(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 24

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 4/90.

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

P.W.D துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	அச்சகம்
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 3350	பலவகை
நாள் : 16.12.1890	198 .

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கா-1—18,006—15-6-87.

3350/1

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Jails), to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, the 16th September 1889, No. 659.

Under the orders contained in Home Department Resolution, No. 458, dated 9th October 1888, Deputy Surgeon-General Walker and Surgeon-Major Lethbridge were deputed to inspect and report on certain matters connected with the administration of the jails in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, during the cold weather of 1888-89. The Government of India has been placed in possession of their report, which contains valuable suggestions for the improvement of jail administration. These suggestions have been considered by the Governor-General in Council, and, subject to the remarks made below, they seem to His Excellency in Council to be generally suitable for adoption. Before, however, deciding whether they should be generally adopted, His Excellency in Council desires to learn whether, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, they are suitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and, if not, to what extent they appear unsuitable.

2. Chapter II deals with the classification of jails. The Governor-General in Council accepts the standard proposed by the committee that all prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for periods of one year and upwards and all prisoners sentenced to transportation should be confined in central jails. His Excellency in Council considers that the collection in large jails of long-termed prisoners must conduce not only to discipline, but also to the profitable employment of jail labor, and to economy in management. With the accommodation available in the central jails in Madras, as shown in paragraph 7 of Chapter II of the report, His Excellency in Council should experience no difficulty in bringing the rule into immediate effect.

The remarks contained in paragraphs 11—13 of Chapter II of the report deserve careful consideration. The Governor-General in Council thinks that the rule—that a subsidiary and district jail should not exist at the same place—should be strictly enforced, and that the necessity for maintaining a subsidiary jail within easy distance by railway or other means of communication from a district jail should in every instance be closely examined. With reference to paragraph 12, His Excellency in Council considers that there will be an advantage in bringing the establishments at subsidiary jails under the Jail Department where this has not already been done, the Magistrate in charge taking exactly the same position in regard to such a jail as he does when he is in charge of a district jail.

The view of the Government of India on the subject referred to in paragraph 14 is that no accused person should be remanded to the charge of the police when there is any sort of jail available for his custody, that in this view *hawalats* or lock-ups in charge of the police should be abandoned as far as possible, and that where the courts and the jail are at a distance from one another special arrangements should be made to convey all prisoners during the hot weather, and sick prisoners at all seasons, between the jail and the courts.

3. The recommendations in Chapters III, IV and V appear to the Government of India to be judicious, and are commended to the attention of the Governor in Council. His Excellency in Council trusts that in future reports on jail administration special care will be taken to avoid inaccuracies, such as are referred to in page 16 of the committee's report as having occurred in some provinces in Statement A.

4. The chapter on jail establishments (Chapter VI) contains, in the opinion of the Government of India, the most important recommendations made by the committee, and from the adoption of those relating to the subordinate establishments the committee anticipates both increased efficiency and a reduction of expense. The Governor-General in Council hopes that they will receive the careful consideration of the Governor in Council, and will be glad to learn the extent to which they can be adopted in the Madras Presidency. It has recently been determined to reserve the appointment of Superintendent of a Central Jail for commissioned medical officers in the Madras Presidency and Bengal—the only provinces in which this rule was not previously enforced. The scale of pay for the Superintendents of Central Jails is now regulated by Financial Department Resolution, No. 1821, dated the 31st March 1871, which prescribes—

(1) *for 1st-class Central Jails*—

Rs. 700 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 950 a month.

(2) *for 2nd-class Central Jails*—

Rs. 550 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 700 a month.

When the Superintendent is not a medical officer, the allowance is reduced by Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 a month.

The Governor-General in Council desires to be favored with the opinion of the Governor in Council on the proposal of the committee that medical officers who remain in jail appointments after completing eighteen years' service should receive an increase of pay from Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,200 by annual increments.

In Bengal, district jails are, for the purposes of calculating the pay of the officers in charge, divided into (1) jails containing 300 or more prisoners, and (2) jails with less than 300 prisoners.

In other provinces, district jails are divided into four classes—

1st class, containing 500 or more,
2nd class, 300 and not more than 499,
3rd class, 150 and not more than 299,
4th class, more than 50 and less than 150,

and the scale of pay allowed to the officer in charge is Rs. 150 a month when the jail is a 1st-class one, and Rs. 100, 75 and 50 when it is a 2nd, 3rd or 4th class jail, respectively. His Excellency in Council desires to learn the views of the Government of Madras on the committee's proposal that the classification of district jails and the allowances of officers in charge should be regulated in the manner suggested in paragraph 7 of Chapter VI of the report. It should be specifically stated whether the adoption of the committee's proposal will result in economy or not.

5. The proposals in Chapter VII approve themselves to the Governor-General in Council and are recommended to the Governor in Council for adoption.

The question of the entertainment of matrons and female warders on the staff of jails has already been commended to the attention of Local Governments and Administrations, which are alive to the difficulties of the subject. His Excellency in Council thinks that the suggestions in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 7 of Chapter VIII should be observed as far as possible, and at all events in all central and large district jails.

With regard to the remarks of the committee in paragraph 5 of Chapter VIII of the report, I am to ask for the views of the Government of Madras as to the retention or abolition of the power of cutting off the hair of a female prisoner as a punishment. The restrictions proposed by the committee on the use of hand-cuffs in the case of females seem to the Government of India to be reasonable.

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6. The Governor-General in Council leaves the proposals in Chapters IX and X regarding the classification and treatment of juvenile prisoners and the treatment of under-trial prisoners to the consideration of the Governor in Council. His Excellency in Council fears that the rule proposed in paragraph 12 of the latter chapter may, in some cases, be found difficult to work; but Magistrates of districts should be requested by executive orders to lessen the extent of the evil referred to by the committee.

7. Chapter XI deals with civil prisoners. His Excellency in Council leaves it to the Government of Madras to decide whether a rule should be introduced to permit friends to have interviews with civil prisoners at any hour of the day. His Excellency in Council fears that the rule referred to in paragraph 5 of the chapter is inconsistent with the terms of section 8, Act VI of 1888.

The rules proposed in Chapter XII for the treatment of condemned criminals are for the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations.

With reference to Chapter XIII, the Governor-General in Council desires to learn how far, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the present system of teaching convicts, and consequently Statement 7 appended to the annual report, are capable of modification.

8. The question of the use of fetters for safe custody discussed in Chapter XIV has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council agrees with the committee in thinking that the rule regarding the use of fetters in force in Madras is preferable to those in force elsewhere and that it does not require alteration.

The suggestions in Chapters XV and XVI are left to the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations.

9. The important question of jail offences is dealt with in Chapter XVII. It has been frequently discussed in the reviews of the Government of India on provincial reports and the general jail statistics. The Governor-General in Council regards it as most desirable that uniformity of treatment of prisoners should be secured in this respect, and is convinced that much remains to be done before this desirable object is attained. His Excellency in Council therefore requests that this subject may receive most careful attention at the hands of the Madras Government, and that the recommendations of the committee may be thoroughly examined. The statistics given in paragraph 4 of Chapter XVII regarding Bengal jails in 1886 hardly warrant the conclusion of the committee, and in order to prevent misapprehension, the Governor-General in Council thinks it necessary to point out the faultiness of the deductions drawn from them. It is true that there were 93,042 admissions to the jails in Bengal in 1886, but in estimating the number of prisoners likely to have committed offences, this figure must be reduced by—

1. Under trial prisoners	27,511
2. Civil prisoners	3,662
3. State prisoner	1
4. Prisoners transferred from other jails in Bengal, and shown as admissions	15,780
5. Prisoners in transit to Andamans, &c.	1,592
Total ..	48,546

This leaves a balance of 44,496 individual prisoners likely to have committed offences, and 40,512 offences were actually committed.

The Governor-General in Council views with favor the proposal of the committee to divide the record of jail offences into (*a*) Serious and (*b*) Minor offences, but he is of opinion that offences of both kinds should be tabulated and shown in the reports in different statements. On this suggestion he awaits the views of Local Governments and Administrations.

The cognate question of jail punishments is dealt with in Chapter XVIII, and the first question which has to be decided is whether legislation should be undertaken to prescribe additional punishments in jails, and, if so, whether there should be one general Act for all India, or whether separate local laws should be passed in those

provinces where there are Legislative Councils. No specific legislative authority appears to be required for such punishments as consist merely of a modification, to the disadvantage of a prisoner, of matters of discipline or treatment which, with the exception of penal labor which can only (section 48 (4) Act XXVI of 1870) be awarded for a period of 7 days to a prisoner not under sentence of rigorous imprisonment, the law leaves completely in the discretion of the executive authorities. In this connection the Governor-General in Council trusts that the list of punishments given in paragraph 15 of Chapter XVIII will be carefully examined with a view to ascertaining whether it is exhaustive, whether all the punishments enumerated in it can unobjectionably be adopted, and whether it is desirable that legislative sanction should be given to all of them, or whether the law should not be so altered as to reserve to Government the power to impose or introduce new punishments of the same kind by executive order or rule. In particular, information is required as to the nature of fetters, and the mode of their application, should it be proposed to adopt them as a form of punishment. The introduction of the rule proposed in paragraph 15 (13) regarding corporal punishment would be impossible under the present law in Madras (Madras Act V of 1869, Section 11, Clause II), which fixes the maximum number of stripes for corporal punishment at 12 in many cases. In this connection it may be noticed that the committee (paragraph 5, Chapter XVIII), has erroneously referred to the orders in the Madras Presidency as having been drawn up under section 54, Act XXIII of 1870.

10. The Governor-General in Council has no observation to make at present on the recommendations in Chapters XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, and XXIII, which, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, require to be carefully considered and examined.

11. Chapter XXIV deals with the employment of prisoners. The rules under which their employment is regulated are laid down in Home Department Resolution, No. 10-605-618, of 7th May 1886. The Governor-General in Council considers that the committee has exaggerated the difficulty of employing prisoners on extramural labor, and sees no necessity for any alteration in the rules laid down in 1886 in this respect. The observations in paragraphs 10 to 16 of the chapter and particularly those in paragraph 16, and the suggestions in paragraphs 20 to 30, require careful consideration at the hands of Local Governments and Administrations.

The Government of India entirely agrees with the committee that nothing but cash earnings of convicts should be shown in Financial Statements XIII and XIV, and this rule must in future be strictly observed. The object of these statements is to show exactly what has been earned by the jails, but the Governor-General in Council thinks it would be well that information should be given in the body of the report to show what has been saved to Government by the employment of prison labor, as well as what has been actually earned, and that figures might be given for each jail to show this result.

12. The rules regarding criminal lunatics suggested in Chapter XXV are those in force in Bengal, which were recommended for general adoption in Home Department letter of the 15th October 1888.

13. Chapter XXVI deals with the mark system and contains a set of draft rules drawn up for the regulation of the system.

The rules seem to be generally suitable, but the Governor-General in Council would wish the following suggestions to be considered in connection with them :—

Rule 1.—The last sentence might be thrown into a new clause A, and the present clauses A. B. C. numbered B. C. D.

Rule 1 *B.*—After the word "allowed" the words "so long as they conduct themselves well" should be inserted.

Rule 8.—This rule omits the power given to District Magistrates by present Rule 9—a power which in the opinion of the Government of India should be retained.

Rule 10.—Uniformity of rule on the subject of forfeiting marks for offences such as are mentioned is required and it should at the same time be provided that a prisoner who has been well-behaved during a long term of imprisonment should not be prejudiced by a rigid rule that he must lose all his marks for an offence which may not be of a grave character. The rule might run : "A prisoner may, with the sanction of the Inspector-General, be excluded from the benefits

of the mark system for any limited time, or adjudged to forfeit the whole or any of the marks previously earned, if he is found guilty of any of the following offences, namely—

Escape or attempt to escape from a jail or subsidiary jail.

Striking or attacking a jail official.

Criminal immorality of a gross description.

Forgery in connection with marks and the weight test ; deliberate tampering with the prison history ticket or wilfully making away with it ; wilfully causing bodily injury to himself with the view of escaping work or going to hospital.

Illicit correspondence with outsiders.

Deliberately bringing a false charge against a jail official, or wilful destruction or theft of Government property."

Rule 12.—The words "must be" and "must periodically report" should be substituted for the words "has been" and "have reported" respectively.

Rule 13.—Will need alteration with reference to the alteration of Rule 1 suggested above.

Rules 16 *to* 20.—The Governor-General in Council is not assured of the necessity of these rules, and will be glad to receive the opinion of the Governor in Council as to the need for adopting them, as well as on the rules generally.

14. *Chapter XXVIII.*—Details of prison discipline herein suggested are left to Local Governments and Administrations to adopt as far as they consider them desirable and feasible.

15. Chapter XXVIII deals with the question of transportation. The remarks in paragraph 1 seem to have been written under a misapprehension as to the rules regarding the transportation of female prisoners. The standing orders prohibit the transfer to the Andamans of female term-prisoners, but the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive the views of the Madras Government as to the desirability of removing the present prohibition.

The remarks in paragraph 2 of the chapter regarding the deterrent effects of transportation to the Andamans deserve the most careful consideration, and the Governor-General in Council desires to learn the opinion of the Governor in Council on the subject. The question is of the highest importance with reference to the subjects discussed in Home Department letter, No. 630, dated the 22nd December 1888, and if the general experience of district officers is that the system of penal labor in the Andamans is not at present regarded with sufficient apprehension to deter people from crime, the Governor-General in Council will direct a local inquiry with a view to considering how it can be made more stringent. The question of the abandonment of the Andamans as a penal settlement, even as regards convicts from Bengal (see paragraph 3, Chapter XXVIII, of the committee's report) is, however, not one which the Government of India is as yet prepared to consider ; and apart from other objections on general grounds which His Excellency in Council entertains to the suggestions of the committee as applied to Bengal, it is evident that Indian jails are not as yet suitable for the confinement of all transportation convicts, both because the jail establishments generally require to be improved and reorganized, and because the accommodation in central prisons is in some provinces inadequate even for the convicts who are not under sentence of transportation.

16. The committee has made special recommendations for the treatment of Burmese prisoners under sentence of transportation who have been sent to Indian jails. The Governor-General in Council regrets to learn that there are inequalities in the treatment of these prisoners in different jails, and trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will adopt as far as possible the recommendations made in paragraph 4 of Chapter XXVIII. His Excellency in Council has recently had under his consideration the question of a ticket-of-leave system in connection with some rules on the subject in force in the Punjab. The introduction of such a system in India is beset with difficulties, and the Governor-General in Council considers that the mark rules are sufficiently liberal for all classes of prisoners. The present would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, be a most inopportune time to introduce any relaxation into prison discipline, when the question of the deterrent effect of existing jail regulations is itself under consideration in connection with the crime statistics of the country.

The objections which apply to the introduction of a general system of ticket-of-leave apply, in the opinion of the Government of India, to the proposal to grant tickets-of-leave to Burman prisoners, and the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to

sanction either this proposal, or the alternative one of sending selected Burmese prisoners from Indian jails to the Andamans as self-supporters. Such Burmese convicts as have been sent to Port Blair have an advantage over those sent to Indian jails, just as Indian convicts sent to Port Blair have an advantage over convicts not considered fit for transportation. There is so far an inequality in treatment, but the proposal to release Burmese prisoners on ticket-of-leave or to send them as self-supporters to the Andamans after a certain term in Indian jails would introduce another inequality, and this the Government of India does not consider desirable.

17. The remarks in Chapter XXIX regarding appeals and petitions do not appear to be open to objection, except those in paragraph 5 which are in the direction of limiting the right of appeal for mercy. The Governor-General in Council could not approve of any rule which would countenance a limitation of the right to appeal to the executive Government for mercy which is inherent in every prisoner.

18. The remarks in Chapter XXX regarding visitors have the general approval of the Governor-General in Council. His Excellency in Council is particularly desirous that every Local Government and Administration should carefully consider the expediency of introducing or extending, as the case may be, the system of non-official visitors.

The recommendations regarding jail registers and returns deserve careful consideration. In Home Department letter, No. 409, dated the 28th February 1887, suggestions were made as to rules for the preservation or destruction of jail records, and the observance of such rules should remove the possibility of the records of a jail being in the untidy state referred to by the committee in paragraph 12, Chapter XXXI.

The several matters dealt with in paragraphs 1—10 of Chapter XXXII relate to questions which can best be dealt with by Local Governments and Administrations.

19. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council desires that the recommendations of the committee may now be carefully considered in connection with the remarks which have been made above, and that the views of the Governor in Council may be in due course communicated to the Government of India. It is desirable that, in submitting his views to the Government of India, His Excellency in Council should bring specially to notice any point in which, either as a result of the recommendations of the committee or on independent grounds, he considers that the law regulating prisons requires amendment.

20. The Governor-General in Council trusts that the matters brought to notice in the inspection reports on individual jails (Appendix A of the Report) in the Madras Presidency will receive the careful consideration of the Governor in Council.

From Colonel J. M. SMITH, Acting Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 7th May 1890, No. 158.

I have the honor to submit for the information of Government my remarks on the report of Deputy Surgeon-General Walker and Surgeon-Major Lethbridge on jail management in India, and to return the letter from the Supreme Government, in the Home Department, No. 659, dated 16th September 1889, referred to me with your endorsement, dated 15th October 1889.

ENCLOSURE.

Chapter II—Paras. 1 *to* 10.—With reference to the first ten paragraphs of this chapter, it is the rule in the Madras jails that prisoners sentenced to over one year and transportation convicts are confined in central jails, and those sentenced to one year and under in district jails.

Paras. 11 *to* 15.—I do not think it would be of advantage to place the subsidiary jails more under the Jail Department than they are now. At present they are under the immediate control of the District Magistrate, but the superintendence is in the hands of the Taluk Magistrate. I would leave them as they are; the rules for their management are excellent now, and it would be impossible for the Superintendent of the district jail to supervise them properly, when it is considered how scattered they are and how large our districts are. The Zillah Surgeon (who is generally the Superintendent of the district jail where there is one) has, ex-officio, to visit all

sub-jails periodically and his remarks on them in the Visitors' Book are communicated to the Inspector-General. The remarks of the District Magistrate and the other ex-officio visitors in the Visitors' Book are, as is customary in all other jails, at once submitted to the Inspector-General.

I agree with the committee that prisoners sentenced to over 15 days should be sent to the district jail when the district jail is within a reasonable distance of the sentencing court. But there are several cases where this could not be done, and I would refer to G.O., No. 250, Judicial, dated 11th February 1889, as an instance where Government has sanctioned the concentration at Kimedi and Chicacole of the sub-jail prisoners at Tekali and Narsannapett. This I would not alter on account of their distance from the district jail. I do not think that magisterial "under trials" should be sent to district jails, the chief objection being the danger of infectious diseases being brought into the jail. When once committed to the Sessions, all under-trials are sent to the district jail, which is generally at the head-quarters of the District Court, except in the Kistna and North Malabar districts. In the former, the court is at Masulipatam and the jail at Guntúr, and in the latter the court is at Tellicherry and the jail at Cannanore. At Trichinopoly, under-trials are not sent to the central jail when committed to the Sessions, but are kept in a sub-jail in the Fort. I do not agree with the committee in their statements as to the treatment of under-trials are subject to in our subsidiary jails. If sent to a district jail, they would be put on jail diet and be subject to a certain amount of jail discipline. Under-trials, who, it must be remembered, are not approved guilty persons, would consider it a much greater disgrace to be confined in a jail till trial, than to be confined in a sub-jail, where they can get their own food and be under much less restraint. No magistrate is in charge of a district jail. They are now in charge of the sub-jails.

Chapter III—On Jail Construction.—I need hardly remark on this chapter. Almost all the general principles noted are carried out in our jails. The chief difficulty we have is noted in paragraph 32 (*f*)—the segregation of habituals This is carried out as far as possible, but till all our jails are cellular, it won't be thoroughly efficient.

Para. 41.—Our workshops are in the yards with sleeping wards. It is found to answer well. The suggestion of enclosing them with wire netting might be carried out.

Chapter IV.—This chapter needs little comment. Our jail areas, with the exception of the Penitentiary and Calicut, are ample for the population.

Chapter V.—The standard of accommodation agrees with ours.

Also the ventilation.

The conservancy suggested is exactly as followed in our jails except that we roof our latrines.

The water-supply of some of our jails is a very anxious subject, and everything is being done to get it as pure as possible.

Chapter VI.—I cannot agree with the committee in recommending medical officers for the appointment of Superintendent of Central Jails. I can see no advantage to be gained by it. They manage district jails fairly well, as the numbers of prisoners are small, and there are no manufactures and there is but a small establishment to look after, and their average visit of an hour a day has so far sufficed. But the charge of a central jail is a very different affair. The strictest discipline has to be kept over an average of 800 prisoners, the warder guards have to be thoroughly well drilled and trained like sepoys; what do medical men know of all this? The manufactures must be carefully watched and promoted; medical men might learn to take an interest in this in time. I succeeded a medical man in charge of the central jail at Rajahmundry where there were 1,000 prisoners in it, and the state of discipline amongst the convicts was something lamentable. If it had not been for a most excellent jailor, there must have been an outbreak. It took me one year to get that jail into proper order. We have lately had an instance of the efficiency of a medical officer at Trichinopoly who only had his medical duties to perform, and at Párvatipur where a subordinate medical officer has distinguished himself in the absence of the Superintendent. It appears that in Bombay, the North-West Provinces, Punjab and Burma, medical officers are found who will take these appointments, but I cannot understand a medical man who cares for his profession taking one.

Para. 8.—With reference to this paragraph where the appointment of experienced jailors to be Superintendents of the district jails of Tanjore and Palamcottah are deprecated, I can only say that those jails are in far better order as regards discipline than any other district jails I have visited; and in Tanjore especially a great deal is being got out of the prisoners in manufactures. These appointments are prizes that jailors work for now.

Para. 36.—The committee in this paragraph suggest that Government should give appointments in *subordinate* grades of the Judicial and Revenue Departments to the best qualified men (jailors) of long and tried service as rewards. Would jailors be fit for them? and would they ever be given? I certainly would retain these two jails as rewards for deserving jailors. Mr. Tyrrell, who was one of the jailors selected for Palamcottah, is now Acting Superintendent of the 2nd-class central jail at Cannanore and is one of the best Superintendents we have.

Paras. 11 *and* 12.—These say as much against as for medical officers in charge of jails.

Para. 61.—All the duty of escorting convicts in our jails is done by warders; therefore we require a larger warder establishment than in other provinces and the suggestions for the strength of warder establishment contained in paragraphs 56, 57, 58 and 59 would not suit our jails. The police escort under-trial prisoners, as they are not convicts, till sent to jail with a committal warrant. This escort duty being done by warders raises the cost per head of our convicts.

Paras. 84 *to* 90.—These paragraphs relate to convict officers, paragraph 85 prohibits the employment or promotion of habituals to these grades.

Para. 87.—The requirements for promotion to A class is good behaviour and only one previous conviction, &c. My experience as a magistrate is, that very few convicts are sentenced to one year's imprisonment who have not undergone more than one previous conviction. If this is the case, few men could be promoted. We have nothing in our returns to show the length of sentence inflicted on old offenders. I would advocate no alteration in the proposal of convict warder guards now before Government, submitted by Colonel Porteous. This should be tried first before the changes for reduction of jail establishments suggested by the committee are carried out. They might be instituted gradually afterwards if thought necessary.

Paras. 91-92.—There is very little difference between the suggestions contained in these paragraphs and the system now worked in Madras jails. The maistries in wards (watchmen the committee calls them) are held responsible for the conduct of prisoners in their wards at night. Convict guards do not patrol outside the jails now, but are placed so as to watch gangs of convicts on extramaral work, how else are they to be guarded? The abolition of fetters has been sanctioned by Government.

The division of head warders and warders into two squads for day-guarding of extramural gangs is a system we might adopt. It is usual with us to have the guard under arms when there is a large association of prisoners at bathing, parades, &c.

Para. 113.—I cannot see the necessity of abolishing the Cannanore Central Jail as suggested by the committee. A central jail for long-sentenced prisoners of the West Coast *is necessary*. They should not be kept in district jails. A new class of jail called an Intermediate jail has been invented by the committee to suit this reduction—no arrangement is made for a Superintendent and it is not graded amongst other district jails. If there is to be a jail abolished on the West Coast, I would suggest the Mangalore district jail, where the average population in 1888 was 62, but if West Coast prisoners of long sentence are to be kept on the West Coast to preserve their health, and a large number of Burman convicts for the sake of their health, we must have a central jail to confine them in.

If the European prison is to be abolished and the prisoners transferred to the Penitentiary, I see no use for the building. The district jail has been done away with, and there is no necessity for anything but the sub-jail for natives. The European prison is not suitable for the confinement of natives. But, I strongly advocate the retention of this European prison. The cost has been very high, but that is because so few Europeans are confined in it. It is made to hold 36 and there are seldom more than 13 or 14 in it, half of whom are Eurasians. When the question for the retention of this prison was raised before, *it was promised* that all Europeans from northern jails should be sent there, but we have only had four or five sent us; another reason for retaining it is that it is in a climate suitable for Europeans, to which those suffering from ill-health in the jails on the plains can be sent for change.

In remarking on paragraph 8 of this chapter, I have strongly opposed the Tanjore jail being placed under the Civil Surgeon.

Para. 114.—The extra Re. 1 for all warders and head warders is advisable.

Para. 115.—The committee state that our jails are over-manned with warder guards, and that they are overworked. The system is perhaps not perfection yet, but we are doing our best to make it so.

Para. 116.—I entirely disagree with the committee regarding the disadvantage of employing Europeans and Eurasians as jail officers. The salaries paid by Government are sufficient to attract a large number of these classes; my difficulty is to select good men, and the advantage of having this class over native subordinates is, that they form a strong check on the irregularities most natives are prone to, they have the interests of Government more at heart if they are good men; then, if they commit themselves, they are much more easily found out than natives, who all combine to screen each other. I certainly have had two instances lately of gross misconduct on the part of Eurasians, but the Cannanore case was an instance of a native on a much larger scale.

Para. 117.—I doubt if police could be spared to do escort duty when convicts are transferred. Our present warder guard is strong enough for it. We employ temporary warders now to watch lunatics. It might be arranged that convict officers should watch them in future or well conducted convicts even, who might be given a rice ration as a reward, and which would also prevent the likelihood of their making away with the rice ration allowed to lunatics.

Chapter VII.—The suggestions of the committee in this chapter are fully carried out in our jails already. There is nothing new in them to us.

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Chapter VIII.—Females are isolated as far as possible in our district jails. In all central jails, the isolation is complete, and we have a female matron, Native or European, over them. In all central jails the matron should be a European or Eurasian. Native matrons have not the necessary authority to keep the most depraved females in proper control, and in most cases fear them. How frightfully depraved and violent some native women can be is difficult to believe without experience.

The provisions of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 are carried out in our jails.

Para. 7.—I cannot agree with the committee that long-sentenced females should be kept in district jails. Almost all long-sentenced females are habituals and should be kept with their own kind in central jails, without the chance of contaminating other less depraved women in district jails. I see no reason why they should be less leniently treated than men in that respect. All prisoners receive sufficient batta to take them home on their release.

Para. 5.—I have never heard of the punishment of cutting off a woman's hair. It does not exist in our jails. A woman's hair is never cut except by the doctor's orders for some disease or extreme filth.

Chapter IX.—The provisions of this chapter are carried out in our jails, as far as practicable. All jails are not provided with separate cubicles for the boys; this should be. We have been separating "youths" from "boys" and from "adults."

Chapter X.—I quite agree with all the committee's remarks in this chapter down to paragraph 12, but that paragraph breaks through one of the most rigorous rules in the management of jails—Rule 295. Under *no* conditions would I allow the jails to be opened after lock-up to admit under-trial prisoners, unless they are under-trials that have been kept in the jail and have been taken out to attend the Court; then under Jail Rule 816 they must be re-admitted whether they are still under-trial or have been committed to prison as convicts. In all our jails now we refuse to receive prisoners *committed* to jail after lock-up, and that rule should certainly not be broken for under-trials. If they are brought too late, the police guard must be held responsible for them till the morning, as they are for other prisoners they arrest. I would not open the jail on a magistrate's order any more than I do now when a prisoner is brought too late on magistrate's committal warrant.

Chapter XI.—In Madras Town all civil debtors are confined in the civil jail. In the mofussil they are confined in separate compartments in the central and district jails. It would be most inconvenient to allow them to have interviews with their friends whenever they like. There are stated hours at which these visits are permitted.

Para. 5.—I do not see the advantage of the power of release given to Superintendents in this paragraph. *If* there is a chance of the debtor recovering from illness if released, *there is plenty of time* to refer to the committing court, which is almost always in the same station as the jail.

Chapter XII.—All the recommendations in this chapter are worked in our jails, except handing the bodies of criminals after execution to their friends. This, I think, should not be allowed on any account, as the ceremonies the natives go through over the dead bodies and over the graves utterly nullifies in their minds and in the minds of their co-religionists all the benefit that an execution is supposed to effect. They curse Government and the laws all the time the ceremonies proceed.

Chapter XIII.—I quite agree with all the committee says in this chapter. It is waste of time teaching adult convicts to read and write. Instruction of juveniles and youths should be continued, and Statement 7 should be, I think, abolished as recommended by the committee.

Chapter XIV.—This chapter simply advocates the Madras system of the abolition of fetters except as a punishment in extreme cases and transportation convicts for three months. The committee have recommended the submission of a statement in a form that I submit annually with my Administration Report Statement E.

Chapter XV.—All the suggestions contained in this chapter are carried out in our jails. No alteration is needed, I think. I strongly object to giving convicts *iron* plates and cups. They could be used as very formidable missiles and weapons of offence. We give them either tin or earthenware plates, and earthenware chatties for drinking. For these, zinc might be substituted, which are very neat. I should object to allow them to carry them about wherever they go. I cannot see the object of it. Our convicts, who sit in rows opposite the cook-room for their meals, after washing their cups and plates leave them there in readiness for their next meal.

Chapter XVI.—In district jails we use wooden tickets and in central jails zinc tickets. They are marked very much as described by the committee and are suspended round the convicts' necks by a string. I decidedly object to their being suspended by a piece of telegraph wire for the very reasons proposed by the committee. Every prisoner is held responsible for his ticket; so they are very seldom lost.

Chapter XVII.—Jail offences are here noted. I agree with the committee that it is perfectly hopeless to expect uniformity of practice amongst Superintendents in gauging the enormity of

offences and the proper punishment to inflict. Records of serious and minor offences could, of course, be submitted.

Chapter XVIII.—Here the committee enters into the question of jail punishments, and in paragraphs 1, 4, 5 and 6 details the punishments now in force in different provinces.

The punishments inflicted in Madras jails are detailed in paragraph 5, and so far we have found them sufficient.

Para. 15.—The committee recommends a uniform scale of punishments for all jails. These number 13 in all:—

1. Loss of marks.—This is one of our punishments for minor offences.

2. Change of labor to some form less agreeable to the convict.—This is now done in our jails.

3. Separate confinement is one of our punishments, but can only be imposed for seven days by the Superintendent. It entails No. 2 diet as a matter of course, and loss of marks under Rule 554.

4. Separate confinement for an indefinite time under orders of the Inspector-General—is a new rule and I see no objection to it.

5. Penal diet.—We have two scales of penal diet for Europeans and Eurasians and three for Natives under very strict rules as to its administration which cannot be improved upon.

6. Prisoners to be deprived of their early morning meal for short work.—This I would not advise, it would keep the convict starving from 5-30 P.M. supper to 11-30 A.M. next day. Two or three days of penal diet would be better.

7, 8 and 9 refer to hand-cuffs in front, hand-cuffs to a staple in the wall, and hand-cuffs behind his back. I think Superintendents should have the power of hand-cuffing a convict in front, or even behind his back in *extreme* cases when he is very violent, but I look on hand-cuffing a prisoner to a staple in the wall for hours at a time as a most cruel punishment and strongly deprecate the adoption of such a punishment.

10, 11 and 12.—All these punishments I see no objection to.

13. Corporal punishments we have now.

Paras. 16, 17.—I agree that punishments 1, 2, 3, 5 and 12 are suitable for minor offences, but not 6, 7, 8 and 10 and the other punishments for serious offences.

Superintendents in administering punishments should under Rule 554 deduct marks earned under revision rules in every case where he punishes a prisoner who is under those rules. This is often felt by the prisoners more than the other punishment, and in adjudging the severity of the punishment, it should be remembered by Superintendents.

Fetters are not used in our jails as a punishment, but under Rule 402 if a prisoner in a close prison is violent or dangerous, he may be fettered, and under Rule 412 the Superintendent of a district jail may fetter prisoners for safe custody (with reference to the state of the prison or the character of the prisoner). Under Rule 405 in cases of urgent necessity, a jailor may put a prisoner in irons or mechanical restraint, giving notice at once to the Superintendent.

Chapter XIX.—Our rules are sufficient for escapes and out-breaks, and we have a regular system in case of the alarm of an out-break. The suggestions of the committee are very good and I see no reason why we should not adopt them.

Chapter XX—Para. 3.—The committee approve of our diet scale as it is *now*.

Para. 4.—No alteration is ever made in our diet scales without the doctor's sanction, and then only in individual cases.

Para. 5.—The amount of fatty matter we give convicts is nearly as much as is recommended and is the same as in Bombay and Bengal.

Para. 6.—We give our convicts 1 oz. of salt daily. The committee recommend ½ oz. only daily. I would not reduce our allowance of salt.

Para. 7.—I quite agree with the committee that a great deal of money is thrown away on ingredients for the manufacture of our jail curry powder. In their Appendix A, page XCIX, paragraph 19, they suggest the discarding of black pepper, cummin seed, mustard seed and vendium, and I would recommend following their advice. A jailor of some experience told me the other day that the item of black pepper alone cost Re. 1 a year for each convict, *i.e.*, Rs. 8,000 a year. The convicts care so little for the black pepper, cummin, mustard and vendium seeds that they save it and have been caught continually bartering it for forbidden articles with the warders. They would not barter necessary ingredients. With regard to growing the condiments in jail gardens we have great difficulty to contend with in the soil of our gardens. Most of our large jails are built on sites especially selected as being high, well drained and gravelly. None of these elements are conducive to a good garden, as it is very difficult to make anything grow in a gravelly soil. The soil has to be made with years of labor.

Para. 8.—The committee recommend that convicts get 6 oz. of vegetables daily instead of the 4 oz. they get now. Our convicts get the best vegetables that can be grown in the gardens

or procured in the market, but they certainly cannot be supplied with cabbages, turnips, tomatos, &c., which only grow sparingly in the cold weather.

Para. 9.—All our convicts get ½ oz. of tamarind daily free of seed and husk, or pickle, and our medical officers are fully aware of the *necessity* for antiscorbutics; free laborers use nothing but tamarind in our Presidency. We give our convicts a great deal of roselle and sour greens that are grown especially in jail gardens, as part of their vegetable diet.

Para. 11.—Only convicts in district jails that come under classes I and II are denied vegetables, and class II get tamarind.

Para. 12.—The issue of tamarind is never stopped.

Paras. 13, 14, 15 *and* 16.—These refer to the danger of reducing the diet of prisoners, and the committee recommends the re-consideration by Government of the short diets for laboring prisoners. In our jails short diets are only given to prisoners in district jails.

Class I, convicts sentenced to seven days and under, get 20 oz. of grain, ½ oz. salt, and 1 lb. firewood.

Class II, sentenced to more than seven days and under a month, get 20 oz. grain, 2 oz. dholl, ½ oz. oil, ½ oz. tamarind, ½ oz. salt, ½ oz. curry powder, and 1¼ lb. firewood.

Class III are under trials and convicts sentenced to over one month and under three, get 22 oz. grain, 3 oz. dholl four days a week and 5 oz. dholl three days a week, ½ oz. oil, ½ oz. tamarind, ½ oz. salt, ½ oz. curry powder, 4 oz. vegetables, ½ oz. onions, and 1¼ lb firewood.

Class IV, convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of more than three months, get the same as central jail convicts.

If these can be called short diets, they are what are ordered by Government after much consideration. Of course they are never altered in jails.

Para. 18.—The orders on weighments of prisoners are most accurately carried out and I hope in our jails are trustworthy. In central jails the Superintendents take the greatest interest in these tests and weigh the men themselves as a rule. The medical officer, of course, could check the weight of any man he thought was improperly recorded.

Para. 19.—Our convicts all get three meals a day. Raggi cake or porridge about 6-30 A.M., a full meal at 11 A.M., and another full meal at 5 P.M.

Chapter XXI.—We are gradually in our jails, as we can afford it, adopting the committee's suggestions with reference to having one kitchen in each jail. I agree with all the committee says in this chapter.

Chapter XXII.—I quite agree with all the remarks in this chapter on jail gardens, but, as I have remarked before, we have great difficulties to contend with in the soil on which most of our jails are built. Where the soil is good, as at Vellore, Salem and Palamcottah, very much is being done in this direction, and a good many of our jails not only supply all the vegetables required for jail use, but sell a good deal. We do not perhaps grow as many antiscorbutic vegetables and fruits as are suggested, but more attention will be paid to that in future. I have already made arrangements that one big order be sent home annually for all seeds required for jails. More attention will be paid in future to growing jail condiments. In a good many of our jails the water-supply is not sufficient. All vegetables grown in the jail gardens are supplied to the jail free of cost, and reduce the cost of diet.

Chapter XXIII—Paras. 1 *to* 11.—The contract system for the supply of jail requisites has been given up for more than a year, and all the suggestions in these paragraphs *are* now worked in our jails. No charges are made by averages. We are now trying a grain pit in the Coimbatore jail. Colonel Porteous started a jail circular from the 1st February 1890 which contains orders and statements of the prices of grain *monthly* in every district. This is circulated to all Superintendents as it is published.

Paras. 12, 13, 14 *and* 15.—We do cultivate our jail lands as much as possible. We have not a tank that I know of that does not dry up every hot weather. As far as possible we utilise jail labor for jail requirements. We never buy woollen twist.

Paras. 16, 17 *and* 18.—On a good many of our jail farms now we keep cows as jail property to supply good milk for the sick. We do not buy paddy and unhusked dholl.

Para. 20.—I agree with the committee here that the value of everything done by the convicts for their own maintenance or for jail economy should be debited to maintenance, and not credited to factories.

Chapter XXIV—Para. 5.—In each of our jails we have the three classes of labor, and the Superintendent uses his discretion under the Doctor's recommendation as to what class a prisoner shall be put to. I think it would be a mistake to define certain labor as "Hard," other as "Medium," and other as "Light," as the committee suggest in paragraph 13, for the reason that the committee give in the same paragraph, namely, that what one prisoner would consider "Hard" another prisoner would consider "Medium." I think it should rest with the Superintendent and Doctor to send a convict to such labor as suits his individual case, and that we do now. I would not change our present system.

All our extramural labor is working in the gardens, carting out night-soil, and in some cases bringing in water.

Paras. 9, 10, 11 *and* 12.—The committee advocate 9 hours' labor instead of our 8 hours. They make their day begin at ½ to 5 A.M. and last till 6-30 P.M., that is, 13½ hours. They give from ½ to 5 to 5-30 a meal, &c.; from 10-30 to 1-30, meal, bathing and rest; and from 5-30 to 6-30 the evening meal; that is, 9 hours' work and 4½ hours for meals and rest.

A fixed rule of this kind might do for a jail where there was no extramural labor, but it would not do in our jails where we always have two or three gangs at extramural labor. It is, in my opinion, contrary to all jail principles to unlock prisoners before daylight or lock them up after dark, and in this Presidency for several months in the year the sun does not rise till 6-30 A.M., and sets at 6 P.M. Our rule has been to unlock about ½ of an hour before sunrise, give the convicts ½ of an hour for their morning meal and latrine purposes, and immediately set them to work. It is then about 6-30 A.M. or 7, according to the time of year. They work till 11 A.M., when they get their midday meal. In the cold weather they go to work again at 12 noon and work till 4-30 P.M., and then *after* their work is over, they are all bathed (not at 10-30 A.M., as the committee suggest), and have their evening meal at about 5-P.M., and are locked up about 5-30 P.M. If out-door gangs are not brought to the gate before 5-30 P.M., it would be simply impossible to search them all, lock up tools, march them to their yards, bathe them and give them their evening meal, and then go through the very important process of locking them up before dark at any time of the year. The locking up, when every man has to be checked and searched, must be done by daylight. The very early rising before dawn in the coldest part of the morning I think is likely to be very deleterious to the prisoners' health. Natives never get up before the sun. We certainly get 8 hours' work out of our convicts, but we do not give them the 8 hours' rest in the middle of the day, except in certain cases in very hot weather, when we unlock a little earlier and a rest at noon is allowed. We give them a full 12 hours' rest in their cells, and I think that is sufficient for 8 hours' work. I would not alter our present arrangements.

Paras. 14, 15 *and* 16.—I agree with almost all the committee say in these three paragraphs, but see no necessity for lists of intramural labor under the heads of "Hard," "Medium" and "Light." I have given my reasons above in remarking on paragraphs 5 and 13. I think the jailor and Superintendent should use great discretion in assigning the task each individual convict should be called upon to perform, according to his capabilities and the time he has been at that particular work. There should not be one fixed task for every man of a set of weavers for instance. Having fixed the task, the convict should be made to perform it.

Paras. 17 *to* 30.—These paragraphs relate to jail manufactures, and the committee strongly advocate the reservation of jail labor to Government requirements. This is done to a very great extent in our jails, and, from the committee's report, more so than in the jails of other provinces. We weave all the cloth for police white clothing, supply them with blankets, shoes and sandals. We make our own jail clothing entirely, including coir and aloe fibre matting for convicts' beds; at the Penitentiary we do all (I believe) the forme printing required for Government offices in the Civil Department. At the Tanjore Jail paper is made for the Stationery Department besides narrow office tape, also broad tape for the Camp Equipage Department. In paragraph 25 the committee deprecate commercial industries such as carpet and durree industry. I cannot agree with them there. We have the surplus labor, why should we not turn it to the best advantage for Government?

Our short-term prisoners are now employed in cleaning grain and expressing oil for jail consumption as suggested. They also make aloe-fibre and coir-fibre matting to a great extent. Jail gardens are kept up as far as possible in every jail as explained above.

Paras. 31, 32 *and* 33.—I quite agree with the committee that no estimates of the value of convict labor expended in the maintenance and management of a jail should ever appear in Statements 13 and 14. Actual cash earnings only should be shewn. An approximate value of the labor of convicts expended on jail works might be shown in the annual reports, but it would be difficult to estimate it, unless it was valued at half rate of free labor saved.

Chapter XXV.—The Bengal rules have been adopted by our Government.

Chapter XXVI.—The first 16 rules in this chapter are almost word for word identical with the Remission rules now in force in all our jails. Rule 17 differs, as it suggests sending in to Government, *quarterly*, a list of convicts to be released on remission. We do it *monthly*, therefore Rule 18 is not necessary. Rule 19 we carry out. I do not understand the latter part of Rule 20. What is the object of taking into consideration the number of marks earned by a prisoner selected for convict officer if no limits are fixed as to the number of marks required as a qualification?

Para. 3.—I am of opinion that these History Tickets are utterly useless and unnecessary; everything recorded on them is now in our Convict Register. Whenever a convict is brought up to the Superintendent, the register is referred to and any fresh entry necessary is made. The tickets would be liable to be constantly lost, and keeping them and the register also regularly written up would give double clerical labor with no possible advantage that I can see.

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In the whole of this Chapter 26, there is no alteration in our system that I would adopt.

With reference to the remarks of Supreme Government on Rule 8, our District Magistrates have no power in jails, so I do not understand the allusion.

Our rule corresponding to Rule 10 has the word "may," as suggested by the Supreme Government, and not "shall."

Chapter XXVII.—I have no remarks to make on this chapter on parades and discipline. We have a perfect system of our own, very similar to that described which requires no alteration.

Chapter XXVIII—Para. 1.—I think our rules should be modified with reference to the transportation of female term-prisoners to the Andamans. We have a great many in our jails fit for transportation. There are life-sentenced females also quite fit for transportation who, of course, are supposed to be over 45, but it is difficult to tell a woman's age. I would recommend sending any woman physically fit.

Para. 2.—I don't know that transportation is no longer a deterrent form of punishment. I think they dread it, but once it is inflicted for life, convicts would much prefer transfer to the Andamans to life in a central jail. I think habitual thieves dread it, they do not so often ask to be sent there as the lifers. I would strongly advocate the retention of the Andamans as a penal settlement.

Para. 4.—In our jails the Burmese prisoners are mixed up with the natives and work in association with them. They are not fettered except as a punishment. They are generally employed under cover, but where they are healthy and strong I cannot see that out-door labor is bad for them. The class of Burmese convicts in our jails are accustomed to out-door labor in their own country, and I think it agrees with them better than intramural. While the convicts of the Coimbatore Jail were in camp last year at Singanallur on account of the out-break of cholera, the Burmans were employed on, what Dr. Bidie after the Trichinopoly out-break would call, hard Public Works Department labor out in the sun all day, digging tanks, dragging heavy carts full of water, yet they never were in better health.

We have all along given the Burmese a distinctive dress and a special diet. I think the former custom is a mistake. I see no reason why they should not be dressed like the natives of this country. I believe they look on it as a distinction, which should not be allowed. They are not allowed tobacco now except some old Burmans who are still kept on the old scale. I object to the scale of diet advocated by the committee for the Burmans, as it is a question whether a diet that suits them in their own country will suit them in India. The diet we give them now suits them very well, and I would advocate no change in it. I do think they may object to the change of clothing.

I see no objection to our adopting all the rules suggested in this paragraph as far as possible. Rules (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) are now worked in our jails. Rule (*c*)—There would be some inconvenience in detailing a native to teach each Burman the language of the country. Rule (*d*)—I think we shall always have to give them their own diet of rice instead of the cereals used in our jails. Rule (*g*)—The Burmans are treated on a perfect equality with natives as regards remission, but it always depends on the Burman Government whether they derive any amelioration of sentence.

Para. 5.—The risks incurred in the treatment of Burmese are all understood in our jails where Superintendents have had long experience of them.

Para. 6.—The Supreme Government is not prepared to introduce a ticket-of-leave system. I think the present remission rules quite sufficient inducement for good conduct amongst our convicts.

Chapter XXIX.—There is not a suggestion in this chapter that is not carried out in our jails except the History Ticket, which I have objected to before, and see no necessity for it now. The Supreme Government does not approve of the proposal in paragraph 5.

Chapter XXX.—I have little to say on this chapter on visitors but that I object most strongly to non-officials being admitted as visitors to our jails. The Superintendents are—or ought to be—thoroughly trustworthy. There is nothing to object to in the supervision of official visitors who are supposed to know something about convicts and their management, but it would be insupportable to be subject to the comments of non-official visitors in the visitors' book.

Chapter XXXI.—The committee in this chapter recommend the reduction of the number of the Jail registers kept in our jails very materially. They recommend—

General registers	23
Hospital do.	2
Financial do.	7
Factory do.	6
Total ..	38

Rule 1304, *Jail Code*.—We have now in use—

Report and Order books	6
General registers	23
Hospital do.	11
Financial do.	10
Factory do.	6
Total ..	56

Rule 1431, *Jail Code*.—Our Manufactory registers are almost the same and require no change.

Of the Financial registers, the committee recommends—

26. Cash book	We use that.
27. Stock book of provisions, &c. ..	We have kept this since the contract system has been abolished.
28-A. Diet roll of native } Prisoners	We keep these.
28-B. Do. of European } Prisoners	
29. Register of contingent charges ..	We keep this.
30. Pay and Acquittance roll ..	This we keep.
31. Security Deposit register ..	This we do not keep, but such receipt would be entered in the cash book.

We also keep a Permanent Advance account.
A tabular statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements.
Jailor's Account book.
Storekeeper's Account book.
A Prisoners' Batta book.
A Register of Diet Money of Civil prisoners.

I think the tabular statement of cash receipts and disbursements is necessary to separate the different headings under which charges are incurred.

The Jailor's and Storekeeper's Account books are kept by themselves to account for advances given them. The contents of these three books are necessarily entered in the cash book.

Our Jailors are not required to give security, so we could hardly put them in sole charge of the permanent advance.

The Prisoners' Batta book and Register of Diet Money of Civil prisoners are handy for ready reference, but these items are also entered in the cash book.

Hospital Registers.

The committee recommend two only, when we keep eleven. Their first Register, No. 24, "Hospital Register and Register of Deaths and Post-mortems," seems, from the headings of the columns, to include in it the information contained in our—

Nominal Register of admissions.
Convalescent Gang register.
Cholera register.
Death register.
Historical register.

I think our five may be done away with and the committee's register adopted.

Their second Register, 25, "Hospital Roll of sick, diet, bazaar medicines and miscellaneous articles."

Our "Case book" and "Morning Report book" embrace all this.

I think our "Register of Vaccination," "Journal," "Perishable Articles register," and "Letter book" should be retained.

General Registers.

The committee recommend 23, they include our Report and Order books in their General registers.

If we add ours together it makes one total 23 against their 23. There is not much difference between our registers and those recommended. We keep—

A Jailor's Order book.
A Matron's Report book.
A Fetter register.
A Register of Appeals.
A do. of Petitions to Government.
Prison Officer's Misconduct book, which the committee have not in their list.

Our Register of Receipt of Clothing and Register of Detailed Issue of new and part-worn Clothing seems to correspond with their Clothing Stock-book. I think one Register of Receipt and Issue of Clothing is enough.

3350/8

We keep a Gate register of Persons and Gate register of Articles.
Of those they recommend which we do not keep are—

"Alphabetical register of convicted prisoners."

I do not see the use of this, when it is all contained in the General register—the convicts' number enables him to be turned up easily in the register without reference to his name.

"Register of letters sent by post or peon."

This is generally kept for office convenience but is not considered an official book.

"Register of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by the courts."

This appears in the General register and is not necessary.

Para. 5.—The committee suggests 11 registers for our sub-jails. If we adopt them we should have to allow a clerk for each sub-jail to write them up. At present each sub-jail keeps a Register of Administrations, and the District Magistrate has to submit a half-yearly Inspection report to the Inspector-General. The officer in charge of the sub-jail has to submit not less than 7 monthly forms and 3 additional * statements filled in to the Divisional officer who tabulates them and sends them to the District Magistrate to forward to the Inspector-General. I do not think the registers suggested by the committee are necessary.

* (1) Statement of escapes and recaptures.
(2) Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners.
(3) Employment of convicts.

Para. 12.—Every attention is paid to the orders of Government, 4th June 1887, No. 1174, regarding the destruction of records and the preservation of those to be kept.

Chapter XXXII.—Our jailors get no commission on net profits of jails.

Government has sanctioned gratuities under our Remission rules at the following rates:—

3rd-class convict	½ anna a month.
2nd do.	½ do.
1st do.	¼ do.
A maistry	1 do.
Warder or overseer	1½ do.

up to a maximum of Rs. 10. This is quite irrespective of batta for the journey on release.

Para. 2.—The suggestions in this paragraph are exactly in accordance with our present procedure. I differ with the committee in thinking that a fine, if offered for a prisoner at the jail in which he is confined, must not be accepted, though the Court which inflicted the fine is in the same station. We remit the fine to the Court which sentenced the prisoner, if it is in the same station, if not, it is sent to the local treasury and the Treasury officer's receipt is sent with the warrant to the committing officer. It is very simple arrangement.

Para. 3.—Our dates of release are calculated exactly as suggested in this paragraph.

Para. 4.—Our released convicts are given subsistence allowance (as well as any gratuity earned) at the rate of 2 annas for 20 miles as suggested—a third-class ticket if they go by railway and a steamer ticket if sent from any northern jail to the south.

Paras. 5 *and* 6.—Almost all our central and district jails have sites now for cholera camps, and on the outbreak of an epidemic of any sort can at once be moved out. Of course the Medical officer is responsible for the necessity.

Paras. 7, 8 *and* 9.—These paragraphs remark on *our* close prison system; as a rule, the prisoners confined in the close prison do their work there in their cells and do not mix with the other convicts during hours of labor. I think it would be hard on an habitual who has done his term of close prison on admission to be relegated to the close prison afterwards (unless for misconduct) because he is an habitual.

Para. 10.—I concur in all said here.

(Signed) J. M. SMITH, Colonel,
Ag. Inspector-General of Jails.

OOTACAMUND,
7th May 1890.

ORDER—dated 18th November 1890, No. 1804, Judicial.

With the first of the letters read above, the Government of India forwards, for the consideration of this Government, the report of the Committee which was appointed at the close of 1888 to enquire into certain matters of Jail administration. This report has been referred to the Inspector-General of Jails for opinion, and his remarks form the second of the preceding papers. The enquiry conducted by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge was very exhaustive and covered nearly the whole range of Jail administration, and, as observed by the Government of India, their report contains valuable

suggestions for the improvement of the working of Jails. After careful consideration of the whole correspondence, His Excellency the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that, before a final decision on many of their recommendations is arrived at, it will be advantageous to make further enquiries, and, as the current work requires the Inspector-General's unremitting attention and no other member of the Jail department is available, has resolved to depute an officer on special duty to make a full report in communication with Colonel MacDonald Smith. Meantime, the Government proceeds to pass orders on certain matters which seem already to be ripe for decision, or regarding which instructions are necessary.

2. *Chapter II.*—This chapter will be considered by the special officer and attention is particularly drawn to the following matters which should be specifically noticed in his report—

(1) In what districts is it possible to carry out the proposal that all persons sentenced to more than 15 days' imprisonment shall be transferred to a district jail?
(2) In what cases will it be expedient to abolish the sub-jail at the head-quarters of the district?
(3) In what instances is the location of the sub-jail *within* the district jail possible?

All District Magistrates will express an opinion upon the above points. The system alluded to in paragraph 6 of this chapter already holds in the Madras Presidency; it remains for the Inspector-General to see that it is strictly carried out.

3. *Chapter III.*—The attention of the Public Works Department will be called to this chapter, which contains matter deserving of consideration when plans for jails are in hand. The Inspector-General should also give the chapter consideration, and should ascertain what defects of construction exist in those jails which were not inspected by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, with a view to effecting an improvement, and he will take steps to remedy the defects pointed out in those visited by the committee, amongst which are the following:—

(1) In certain jails the construction of the outer wall is such as to afford facilities for escape.
(2) The entrance to the close-prison is insufficiently protected from the weather.
(3) Small court-yards should be attached to the solitary cells.
(4) In certain jails the gates are so far apart as to render the double-gate system impracticable.
(5) The sleeping-wards should be so constructed as to compel the prisoners to sleep apart.
(6) At Vellore an improvement in the form of sleeping-ward would render possible a reduction in the patrols.
(7) At Coimbatore the construction of partitions would increase the accommodation in the close-prison cells.
(8) At Cannanore and Coimbatore the warders' quarters are undesirably distant from the jail.

The special officer should report the extent to which habitual criminals are segregated in the various jails.

4. *Chapter IV.*—The Inspector-General will have the areas of all jails carefully checked with reference to the remarks contained in this chapter and in the appendices. The defects observed in the situation of the Penitentiary at Madras are such as do not admit of rectification.

5. *Chapter V.*—The Inspector-General has dismissed this chapter with but brief remark, apparently not noticing the strictures passed by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge upon the latrine and water-supply arrangements in almost every jail. The particular attention of the Inspector-General is directed to the matter, and in this connection the observations regarding the use of masonry and lime in urinals, of tar in latrines, and the careless method of working the dry-earth system, should be noted.

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The remarks in paragraph 18 of this chapter, relative to the improvement of water-supply, should be carefully considered, and, as dealing with a similar subject, a copy of Dr. King's recent report upon the condition of Negapatam will be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails.

The Government attaches great importance to the matters dealt with in chapter V and expects the Inspector-General to take steps to remedy the defects noticed in this portion of the report.

6. *Chapter VI.*—This chapter requires careful attention throughout by the special officer and should be made the subject of full report. Some of the more important portions of the chapter which call for particular notice are the following:—

(1) The arrangement under which the Tanjore and Palamcottah Jails are in charge of an officer who performs the joint duties of jailor and superintendent.
(2) The abolition of the Cannanore Jail and the conversion into a district jail of the Salem Central Jail.
(3) The distribution of the district jails into three grades carrying different charge allowances calculated according to population.
(4) The question of the reorganization of the warder establishment.
(5) The proposal to enlist the services of jail clerks as assistant jailors.
(6) The suggested re-transfer to the police of escort-duty.

The above represent a few only of the subjects requiring discussion and the whole chapter is of such importance that the Government is averse to expressing any opinion on the larger questions involved until in possession of the special officer's report.

7. There are, however, certain points upon which observations are called for, the chief among these being the proposal to abolish the European prison at Ootacamund. Upon this subject the Government has come to the conclusion that the retention of this prison is inadvisable, and it will be closed on the 31st March 1891. Notice must at once be given to the establishment that, on the date mentioned above, such as cannot be absorbed in other jail appointments will be discharged with such pension as they may under the rules be eligible for.

It appears that there are at present in the jail four Europeans drafted from jails in the Punjab. The Inspector-General is requested to furnish at an early date to Government particulars with regard to these individuals; upon receipt of this information the Government of the Punjab will be addressed as to their ultimate disposal. The other inmates will be transferred, on the abolition of the prison, to the Coimbatore Central Jail.

8. The suggested reduction of the Salem Central Jail to the status of a district jail has not been commented upon by the Inspector-General. The special officer must consider this proposal as alternative to the abolition of the Cannanore Central Jail. He will report the number of local long-term prisoners confined during the past 5 years in this last-mentioned jail; if the number be small, and it be decided to retain the Salem Jail as at present, it will be possible to take one of two courses—either to abolish the Cannanore Central Jail and send all long-term prisoners to Calicut, raising that to the grade of a first-class district jail, or to abolish the Calicut District Jail and transfer the prisoners to Cannanore. The Government sees no particular reason why Burmans should not be confined at Vellore, where they keep good health, and is of the decided opinion that old and infirm prisoners from other districts should not be subjected in future to the trying climate of the West Coast.

9. There are certain portions of chapter VI which deal with questions concerning the Medical Department. Upon all such matters the special officer should consult the Surgeon-General and should embody the remarks of that officer in the report submitted by him to Government. The Surgeon-General is requested to report whether he will be able to draw up, for the use of medical subordinates, a manual such as that referred to in paragraph 15 of chapter VI of the report.

10. *Chapter VII.*—The suggestions in paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 8 of this chapter meet with the approval of Government and should be given effect to in future, the necessary modifications being made in the Jail Code.

11. *Chapter VIII.*—This chapter will be considered by the special officer with especial reference to the question of transferring female convicts to jails outside the districts to which they belong: the Government is inclined to agree with the remarks of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge upon this point, but desires further information before passing final orders. The Government is in full accord with the observations contained in the report in regard to the appointment of female warders. The Inspector-General of Jails will submit proposition statements, making provision for the entertainment in every district and central jail of a female warder upon such pay as the Inspector-General considers advisable, but subject, in the case of district jails, to the maximum recommended in paragraph 2 of chapter VIII. For the new post the wives of warders would probably be found desirable. The five matrons at present employed in certain of the central jails will be retained in their appointments.

12. *Chapter IX.*—The Inspector-General observes that the principles laid down in the report in regard to juvenile prisoners are observed so far as may be, but this hardly appears to be the case, for the committee has pointed out several grave defects in this respect in the Madras Jails. The Inspector-General's attention is drawn to the remarks upon the boys' cubicles in the Vellore and Tanjore Jails, and he will call for, and submit to Government, the explanation of the Superintendent of the Calicut Jail in respect to the confinement of two juveniles along with adults. All the suggestions appearing in this chapter have the approval of Government, and the Inspector-General should take steps for the immediate introduction of the system in force in the North-West Provinces in regard to the division of juveniles into two classes, the determination of which rests with the Medical officer in charge of the jail. The necessary alterations will be made in the Jail Code. The attention of all District Magistrates and of the Director of Public Instruction is drawn to the remarks in the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of chapter IX; the committee therein refers to the demoralizing effect produced by the presence of juvenile habitual criminals in reformatories, and the Government, agreeing with these remarks, desires to impress upon all Magistrates the very great inadvisability of transferring to such institutions juvenile convicts of this description.

13. *Chapter X.*—The Government objects to the proposals contained in paragraphs 7 and 12 of this chapter.

To require a "History Ticket" from an under-trial prisoner would be to assimilate his treatment to that of a convict and would be decidedly improper. The suggestion in paragraph 12 again amounts to a proposal to subordinate the exigencies of the administration to the convenience of jail officials and it therefore cannot be approved. Under-trial prisoners must be received back into jail at whatever hour the Court sees fit to return them; this is the existing practice, and, as remarked by the Inspector-General, the rules at present in force regarding admissions after lock-up are sufficient to ensure safety. It is suggested in paragraph 9 of chapter X that prisoners under transfer from one place of confinement to another should be supplied with food for the journey; this plan carries with it several advantages and the Government desires that it shall be adopted in future.

14. *Chapter XI.*—The Government is in favor of the proposal to allow Civil prisoners the benefit of interviews with friends at any hour of the day; the Inspector-General will accordingly take steps to bring into force the Bengal system mentioned in paragraph 3. The Government does not propose to recommend any alteration in the existing law governing the release of Civil prisoners suffering from a disease likely to prove fatal in case of continued confinement.

15. *Chapter XII.*—After careful consideration of the suggestions contained in this chapter, His Excellency the Governor in Council has arrived at the conclusion that the system of carrying out sentences of death in vogue in this Presidency is open to objection. The method of execution adopted in the North-West Provinces

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and Oudh seems to ensure all the publicity which is necessary and it will be adopted in future in every jail where executions are carried out. For the purpose of introducing the system it may be necessary, in certain cases, to construct gallows-enclosures, while in other places accommodation of this description may already exist. The Inspector-General will inquire into the matter and, where necessary, submit estimates of the cost of giving effect to these instructions.

In other respects the suggestions contained in chapter XII do not for the most part commend themselves to Government. The proposal to permit the relatives of an executed criminal to remove the body is open to objections to which Drs. Walker and Lethbridge have made no allusion, and the present system appears preferable and should continue. As to the debit of charges connected with the carrying out of executions also no change in the existing custom is called for. His Excellency in Council is entirely opposed to the enforced attendance of Magistrates at the execution of criminals, and, as a consequence, many of the rules contained in paragraph 1 of chapter XII become unnecessary; such are rules I, II and VI. Rules III and VII also appear to be uncalled for, and rule IX already exists in another form. Rules V and VIII are, however, approved in principle by the Government, but the Inspector-General will report whether he considers any alteration in their form desirable.

16. *Chapter XIII.*—In future, instruction should be confined to juveniles and should be restricted to reading and writing and some simple handicraft; the question should, however, have the consideration of the special officer and should be noticed in the report submitted to Government.

17. *Chapter XIV.*—The form of report appearing in paragraph 6 of chapter XIV should be substituted for form E appended to the annual Jail report. The form may require modification to suit the circumstances of this Presidency; upon this the special officer will submit his opinion.

18. *Chapter XV.*—This chapter should be carefully considered by the special officer as it contains many important suggestions the adoption of which would probably have a beneficial effect upon the Jails of this Presidency. The Government is not prepared to pass any specific orders as yet, but is decidedly of opinion that the recommendations of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, to the effect that each central jail should have its own special manufacture, are sound in principle, and the Inspector-General should take steps to bring this system into force. The particular attention of the Inspector-General is drawn to the remarks in paragraphs 6 and 7 of chapter XV; to the observations in respect of the bad quality of the blankets supplied to the prisoners and to the proposals to assign marks for carefulness as regards clothing and to issue new clothes, not at fixed intervals, but according to requirements.

19. *Chapter XVI.*—The only matter calling for notice in this chapter is the method of fastening the wooden tickets worn round the necks of prisoners; the Government agrees with the Inspector-General that for this purpose a string should continue to be used.

20. *Chapter XIX.*—The suggestions in this chapter meet with the general approval of the Government, those relating to "alarm parades" particularly commending themselves for adoption. The whole chapter should be considered by the special officer, and draft rules regarding the course to be followed in case of escape or outbreak, the system of drill, and such other matters suggested in the report, should be submitted for the sanction of Government.

21. *Chapter XX.*—This chapter is referred to the special officer for consideration; as the subject is the dietary of convicts, it is desirable that the Surgeon-General should be consulted in the matter and his views embodied in the report. The Government has little doubt that the curry-powder used in Madras Jails is unnecessarily expensive and that such ingredients as black-pepper, cummin-seed, mustard-seed and vendium should be discarded. While admitting the existence of difficulties in the way of successful gardening, the Government is still of opinion that it should be a rule that the condiments used in curry should be grown within the jail precincts, but as

regards the raising of anti-scorbutic vegetables, Drs. Walker and Lethbridge have not made sufficient allowance for the climate of the South of India. Many of the vegetables mentioned in the report can be grown only with the greatest difficulty and could never be raised in quantities sufficient to supply a large number of convicts; but, while recognizing this, His Excellency in Council still believes that proper attention has not hitherto been paid to the subject of jail gardening and its importance should be constantly borne in mind by the Inspector-General and the Superintendents of Jails. A saving might possibly be effected by the manufacture of curry-powder in a few jails and its distribution to other jails within reasonable distance: this the special officer will consider. The Inspector-General should ascertain from Dr. Lethbridge the composition of the curry-powder in use in the jails of Lower Bengal.

22. *Chapter XXI.*—The Inspector-General does not appear to have noticed the remarks in the report upon the excessive quantity of fuel used in the Madras Jails. It seems that, while the average daily allowance of fuel per head is 24 ounces in the Presidency generally, in Coimbatore the food is cooked—and properly—with an expenditure of only 11 ounces per head. This is a matter which requires the immediate investigation of the Inspector-General, and he will report whether the economical system in force in the Jail referred to cannot be introduced elsewhere.

23. *Chapter XXII.*—The first thing that is necessary in regard to jail gardens is to ascertain the area available in each jail for this purpose; the portions necessary for raising condiments and anti-scorbutic vegetables can then be marked off and the space remaining will serve for the cultivation of mangoes, limes, tamarinds and similar fruits. As regards the class of vegetables, it will probably be found better to confine attention to the indigenous sorts than to experiment with English seeds, which are expensive and frequently fail to germinate. The Inspector-General should obtain a copy of the Jail Code in force in the North-West Provinces and should ascertain the system holding in Lower Bengal; he will then frame simple rules on the subject of jail-gardening in this Presidency; in this work the Honorable Mr. Price has kindly offered to lend his assistance. The Inspector-General's particular attention is drawn to the remarks appearing in the appendices in respect of the jail-garden at Cannanore and to the observations upon the use of night-soil as a manure.

24. *Chapter XXIII.*—This chapter will form the subject of consideration at the hands of the special officer; but on a few points the Government is already in a position to pass orders. The method of procuring supplies through purveyors should be entirely abolished, and the system referred to in paragraph 4 will be adopted in future. The Government does not anticipate that any difficulty will be experienced in the storage of grain, but full consideration should be given to the recommendations of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge upon this and such other subjects as the husking of paddy, the preparation of dhál and the manufacture of cups, baskets, &c., within jails. The establishment of dairies is a more difficult question upon which the special officer should submit recommendations. The statement referred to in paragraph 8 might probably be adopted with advantage.

25. *Chapter XXIV.*—This chapter calls for no long comment. The Government has already expressed its opinion that manufactures should be concentrated and the particular attention of the Inspector-General is again called to the matter. The Government accepts the recommendation that in future all the Government form-printing shall be executed in the Penitentiary; the Inspector-General will make the requisite arrangements and will report upon the unnecessary employment of free labor in this prison to which Drs. Walker and Lethbridge refer. The Government would not make any alteration in the number of hours during which work is exacted from convicts nor in the method of apportioning task work, but the definition of labor proposed in paragraph 13 should be adopted. The weaving of carpets may be continued as recommended by the Inspector-General, but it should be a general principle that manufactures useful to Government should be undertaken in preference to those of a purely commercial nature. In respect of unskilled labor which cannot be utilized in manufacture the best occupation would probably be found to consist in husking grain

gardening and farming; but as regards employment much must be left to the discretion of Superintendents, and His Excellency in Council has no desire to lay down stringent rules on the subject.

26. *Chapter XXV.*—The Bengal rules in regard to the treatment of lunatics have been adopted by this Government and will be incorporated in the Jail Code when revised.

27. *Chapter XXVI.*—This chapter will be considered by the special officer, who should report whether any modifications are necessary in the present rules regarding remission. The Government of India has been informed that this Government objects to the proposed "History Ticket," and a suggestion has been made to extend the benefits of the mark system to *all* convicts confined in central jails.

28. *Chapter XXVII.*—The Inspector-General objects to the introduction of any changes in the system of parades and discipline, and the Government leaves the matter to his discretion, but it would be as well to draw up general rules upon the subjects dealt with in this chapter for incorporation in the Jail Code.

29. *Chapter XXVIII.*—The Inspector-General will frame and submit for approval rules for the management of Burman convicts and should at once carry out the suggestions in the report in regard to their dress, but no change in the present dietary appears to be called for. The Inspector-General's objections to the proposal to detail a native convict to each Burman appear well-founded, but it is undoubtedly desirable that the Burman convicts should receive instruction in some Indian colloquial language and for this purpose special classes should be formed.

30. *Chapter XXIX.*—The suggestion to have a printed form of forwarding letter for the purpose of giving cover to appeals appears worthy of adoption. The remaining proposals in this chapter limiting the right of appeal through the Jail authorities are strongly disapproved of by Government.

31. *Chapter XXX.*—The reasons brought forward by the Inspector-General against the appointment of non-official visitors are not convincing and the Government is of opinion that the system should be given a trial. Accordingly all District Magistrates will be requested to report upon this point and to state the number of non-official visitors considered necessary for each central and district jail and to give the names of those gentlemen who are willing to undertake the duties of that appointment. The Inspector-General will make a similar report regarding the Penitentiary.

32. *Chapter XXXI.*—There seems no doubt that the forms of account in use in the Jails of this Presidency are unnecessarily numerous and the Inspector-General in his letter read at the head of this proceedings has not dealt with the subject in sufficient detail. The special officer will now collect samples of every form whether authorized or unauthorized in use in the jails and compare them carefully with those suggested by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge. Upon conclusion of this investigation he will submit for the approval of Government sets of forms arranged in the way suggested in paragraph 2 of chapter XXXI and will explain the necessity for every variation proposed. It will probably be found that Jail Code Nos. 11, 12 and 27 can be merged in the committee's Nos. 10 and 14. Jail Code Nos. 21 and 22 should possibly be abolished and committee's Nos. 21 and 22 introduced. Jail Code Nos. 29, 45 and 47 do not seem to be wanted and the necessity for Nos. 43 and 44 will also disappear if security be taken from all jailors and storekeepers—a system which the Government considers should be brought into force. On the other hand, it seems essential to maintain a Treasury Pass Book in every jail and the suggestions in paragraphs 4 (17), 10 and 11 also deserve consideration. The Government agrees with the Inspector-General in considering the accounts suggested for subsidiary jails as unnecessarily numerous, but awaits the observations of the special officer upon this point. The special officer should also report upon the returns to be submitted in future, and in subsequent Administration reports the Inspector-General of Jails will state definitely whether he has examined the records of all jails inspected by him and to what extent the orders of Government in regard to them have been carried out.

33. *Chapter XXXII.*—The various recommendations in this chapter, which have not been fully dealt with by the Inspector-General, will be considered by the special officer. The Inspector-General is requested to report the reason why a large number of cells in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Penitentiary were found by the committee to be unoccupied.

34. The particular attention of the Inspector-General is drawn to the remarks upon individual jails contained in the appendices, and the observations upon the Reformatory school will be communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. The Inspector-General will submit draft rules regarding the transfer of leprous prisoners to the criminal ward of the Leper hospital, Madras, for incorporation in the Jail Code. The Government is of opinion that a certain reduction is possible in the number of district jails and the Inspector-General will consider this matter carefully and report upon it.

35. It will probably be found necessary to effect considerable modifications in the Jail Code and the task of revision may possibly require the services of a special officer; orders upon this subject will, however, be passed later.

36. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India.

(Here enter No. 1805, Judicial, dated 18th November 1890.)

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
" the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" all District Magistrates.
" the Public Works Department.

Exd. P. L. Pereira.

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Govt. of {1890} Madras.

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G.O., 18th November 1890, No. 1804.

NOVEMBER.

Jail Administration.

Passing orders with reference to the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into certain matters of — and the Inspector-General's remarks thereon; and addressing the Government of India on the subject.

No. B 3500 dt/ 16 Dec 1890

Communicated to Offices of the P. W. Dept with Serial reference to Para 3 of the Govt order. Copies of the report will be circulated for information in due course.

MRP 15.12.90

S 15/12

Lwd 10.12.90

S. Asst

To Supdg Engrs = √ D 18/12
& to Cons.

Recd 20/12. D 20/12

2 Copies sent to each

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