms, and to return all manufactured articles daily ; to be answerable for the proper preservation of the machinery and tools, and the cleanliness of the work-shed, and to report any prisoner for idling, insubordination, or stealing raw materials, or making an improper use of tools or materials. Four Convict Work Overseers are in general employ : one in charge of the convalescents, who do light work, such as sweeping and weeding the various yards ; one in charge of the gang cleaning the grain at the store-rooms ; and two in charge of the wells and water gangs which supply the cook-rooms and bathing cisterns with water.

7. Convict Warders and Work Overseers are allowed to wear a brass badge, and are exempted from wearing fetters, from being flogged, or from any of the ordinary Jail punishments, such as separate confinement or reduction of rations; but should they misconduct themselves more than twice, they are reduced to Gang Maistries, are refettered, and are then liable to the ordinary punishments.

8. *Convict Maistries* are made as required, according to the number of prisoners in Jail. One Maistry is allowed to every twelve convicts. Their duties are to superintend the working of the gangs on out-door labor, or any ordinary work not connected with manufactures. They are answerable

remission does not depend upon chance or caprice, but upon the convict himself; and the incentive to behave well, instead of diminishing, may be expected to increase as the period of the expiration of the sentence approaches.

8. There are two other considerations, both of which are of some weight, viz., the saving in the matter of expense, and the increased efficiency of the prison servants, but I need not do more than allude briefly to these points. It is clear that the reduction of the establishment of a Central Jail by 20 paid Warders will effect a considerable saving, say Rupees 1680 per annum for one first Class Jail, or Rupees 6720 per annum for four Jails, viz., those at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. Reductions on the same principle may be made at Cannanore and Salem. Against this saving is to be put the cost of a small addition to the salaries of the paid Warders, and that of additional clothing for the Convict Warders and Work Overseers. With regard to the comparative efficiency of the free and Convict Warders as servants, I have no doubt that the latter will be superior. The hold we have over them, and the great inducements which they have to behave well and to exert themselves, will sufficiently account for this. Again, the system by which the duties within the compartments will be left to convict servants greatly diminishes the chance of unauthorized communication from without.

9. It may be asked why the scheme for remission does not include such convicts as may be well behaved and industrious, although they may not possess qualifications for employment as Maistries or Work Overseers, and I, therefore, beg to state that this report was prepared with reference to convict servants alone, and the best means of ensuring their good behaviour and ultimate reformation. If the principle of remissions is approved of in the case of these servants, and should it be thought desirable to extend it to all convicts, the best method of doing so may then be taken into consideration.

10. If Convict Warders are introduced at the Lawrence Asylum Works Jail in supersession of paid Warders, I would prefer, instead of the indulgences recommended by Captain Hankin, those which I have proposed for Central Jails as above. In fact, I would put them on the same footing, except that, as the labor at the Lawrence Asylum Works will be extramural, I would adhere to the rule which requires that two-thirds of the sentence should have been completed before a man is eligible to be made a Convict Warder.

From H. R. GRIMES, Esq., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore, to the Inspector General of Jails ; dated Coimbatore, 9th January 1868, No. 2.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of the Madras Government Judicial Department, dated 13th December 1867, with reference to the establishment of Convict Warders in lieu of paid Warders at the Lawrence Asylum Works, Ootacamund.

2. I have now the honor to report upon the system of Convict Warders, Convict Work Overseers, and Convict Maistries in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, as called for by you upon the above Proceedings of Government.

Convict Warders.—These Warders were appointed by me on the 1st August of relieving the paid Warders of some of their duties in the interior of the

remission of sentence, or to have a certain sum placed to his credit. The suggestion was approved of, and the Inspector General was authorized to try the experiment; but as the Governor in Council expressed an opinion in the same order to the effect that a daily additional allowance of condiments would have more effect than the expectation of an eventual reduction of sentence, extra condiments were issued accordingly, and the scheme of remissions was not adopted. I now take the present opportunity to recur to the subject, and to recommend the introduction of a system of remission of sentences into Central Jails in connection with that of convict servants, as a reward for continued good conduct and industry, and as an inducement to acquire those habits. I am of opinion that every convict sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ought to be made to do a full day's labor, and that any indulgence or reward which Government may consider it fit to grant should be dependent on good conduct. The plan formerly proposed appears to me objectionable, as it holds out rewards for what is called extra work which is not so in reality. No reference is made to good conduct, and the lazy and idle, who do not choose to perform the so called extra labor, can evade a third part of their sentences every working day as far as rigorous imprisonment is concerned. Moreover, it is difficult to estimate individual labor correctly in gangs. So long as the day's task has been completed, all have earned the same remission, although some have shirked their fair share of the work. The following are the details of the system I propose :—

Convict Maistries. No Convict to be eligible for selection as Maistery until he has been at hard labor for two years. No Maistry to be eligible for promotion to Warder until the expiration of one year of continuous service as Maistry. Maistries to wear a head-cloth, and badge, and to be eligible for a remission of sentence not exceeding one month for every year of their service as Maistry. The number of this class to be the same as at present, viz., one to every twelve convicts, but to be reduced hereafter if found expedient.

Convict Warders.—These are to be selected from the Maistries. To be exempted from corporal punishment and from fetters. To wear distinctive clothing and a badge, and to be eligible for remission not exceeding two months for every year of their employment as Warder. The number of these will be one to every 50 convicts or thereabouts.

Convict Work Overseers.—These men need not pass through the grade of Maistry, but they must have performed two years of hard labor before they are eligible. Their privileges to be the same as those enjoyed by the Warders. The number of Work Overseers will probably vary, but it is not likely to exceed fourteen, being two for each compartment. I do not contemplate the release of any man without special orders, and propose that the Superintendent should make a brief report of every case in which remission has been earned. This report should be forwarded a month before expiration of the sentence, so that the order of Government may be obtained n. The present scale of diet is so ample that I do not recommend any thereto, but the Warders and Overseers should be permitted to have als separately, as suggested by the Superintendent at Coimbatore.

I submit that the proposed system, subject to any modification whi advisable to Government, is well worth a trial. The attainm