



SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT.

No. XC.—NEW SERIES.

JOURNAL

OF

A TOUR OF INSPECTION

OF

THE PRINCIPAL JAILS IN INDIA

MADE BY

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

In DECEMBER 1862 and JANUARY and FEBRUARY 1863.

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From the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of PRISONS,

To the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Judicial Department, Bombay,

*Inspector-General of Prisons' Office, Camp Mahabuleshwur,
9th April 1863.*

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, the results of my visit to some of the principal Jails in Madras, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, embodied in the form of a “Journal,” as directed in the 49th paragraph of the Resolution of Government, No. 3668, dated the 29th of November 1862.

13th December 1862.—2. Embarked this evening on board the Steamer *Coringa* for Beypoor, which was reached on the 18th idem at 8 o'clock A.M.

3. Among others the port of Sudasewghur was visited ; several hours were spent on shore in inspecting the convict encampment and the roads on which the prisoners were then employed.

SUDASEWGHUR.

4. The site of the encampment appeared to have been judiciously selected by Captain Ker ; the men were healthy ; only a few trifling cases of fever were then in hospital. The only complaints made by the prisoners generally were on the subject of their food, and by a small number in regard to the character of their labour.

5. It appeared that rice rations were served out every day, and that there was consequently little or no variety in their food. By men chiefly from the Deccan this practice was considered a hardship; in this light it might have been left were no other considerations involved, but it would no doubt have proved ultimately positively injurious to the health of a large body of the prisoners in a climate like that of North Canara.

6. The great expense and difficulty of obtaining a regular and sufficient supply of grain from the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country were at first no doubt the cause of rice rations being issued, but it is necessary that such a supply should be secured, and it would be advantageous in a sanitary consideration that Chinese, Mussulmans, Marathas and all flesh-eaters should receive fresh-meat rations three times a week, or even every day if possible.

7. If experience has not already demonstrated, it will, I believe, ere long be found to be the case, that, *cæteris paribus*, flesh-eaters are less predisposed to attacks of fever than those who entirely subsist on grain, and especially on rice. Although by the addition of meat rations the expense of provisioning the gang would be considerably increased, still the prisoners would be preserved in better health, the work would proceed more satisfactorily, and the cost of expensive medicines would be decreased.

8. Regarding the character of the work of which some of the gang complained, it was alleged that they were skilled workmen—masons and stonecutters, bricklayers, &c.—and unaccustomed to road work. The reason that these men were thus employed was no doubt owing to the great scarcity of free labour, and the importance that roads should in the first instance be constructed; still it cannot but be regretted that convicts, the value of whose skilled labour would at Sudasewghur have reached as much as one rupee per diem, should have been employed on works requiring merely a certain amount of physical strength.

9. An offer of one rupee per man per diem was actually made to me at Sudasewghur for the whole gang of skilled convicts, and very probably ere long the value of such labour will reach even a higher mark.

10. The few hours permitted on shore did not afford me opportunities sufficient for the selection of a site for a permanent Jail, but, from the observations I was enabled to make, I do not anticipate any difficulties on this point on a future occasion, should it be the intention of Government to abandon the Jails at Honore and erect a new building at Sudasewghur.

18th December 1862.—11. Anchored off Beypoor this morning.

BEYPOOR

This is merely an open roadstead exposed to the full force of the south-west monsoon. There is a river bar with a narrow channel to cross before reaching the landing-place opposite the handsome Railway station nearly completed at this port, with every accommodation and convenience for the comfort of passengers—a striking contrast even in this small seaport town to the generality of the Railway stations in Bombay.

12. Started for Coimbatore by special mail train the same evening with the overland mail for Madras, which reached Bombay on the 16th, and was forwarded to Beypoor by a special steamer. A serious accident early in the night, but providentially unattended with fatal consequences, caused a delay of twelve hours *en-route*

21st December 1862.—13. A few hours after reaching Coim-

OOTACAMUND.

batore the next morning, started for Ootacamund *via* Metapollum and Koonoor. Arrived on the 21st and visited the European and Native prisons in company with Mr. Rhode, Madras Civil Service, the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. The European prison on the Neilgherry Hills was, I

OOTACAMUND

EUROPEAN PRISON.

believe, originally designed to accommodate European and American prisoners sentenced to penal servitude from Bengal and Madras. It is a small but substantial and two-storied building after the Pentonville model, and supplied with the most recent appliances; but although constructed with great care and consideration, it is deficient in several important requirements to be presently mentioned.

15. The arrangement of the prison is cellular; each cell, nine on each side of the corridors above and below, contains about 1000 cubic feet of air; and for a climate such as that of Ootacamund is well ventilated; heated air can also be supplied to each cell, raising

in a few hours the temperature from 58 to 70. Experience, however, has shown that this system of heating the cells has not been beneficial, and there is therefore a probability of its being abandoned.

16. The furniture of each cell consists of a folding bedstead of wood, bedding, movable washing-basin, slop-pail and urinal, with a small table, stool, and a few selected books.

17. The prison rules enjoin that "all prisoners on arrival shall be liable to the discipline of the separate system for one year, but it shall be discretionary with the officer in charge to relax this system by permitting labour and exercise in association, and to permit proper conversation among the prisoners so associated in the case of well-conducted prisoners; but in no case shall this indulgence be given within three months from the date of the arrival at the prison, or in the case of prisoners recently sentenced, within six months."

18. The system in force is therefore the "separate," with the privilege of association purchaseable, as it were, by good conduct in a minimum probationary period of confinement in strict separation of three months, and a maximum period of one year.

19. Education is voluntary, and seems to be confined to the visits of the clergyman twice a week to the prison, and not more than one-fourth of the prisoners, I was informed, avail themselves of the privilege of such instruction.

20. All the prisoners are employed within the prison walls in coir-mat making, tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering; they make up the prison clothing, the materials for which are purchased, as are also all blankets, sheets, rugs, and mattresses.

21. The clothing and bedding for each prisoner consists of the following articles:—

1 Pair sheets, unbleached.	6 Handkerchiefs, linen.
2 Blankets.	1 Pair Shoes.
1 Rug.	1 do. Slippers.
2 Towels, dungaree.	1 do. Braces.
1 Jacket.	2 do. Drawers, unbleached long cloth.
1 Waistcoat . . } of ordinary	2 Bunyans, coarse flannel.
1 Pair trowsers } grey cloth.	1 Cap.
3 Shirts, coloured long cloth.	1 Comb.
3 Pairs woollen socks.	

22. The Diet Table in use in the prison is as follows :—

On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Bread	22 oz.	|	Potatoes	1 lb.
Soup, consisting of 3 oz. Meat, 3 oz. Potatoes, 1 oz. Dholl meal, 1 oz.				
Onions—1 pint ; gruel composed of 2 oz. meal or Soogee—1 pint.				
Coffee—1 pint.		|	Salt and pepper.	

On Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Bread	14 oz.	|	Gruel	1 pint.
Potatoes	1 lb.	|	Coffee	1 „
Cooked Meat.....	4 oz.	|	Salt-pepper.	

Currystuff and small quantities of rice are occasionally substituted for potatoes.

23. Some time after this diet was introduced it was found necessary to make some alteration, as it was the Medical Officer's opinion that the diet was insufficient, and it was found that after three months' confinement there was a general falling off in the weight of the prisoners, with but one exception. A suet pudding, consisting of 5 oz. of flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of suet, was allowed to each prisoner in addition to the usual food, and apparently, up to the present time, with very favourable results as to the general health and weight of the prisoners.

24. The prevailing diseases are diarrhoea and rheumatism. On the occasion of my first visit there were out of a total strength of 36 prisoners, 5 in hospital, one of these being a case of phthisis.

25. The Establishment consists of—

1 Keeper	Rs. 200	0	0
5 Warders, at Rs. 50 each „	250	0	0

Total ..Rs. 450 0 0

26. The Apothecary's duties were performed by one of the prisoners formerly in the service, and the cooking is also performed by one of themselves.

27. The cost of the prison, inclusive of the Warder's quarters now under construction in the immediate vicinity of the building, amounts to Rs. 74,000, or rather more than Rs. 2,000 per prisoner; but as it will be necessary to construct worksheds, hospitals, and well, and to enlarge part of the enclosure-wall so as to include the well which is being dug at present outside the wall, a further outlay of at least Rs. 7,000 will be required, thus raising the total cost to Rs. 81,000.

28. Prisoners from Bengal as well as Madras are, or, according to the original intention, should be admitted into this prison. Every cell, however, is now occupied; any sudden addition would produce serious difficulties; it frequently therefore becomes necessary to refuse the admission of prisoners for want of sufficient accommodation.

29. This cannot be looked upon but as a very serious defect, involving heavy additional expense, and, as in almost all instances of additions and alterations to original buildings, unsatisfactory results.

30. There being no worksheds, the prisoners are compelled to work at their different trades in the corridors. This is objectionable as giving an untidy and uncleanly appearance to the passages, and destroying altogether that strict order and scrupulous cleanliness which should characterise the internal arrangements of a European prison.

31. Another serious defect is the want of a Hospital and Apothecary's quarters. There is also a Cesspool for the reception of the Jail filth outside the Jail walls, which, though on the occasion of my visits was chiefly offensive to the eye, is nevertheless otherwise objectionable.

32. Notwithstanding these objections, which to some may appear hypercritical, but which have, in all fairness, been merely sketched as shoals to warn and instruct us in constructing our future prisons, there can be no doubt that great care, skill, and experience have been brought to bear in every part of this prison, and that it is perhaps as yet the model European prison in India.

33. The Native prison at Ootacamund scarcely deserves mention. The building is altogether unsuited for the purposes of a Jail: the enclosure-walls are low—about 8 feet high—the entrance gate

insecure, and the general arrangements unsatisfactory. There are about 160 convicts confined here ; they are solely employed in works in connection with the construction of the European prison.

24th December 1862.—34. Left Ootacamund for Coimbatore, and travelled thence by rail to Salem, which was reached on Christmas-day.

SALEM.

35. There is a large Central Jail at this station, built in accordance with a plan designed by the Inspector-General, Mr. Rhode. I visited this Jail a few hours after my arrival. It is situated on an open piece of sloping ground about a mile and a half from the town of Salem. This Jail is a modification of the radiating principle ; there is a most elaborate and expensive tower, placed in the centre of a circle of six different blocks of cells, originally intended for separate confinement. This idea has, however, entirely been lost sight of, for in each cell are now confined from 4 to 5 prisoners. There are in the circle 144 cells, affording accommodation, according to the original plan, for 144 prisoners. There were, however, on the day of my visit, and have been for some time, 640 prisoners confined in this Jail ! The number I am informed reached at one time upwards of 700 !

36. The blocks of barracks which form the circle are built in echelon, connected with each other by wooden palisades, but have no subdivisional radii converging towards the centre tower, as is the case in other prisons on this principle, and which, in my opinion, are indispensable to carry out the requirements of the radiating mode of construction so generally approved.

37. The hospital and separate wards are built in juxtaposition to the enclosure-wall, which therefore forms the back of the wards. The hospital as well as all the cells are terrace-roofed ; very little provision has been made for ventilation, and the heat in the hospital was stifling.

38. There is no separate female prison ; convicts of this sex are confined in a few cells adjoining the male convicts in one of the semicircular blocks.

39. I remarked that there was a female civil prisoner in the same cell with several male debtors, and was informed by the Jailor—

a pensioned European serjeant—that she was the wife of one of the latter, and that at night she was removed to the female convict cells!

40. The Debtors' cells and store-rooms are built like the hospital against the outside wall of the Jail, and there are no means of enabling a civil prisoner to communicate with his friends, except by being taken outside the Jail walls altogether.

41. The total cost of this Jail in its present incomplete state amounts to Rs. 80,000. It is, I am informed, in contemplation to erect a second story to each of the blocks of buildings at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000. To construct worksheds and privies, of which at present there are none, will amount to Rs. 10,000, thus making the total cost of the Jail, with separate accommodation for only 288 convicts, Rs. 1,30,000.

42. The elaborate and expensive building in the centre of the Jail, viz. the Tower, is said to be seldom in use, and to have cost Rs. 10,000; and it appears to me in its isolated position to be so easily accessible to a large body of prisoners as to have lost altogether its original character, and to be in reality a source of danger.

43. The Jail enclosure-walls form an hexagonal figure; their height is sixteen feet and width one foot and a half. They are built of burnt bricks and lime, surmounted with a coping, and pieces of broken glass firmly embedded in the lime; the walls were completed about two years ago, and in some places already show signs of desintegration and decay.

44. The Jail Establishment consists of:—

1 European Jailer.....	Rs.	50
1 Deputy Jailer	„	20
1 Head Warder.....	„	7
20 Warders, at Rs. 6 each	„	120
1 Hospital Assistant.....	„	35
1 Writer	„	20

Total..Rs. 252

45. This establishment conducts all intramural duties, and when the prisoners leave the Jail for out-door labour one of the warders accompanies the gang.

46. The Jail is guarded by 103 policemen, being in the proportion of about one policeman to 6 prisoners. These men mount 5 sentries during the day and 4 at night, and accompany the convicts when employed outside the Jail; the pay of these men is five and a half, six, and seven rupees each per mensem.

47. There is no extra establishment. There are no manufactures of any kind in the Jail, and their introduction will no doubt await the erection of worksheds. The convicts are all employed in excavating a tank in the vicinity of the Jail, and the value of their labour is estimated at one anna four pies each per diem, free labour rates averaging two annas.

48. The accompanying Diet Table gives the amount of food in use. There is apparently but little variety, and a small cash payment is made for vegetables, condiments, and a small quantity of meat three times a week. The cost per diem is 1 anna and 4 pies, or Rs. 2-8 per mensem.

49. Raggee, the staple article of diet, is a highly nutritious grain in common use in Madras, and the physical condition of the prisoners gives evidence of the wholesome and nutritive quality of their food.

Classes of Prisoners.	Working Convicts.	Security Prisoners	Under Trial Prisoners.	Women.	Sick.	Children.
Amount in	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Daily, Raghee	1½	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¾	..
Weekly, Rice	1¾	1½	1¾	1¾	1¼	½

Daily, for Condiments.

	Pies.		Pies
Sunday	6½	Thursday.....	5
Monday.....	3½	Friday.....	3½
Tuesday.....	5	Saturday.....	3½
Wednesday	3½		

50. The clothing consists of the following:—

1 Blanket	Rs. 1	0	0
1 Mat.....	,,	0	2 6
1 Blanket Hood.....	,,	0	8 0
2 Cloths 9 feet long	,,	1	4 0
2 Lungooties	,,	0	2 0
			<hr/>
Total.....	Rs. 3	0	6

This amount is regularly issued annually.

51. All Jail accounts are translated from the vernacular and kept in English by the Jailor.

52. Each cell is 6 feet wide by 12 long and 18 high to the centre of the arch; the door is iron-barred, and fastened by a padlock. There is a verandah in front of the cells 6 feet wide and 18 feet high. The cells and verandah, as are all the buildings in the Jail except the cooking-shed, are terrace-roofed. The verandah is so high as to afford no protection to the cells from sun and rain. The ventilation of the cells is provided for by a barred aperture at the back of the cell, a foot from the ground, about two feet long and six inches high, above which it was intended to have had a sleeping-board for the convict. This would have removed him from the cold brick and mortar flooring; but in this, as in other instances already noticed, original intentions seem to have been frustrated.

53. The defects in the central prison appear in my humble judgment to be almost legion—

1st.—The site, viz. the most depending portion of a slope, is objectionable.

- 2nd.—The enclosure-walls are ill-constructed and too unsubstantial.
- 3rd.—The Jail does not afford proper accommodation for one-third of its inmates; hence excessive over-crowding.
- 4th.—The hospital is low, hot, and built against the enclosure-walls, which should everywhere be free.
- 5th.—There is no female prison.
- 6th.—There is no civil prison.
- 7th.—There are no worksheds.
- 8th.—The Central Tower is far too expensive and complicated a building.
- 9th.—It is easily accessible to and could contain nearly all the prisoners in Jail, who by disarming the Jail guard and gaining the Tower could set the whole establishment at defiance.
- 10th.—The approach to the top of the Tower instead of being so narrow as to admit only one man at a time, consists of two broad flights of steps.
- 11th.—Terrace roofs to cells are hot and objectionable.
- 12th.—The verandahs are so high as to afford no protection.
- 13th.—The blocks of cells are connected at the *back* to the enclosure-walls by divisional dead walls, and are so arranged as to obstruct, instead of facilitating, general supervision.

54. These objections are here noted as they occurred to me at the time of my visit, and are more than sufficient to show that, however admirable the construction of a Jail on the separate system and on the general design here adopted, the Salem Central Prison has altogether failed in fulfilling the original object in view, and in presenting a model cellular prison worthy of general imitation.

55. It is a question perhaps still open to discussion, whether the system of separation by night and association by day is not the best suited to natives of this country, or whether it would be advisable, in constructing Central Prisons, to make arrangements for carrying out these two systems distinct from each other and in their entirety; but of this subject more hereafter.

27th December 1862.—56. Left Salem by rail for Madras on this day at 11 A.M.; arrived at Madras on the same day at half-past 8 P.M.; called on Monday the 29th on the Honourable Mr. Pycroft and the Honourable Mr. Frere, also on Major Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, who kindly accompanied me on the following day to the Penitentiary, the Grand Jail, and the Popham Road Jail.

MADRAS.

57. The Penitentiary is situated on the banks of the Cooam between Black Town and the beach; it was commenced about the year 1848, and was only occupied in January 1856. Before completion the site was condemned as unhealthy for Europeans; hence the delay in its occupation. It has since proved to be far less unhealthy than was at first anticipated. The drainage, however, is bad, and there have been several outbreaks of cholera.

58. The cost of this prison is said on the whole to have amounted to about Rs. 1,80,000. It has accommodation for 476 prisoners, Europeans and Natives. On the day of my visit there were 373, of which 36 were Europeans, 319 Native male and 18 female prisoners.

59. The Europeans and East Indians are confined in separate cells, and the Natives are placed 10 in each cell. The sentences in the case of Europeans and East Indians include those by the High Court, Courts Martial and Magistrates, and range from a few days to life imprisonment.

60. Prison clothing is served out to Europeans and East Indians on admission into Jail, but Native prisoners are permitted to wear, if so inclined, their own clothing, a mat and blanket being

the only articles invariably supplied by the Jail. This explains the motley appearance of the Native prisoners. This permission is besides an indulgence which, although of obvious economy, is of more than doubtful expediency.

61. The establishment is given below, and costs Government Rs. 3,965-5-8 per annum, or Rs. 11-1 per man.

62. The native establishment is supplied from the Madras Police and is relieved every three months.

EUROPEANS.

1 Keeper	Rs. 150
1 Deputy do.....	„ 50

NATIVES.

1 Major Duffedar.....	„ 15
2 Duffedars	„ 22
5 Naiks	„ 45
50 Peons	„ 350

63. The Europeans and East Indians are employed within the walls in mat and rope making, carpentering, tailoring, &c. The natives sentenced by the High Court are similarly employed, but those sentenced by the Magistrates are all engaged on out-door labour in the town of Madras at the rate of one anna and a half a day.

64. The whole value of the work performed last year amounted to Rs. 4,477-15-6 and the cost of maintenance to Rs. 26,908-6-3, leaving a balance to the debit of the Jail of Rs. 22,430-6-9.

65. The gross cost per prisoner, including Europeans and Natives, was Rs. 75-0-7. "This appears to be a very high average, but it must be remembered that in this sum is included the expenses of Europeans and East Indians who were more than 10 per-cent of the whole strength; this will necessarily materially affect the whole cost per prisoner."

66. The two following memoranda will show the expenditure and receipts during 1861 in sufficient detail for comparison with other Jails:—

Annual Return of the EXPENDITURE of the MADRAS PENITENTIARY
for the official year ending 30th April 1862.

Heads of Expenditure.	PENITENTIARY.				
	1861-62 Daily average number of Prisoners 358.				
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>		
Rations.....	18,321	11	9		
Money allowance.....	.....			
Total.....	18,321	11	9		
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	51	1	10		
Fixed establishment	3,965	5	8		
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	11	1	0		
Extra establishment .....	.....			} None.
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>.....	.....			
Total.....	3,965	5	8		
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	11	1	0		
HOSPITAL CHARGES.	European medicines	286	7	7	} Included in Rations.
	<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	0	12	9	
	Bazar medicines	343	10	4	
	<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	0	15	2	
	Sick diet .....	.....		
	<i>Cost per prisoner</i> .....	.....		
	Furniture, bedding, extra blanket .....	.....		
	<i>Cost per prisoner</i> .....	.....		
	Total.....	630	1	11	
	<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	1	11	11	
Clothing, including blankets and bedding	647	13	1		
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	1	12	10		
Contingencies .....	.....			
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>.....	.....			
Additional alterations and repairs....	3,343	5	10		
<i>Cost per prisoner</i>	9	5	0		
Gross cost of maintenance ..	26,908	6	3		
Gross cost per prisoner	75	0	7		

Memorandum.

Realised by sale of ropes made in the Penitentiary	Rs. 213	10	6
Estimated value of valises, &c. made up for the Arsenal	„ 381	15	0
Estimated cost of labour for Public Works, calculated at $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna a day per man ..	„ 3,882	6	0
		<hr/>	
Total. . .Rs.	4,477	15	6

67. Juvenile offenders are confined separately, and are not allowed to leave the prison. The general classification of crimes is attended to.

68. Europeans and East Indians are supplied with books, and are obliged to attend divine service once a week. There is, however, no systematic course of instruction, nor does it appear that convict reformation by means of education forms any active part of the general discipline of the prison.

69. A native schoolmaster is provided for Juvenile Criminals, who merely instructs them in reading and writing the vernacular.

70. The general conservancy of the jail is imperfect and objectionable: a large square platform of brick and lime is built about 2 feet from the ground in a corner of the jail enclosure which is the common prison *cloaca*; this is cleaned of its accumulated ordure twice a day by large quantities of water—a mode of conservancy justly condemned in those Jails which are most remarkable for high efficiency in their sanitary arrangements.

71. The buildings though regular are not so arranged as to facilitate supervision, or admit of free circulation of air. On the contrary, the numerous dead-walls which cross each other in all directions add considerably to the expense of guarding, and impede materially the ventilation.

72. The building used as a hospital for the natives is probably the worst in the Jail; that for Europeans is much superior; and the

corresponding ward used as a Surgery should have been appropriated for native sick. There were on the day of my visit only 15 in hospital.

73. On the whole the plan of this prison is not one which could be recommended for adoption.

74. The "Grand Prison," as it is called, is situated in Black Town, and is now merely used for the confinement of debtors. This prison does not require any detailed notice, nor is there in its management and general arrangement any feature of special interest or importance.

75. There is a third Jail called the "Justice's Prison" which is merely a magisterial lock-up, and consists of a few cells for untried prisoners, both European and Native.

9th January 1863.—76. Arrived at Calcutta this day by Steamer *Burmah*, having left Madras on the 31st ultimo; called on the 10th on Dr. Mouat, the

CALCUTTA.

Inspector-General of Prisons Lower Provinces, with whom I enjoyed the privilege of a long and instructive interview; called on the Honourable Mr. Erskine, and on the following day on the Honourable Mr. George Campbell.

77. Accompanied Dr. Mouat on the 12th instant to the Alipore Jail and House of Correction. The latter, however, is not under his jurisdiction. Returned to Alipore in the afternoon and visited the Jail carefully with Mr. Dobson the Jailor, to whom I am indebted for the following particulars.

78. The Alipore Jail is said to have been built upwards of fifty years ago at an estimated cost of about Rs. 80,000. In its present state, with the numerous additions and alterations which have since been made, its cost has probably risen to Rs. 2,00,000.

ALIPORE.

79. It possesses none of the improvements which have for many years been effected in jail architecture.

80. The cells are arranged in the centre on three sides of a square, and others in lateral blocks; the cells to the right of the entrance have an upper story where weak and convalescent prisoners are chiefly confined; these upper cells are large and well ventilated.

81. The worksheds are distributed in different parts of the Jail, separated by partition-walls so as to prevent more than about 300 prisoners being employed together—a precaution very necessary in a large prison.

82. There are two great branches of prison industry at Alipore, viz. the Typographic and Lithographic Presses, and manufacture of gunny bags. Printing is very extensively carried on with the sanction and support of Government. All printed forms, returns, reports, &c. required by the different departments of Government are, I believe, executed by the prisoners, European and Native, in this Jail. The other minor branches of industry consist of the manufacture of cotton and woollen articles, chiefly for prison use. Several looms of English pattern are worked with great rapidity and considerable economy of time.

83. As the Alipore and Hoogly Jails have lately come before the public as models of financial management and as marvels of perfection which had reached that goal which prison economists in this country had so long striven to attain, viz. self-maintenance, and further as the subject is one of special interest and importance as involving questions as to what relation should be permitted to subsist between branches of prison industry and those of free labour, and as to the principle of converting convict prisons into sources of Government revenue, I will offer no apology for giving here a brief history of the present state of labour and manufactures in the Alipore Jail, and sub-joining rather copious statistical data on this subject from Dr. Mouat's recent reports, so as to place before Government, for ready reference and within as small compass as possible, all the statistical facts in connection with this subject, which Dr. Mouat observes "are unparalleled in prison management in the world."

84. Alipore, about four miles from Calcutta, is a central prison ; it contains numerous Lithographic and Typographic presses and extensive gunny-bag manufactory. To the successful working of these

departments are devoted the chief energies of the present keeper, Mr. Dobson, who receives a heavy commission on the out-turn, amounting on an average to Rs. 600 per mensem.

85. The whole of the Lithographic and Typographic requirements of the Government offices are supplied from this Jail alone. The Government printing presses were purchased for a large sum, about Rs. 84,000, by the Jail from Government and transferred to the Jail, and the patronage and support of Government were given to this branch of Jail industry. So large have been the requirements of Government, and so great the profits in spite of a reduction of 50 and 75 per-cent on the original prices, that it will scarcely be credited that the "net profits" from these two departments alone at Alipore amounted in 1861 to Rs. 2,09,605-5-3.

86. We have here therefore a certain and never-failing market, as well as the direct support of Government, to explain why such enormous profits should accrue at Alipore from its printing operations. But this is not all. There exists in Calcutta a very large demand indeed for good gunny bags, which can be supplied in any required quantity from Alipore of the proper quality, at a low but still remunerative price, without waste of time and materials in teaching the prisoners, and with great ease and rapidity.

87. This extraordinary combination of favourable circumstances has been turned to the best account by Dr. Mouat and the prison officers, and the result has been, I may, I believe, safely term it, an unparalleled financial success in prison management during the year 1861.

88. In addition to the net profits from the presses above referred to, amounting to Rs. 2,09,605-5-3, the manufactures, chiefly gunny, have yielded a profit of Rs. 59,952, making a total of net profits of Rs. 2,69,557 from a single Jail.

89. Dr. Mouat in his last printed report, 1861, puts down the average earning of each prisoner, European and Native, employed in the press departments at the marvellous sum of Rs. 1,027-7-7 annually, or Rs. 2-13 daily.

90. That such unexampled results are mainly due to the peculiar and favourable circumstances stated above, Dr. Mouat himself will, I conceive, admit; and I have little hesitation in stating that elsewhere, under similar circumstances, it would be much to the discredit of prison management were proportionate financial results not obtained.

“LABOUR AND MANUFACTURES.*

	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged in manufactures.....	811	966	1,000
Net profit realised.....	36,141-2-0 $\frac{3}{4}$	52,098-5-0 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,952-1-11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Average earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures.....	44-9-0-2	53-14-10-9	59-15-3

Showing a steady, progressive, and very creditable advance, by which the whole gross cost of the prison, amounting to Rs. 55,606-0-8 $\frac{1}{4}$, has been paid and a small surplus secured.

PRESS DEPARTMENT.

The out-turn of the Press Department is subjoined :—

Lithographic Department.

Value of work executed from the 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, viz :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of audited Bills transferred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.	1,51,629	11	11			
Value of present year's work outstanding on the 30th April 1862	32,346	0	1			
	<hr/>			1,83,975	12	0
Amount realised in cash and by audited Bills during this year out of sum outstanding last year	75,690	15	8			
Balance of last year's outstanding Bills..	22,477	2	4			
	<hr/>			98,168	2	0
Value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862 .....	.....			13,698	5	0
	<hr/>			2,95,842	3	0
Gross out-turn of the year				2,95,842	3	0

* Extract from Dr. Mouat's report for 1861, page 914.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over . . . . .	.....			2,95,842	3	0
Deduct charges as follows :—						
For Establishment	12,755	5	8			
„ Packing	1,662	15	0			
„ Stationery	36,003	5	2			
„ Block and plant purchased during the year. . . . .	.....				
„ Contingencies	1,489	0	6			
				<u>51,910</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>
Net out-turn of the year . . . . .	.....			2,43,931	8	8
Deduct amount realised at the close of last year	98,168	2	0			
Ditto value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862	10,000	0	0			
				<u>1,08,168</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profits . . . . .	.....			<u>1,35,763</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

Typographic Department.

Value of work executed from the 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, viz :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of audited Bills transferred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant Ge- neral.	89,277	12	6			
Value of present year's work outstanding on the 30th April 1862	16,173	0	0			
				<u>1,05,450</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
Amount realised in cash by audited Bills during this year out of sum outstand- ing last year	34,845	7	10			
Balance of last year's outstanding Bills . .	14,238	9	2			
				<u>49,084</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862 . . . . .	.....			5,000	0	0
Gross out-turn of the year . . . . .	.....			<u>1,59,534</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>
Deduct charges as follows :—						
For Establishment	5,003	11	11			
„ Packing	625	6	6			
„ Stationery	25,064	2	0			
„ Block and plant purchased during the year	30	0	0			
„ Contingencies	885	9	6			
				<u>31,608</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>
Net out-turn of the year . . . . .	.....			<u>1,27,925</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over . . . . .	.....			1,27,925	15	7
Deduct amount unrealized at the close of last year	49,084	1	0			
Ditto value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862	5,000	0	0			
				<u>54,084</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profits . . . . .	.....			73,841	14	7

Total result of both Departments.

Value of work executed from 1st May 1861 to 30th April 1862, viz:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of audited Bills transferred to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General.	2,40,907	8	5			
Value of present year's work outstanding on 30th April 1862	48,519	0	1			
				<u>2,89,426</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>
Amount realized in cash and by audited Bills during this year out of sum outstanding last year	1,10,536	7	6			
Value of last year's outstanding Bills..	36,715	11	6			
				<u>1,47,252</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862 . . . . .	.....			18,698	5	0
				<u>4,55,377</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>
Gross out-turn of the year . . . . .	.....				

Deduct charges as follows:—

For Establishment	17,759	1	7			
„ Packing	2,288	5	6			
„ Stationery	61,067	7	2			
„ Block and plant purchased during the year	30	0	0			
„ Contingencies	2,374	10	0			
				<u>83,519</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>
Net out-turn of the year . . . . .	.....			3,71,857	8	3
Deduct amount unrealized at the close of last year	1,47,252	3	0			
Ditto value of printed forms in store on the 30th April 1862	15,000	0	0			
				<u>1,62,252</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Net profits . . . . .	.....			2,09,605	5	3

This amount was netted by a daily average of 204 prisoners, viz. 113 in the Lithographic and 91 in the Typographic Department,

showing the average earning of each prisoner in the Lithographic Department to be Rs. 1,201-7-1 per annum or Rs. 3-4-7 per diem, in the Typographic Department Rs. 811-7-2 and 2-3-7 respectively, and in both departments Rs. 1,027-7-7-6 annually, or Rs. 2-13 daily.

91. It will be clear from what has been above stated that it is no new system of prison management, no new branch of prison industry, no new discovery in trade, arts, or handicrafts that has produced such remarkable results, but a most fortunate combination of advantages, such as is possessed by no other Jail in India, or perhaps in the world, that has raised Alipore to its present enviable financial position.

92. Each prisoner employed on gunny bag manufacture turns out 18 yards and a half of gunny cloth per diem, or sufficient to make up nine bags; these bags are sold at the rate of about Rs. 35 per hundred, and so great is the demand that the Jail fails to meet it. The superiority of the Jail manufacture ensures it a ready sale and successful competition with that of the free labour market.

93. The profits from the Presses and gunny bag manufactures were so enormous as to have raised the gross out-turn of the Jail during 1861 to Rs. 4,55,377-0-6, leaving a balance to the credit of the Jail in net profits to the extent of Rs. 2,09,605-5-3—a fact, as Dr. Mouat observes, constituting Alipore a self-supporting Jail. There is no doubt that this prison is a large convict School of Industry where manufactures and printing are carried on on a very extensive scale, and with very great success, by the Jailor and overseers, who profit very largely by the out-turn of prison labour, in the one case at the rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent commission on the profits of the manufactures, after deducting all expenses of raw materials and plant, and in the others at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per-cent.

94. The high percentage allowed to the Jailor gives him in addition to his salary, viz. Rs. 200, about Rs. 600 to 900 per mensem, a douceur sufficiently enticing to stimulate him to exertions, which have been within the last three years more than quadrupled in their results.

95. On the day of my visit there where 1,618 prisoners, all males ; of these 12 were Europeans and East Indians, and 25 untried. All the females, 170 in number, the non-labouring and civil prisoners are confined at Russa, about three miles from Alipore.

96. There is a peculiarity with regard to Europeans and East Indians in this Jail which more than any other characteristic exhibits the purely industrial nature of the institution. It is this, that there is no prison dress for this class of convicts ; they enjoy the privilege of wearing their own clothes, be they consistent or not with their condition as convicts, which, from my observation, was far from being the case ; their dress was scarcely distinguishable from that of the Jail officials ; it was consequently difficult, nay, in my own case, at first sight impossible, to distinguish a convict of this class from a European Jail subordinate.

97. In the matter of food also they enjoy similar privileges ; each receives the equivalent of 6 annas per diem, be it tea, chocolate, or coffee, mutton, beef, fowl, or vegetables, cooked in any form best suited to the taste or caprices of each.

98. Prisoners of this class also are not separated at night, but sleep, as they work, in association. Twelve Europeans and East Indians on the day of my visit were occupying one cell, each having a separate cot ; lights are also permitted to burn all night in this as well in all other cells in the Jail.

99. No attempt is, I believe, made at education beyond a weekly visit by the Chaplain. Dr. Mouat, in his last report, says that “ as a moral agent of reformation it is not attempted.”

100. It is, perhaps, scarcely possible to conceive a system more indulgent, less tentative in respect of moral reformation, and better calculated to promote the comfort of the convicts than that which I have in a few words attempted to describe.

101. As having produced a great financial success, and converted a convict prison into a source of large revenue to Government, the Jail officers merit every commendation, but whether also all the requirements of a well-regulated system of sound prison discipline have been fulfilled I will leave others to determine.

102. The Jail is guarded by Military Police; they amounted during 1861 to about 80 sepoy, with the usual proportion of native officers, furnishing 8 sentries. The cost of this guard is not debited to the Jail, nor are the reliefs taken into calculation, as is the case in all the Bombay Jails which are guarded by sepoy of the line.

103. In addition to the Military Guard, there are 31 Burkundauzes, inclusive of native officers, for intramural purposes.

104. The fixed establishment of the Jail consists of—

1 Jailer, European, besides commission at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per-cent	Rs. 200
2 Overseers, Europeans, at Rs. 50 each, with $1\frac{1}{4}$ per-cent commission	„ 100
2 English writers at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20	„ 36
2 ditto in Magistrate's office Rs. 10 and Rs. 35	„ 45
3 Hospital Assistants Rs 20, Rs. 20, and Rs. 24.	„ 64
1 Compounder.	„ 10
3 Domes	„ 10
1 Civil Surgeon	„ 200

Extra Establishment.

1 Native writer for manufactures	„ 20
1 Duffedar and 2 peons for ditto	„ 18

Total. . . . Rs. 703

105. In addition to the above, several prisoners are employed as English and Vernacular writers in the Jailer's office.

106. The Hospital, formerly the female prison, is inconveniently situated at some distance from the Jail. There were 120 sick on the day of my visit, and the deaths last year, said to be an unusually healthy one, amounted to 136, chiefly resulting from diarrhœa, dysentery, and anasarca. The building is commodious and well ventilated, and well adapted for the purpose to which it is appropriated.

107. The House of Correction at Calcutta, like the sister institution at Bombay, is not under the jurisdiction of the Inspector-General of Prisons. Both European and East Indian and Native convicts are confined here. Unlike Alipore, all European and East Indians have each a separate cell at night, but work during the day in association. Their labour consists in breaking stones for road metal, and that of the natives in the manufacture of gunny bags.

108. Large quantities of smooth stones, chiefly ships' ballast from Mauritius, are heaped up in different parts of the Jail compound and within the subdivision walls; these are broken up and sold to the municipality of Calcutta for the repair of the streets and roads in the vicinity.

109. Although a useful and profitable description of labour for Europeans, it no doubt, in the manner in which it is worked, is a dangerous one, as affording ample and ready means of offence within the narrow limits of the Jail enclosure.

110. On the day of my visit a Committee composed of the Chief Magistrate, an Engineer Officer, and the Inspector-General of Prisons had assembled to report on the condition of the cells, many of which are close and ill ventilated, and devise means of increasing the accommodation.

111. As I understand the result has been a condemnation of all alterations of and additions to the present building, and in support of constructing a new Prison, I need not enter into any detailed description of the general arrangements, which, with the exception of the upper cells, are inferior to those of the House of Correction at Bombay and Madras.

16th January 1863.—112. Left Calcutta this day for Burdwan in company with the Inspector-General, and visited the Jail there on the same and following days.

113. This Jail is considered a good type of the Mofussil Jails in the lower Provinces, and certainly when it is borne in mind, as I am informed by Dr. Mouat, that several of his Jails consist merely

of open sheds surrounded by bamboo matting with bamboo fences in lieu of enclosure-walls of masonry, the Burdwan Jail ranks high in the scale of Jail architecture as hitherto attained in Bengal.

114. The wards are contained in a single block of building in the centre of the compound, surrounded by a wall in addition to the enclosure-wall of the Jail. This inner wall is utterly useless, except as a means of obstructing free circulation of air, and has very properly been directed to be removed.

115. The old worksheds and cooking-sheds are thatched and placed against the enclosure-wall—a very objectionable arrangement, affording facilities for escapes.

116. New sheds, however, are being constructed.

117. In this Jail none but those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are confined. Non-labouring, civil, and female prisoners occupy a separate building at a distance of half a mile. This arrangement is objectionable and expensive, and entails a good deal of extra labour on the officers of the Jail.

118. None of the prisoners are employed on extramural labour. The manufactures consist of gunny and cloths of different quality, chiefly for Jail use. The fly-shuttle is used in this Jail as at Alipore, and saves much time and improves the quality of the manufacture, but its employment is restricted to those who have become efficient as weavers.

119. The Hospital is within the Jail walls, and is airy, and affords ample accommodation for the sick. The ratio of sick to strength was 5 per-cent on the day of my visit. The sick are required to sleep on the ground, separated merely from the chunam flooring by a mat—an arrangement which has frequently been found prejudicial to health.

120. There is accommodation in this Jail for 500 prisoners, at about 280 cubic feet of space. There were 475 confined in the Jail on the day of my visit; they were all inspected, and from physical appearances gave evidence of being well fed and well cared for. The prisoners' clothing is not uniform, as many of them possessed of good clothes on admission are permitted to retain and wear them during their confinement.

121. This indulgence is represented to be the result of the small amount to which Jail clothing is restricted by the orders of Government, viz. Rs. 2-12 per convict per annum.

122. The fixed establishment consists of one Jailor—a European pensioned Serjeant—on Rs. 25 per mensem, exclusive of his pension and a percentage of $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the profits of the factory.

123. A memorandum of the establishment is given below :—

Memorandum of Establishment—Fixed, Extra, and Contingent—of the Burdwan Jail.

No.		Salaries drawn by each per Month.	Rate per Mensem.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	
<i>Criminal Jail.</i>						
1	1 Jailor	25	25	0	0	
2	1 Jemedar	15	15	0	0	
3	1 Duffedar	6	6	0	0	
4	3 Burkundauzes	4	12	0	0	
5	2 Native Doctors	20	40	0	0	Permanent.
6	1 Dresser.....	5	5	0	0	
7	12 Burkundauzes	4	48	0	0	
8	35 Convict do.	8 annas	17	8	0	Extra. Paid from profits of Jail manufactures.
<i>Civil Jail.</i>						
9	1 Jemedar	8	8	0	0	Permanent.
<i>Police Guards.</i>						
10	1 *4th Grade Sub-Inspector.....	Moiety.	13	0	0	* Half of this officer's salary is charged to the Police, in consequence of his supervising the Treasury of guards.
11	1 3rd ditto Head Constable	10	10	0	0	
12	1 4th ditto ditto	9	9	0	0	
13	9 1st ditto Constables ..	7	63	0	0	
14	19 2nd ditto ditto	6	114	0	0	2nd.—Of the 28 guards put down in column 2, 20 are over the Criminal Jail, 4 over the Civil, and 4 over the Hospital.
Total....Rs.		....	385	8	0	

BENARES.

17th January 1863.—124. Left Burdwan this evening by rail, and arrived at Benares on the morning of the 19th January.

125. Visited the Prison in company with Dr. Cheke, the Civil Surgeon and Acting Superintendent, and repeated my visit on the following day. The Benares Prison is an old building, constructed in 1833, at an original cost of Rs. 1,25,000; this amount has since been considerably increased by annual additions and alterations, so that its present cost may be estimated at Rs. 1,50,000.

126. None of the recent prison architectural improvements are to be seen in this Jail; it consists of blocks of detached sleeping barracks, worksheds, &c., and a labyrinth of walls which renders guarding a difficult and very costly matter.

127. A new Central Prison has been sanctioned and will shortly be commenced. The plan, which I have had an opportunity of examining, is on the radiating principle, with blocks of 500 separate cells for carrying out the system, either on a modified scale by enforcing merely night separation, or in its completeness by separation both by day and night.

128. The estimated cost of this new Prison is Rs. 2,50,000. This sum has, I believe, been sanctioned. It will be constructed almost entirely of sun-burnt bricks and mud, and will be large enough for the accommodation of 2,000 prisoners.

129. On the day of my first visit there were in the present building 1,796 prisoners, including females and civil prisoners of both sexes, the female civil prisoners having no separate accommodation, but are confined with the female convicts!

130. I here give the establishment, fixed, contingent, and extra, and the strength and pay of guards which have lately been sanctioned by Government, and which, with two or three exceptions, has been actually in force since January 1863. This strength of establishment, guards, &c. will be continued in the new Prison :—

Fixed Establishment.

EUROPEANS.	}	*1 Superintendent	Rs. 600
		†1 Jailor.....	„ 100
		1 Assistant Jailor.....	„ 75
		1 Chief Turnkey	„ 65
		1 Assistant ditto	„ 60
		3 Warders at Rs. 50 each	„ 150
		1 Darogha	„ 50
		1 Naib ditto.....	„ 25
		6 Head Turnkeys at Rs. 10 each.....	„ 60
		30 Warders at Rs. 8 each	„ 240
NATIVE.	}	1 Mohurrer	„ 12
		1 ditto	„ 10
		1 ditto	„ 8
		1 ditto	„ 7
		1 English Writer.....	„ 40
		1 ditto	„ 25
		1 Hindee Teacher	„ 10
		1 Blacksmith	„ 10
		1 Carpenter	„ 10
		1 Native Doctor	„ 25
		2 ditto at Rs. 20 each.....	„ 40
1 Compounder.....	„ 10		
<u>Total per month....</u>			<u>Rs. 1,632</u>

Guards, Police.

1 Chief Constable	Rs. 40	
8 Head ditto.....	„ 82	
4 Mounted Police.....	„ 80	
90 Foot	„ 540	
<u>Total per month....</u>		<u>Rs. 742</u>

* Dr. Moir.

† In addition, 10 per-cent commission on the profits of manufactures.

Guards, Contingent.

2 Jemedars at Rs. 30 and Rs. 16..Rs.	46
3 Duffedars at Rs. 10 each	30
50 Burkundauzes	230
1 Mohurrer, Karkhana.....	15
1 ditto Store-rooms.....	15
1 ditto in charge labour-tickets ..	15

Total per month....Rs 351

Extra Guards.

12 Convict Burkundauzes at Rs. 4 each per mensem	Rs. 48
---	--------

Total per month....Rs 2,773

131. Making an annual expenditure on account of establishment, guards, &c. of Rs. 33,276. The expenditure on the same account was last year—that is previous to the increased scale—Rs. 22,000, being an increase of Rs. 11,276 from the 1st of January 1863.

132. The expense of working the manufactures of every description during 1862

Amounted to	Rs. 26,666 14 1
Of feeding the prisoners....	„ 21,392 15 3
Of establishment and guards.,,	22,000 0 0

Total Rs. 70,059 13 4

The out-turn on account of
the entire labour of the pri-
son during the same period Rs. 31,552 14 1

Balance.. Rs. 38,506 15 3

133. The total excess of expenditure over the entire out-turn of the Jail is represented by the above figures, viz. Rs. 38,506-15-3—a result very far from satisfactory in an economical point of view, and a striking contrast to that of the Alipore Jail.

134. Unless the result of prison-labour is much improved during the present year, the difference between the present and late establishments, viz. Rs. 11,276, will go to swell still more the heavy balance against the working of the Jail.

135. The male prisoners' clothing consists of 1 blanket, 1 blanket-coat, 1 woollen cap, 2 dhotees, 2 langotees, 2 mats, 2 pair gaiters per annum, the cost of which is restricted to Rs. 2-8. The females receive 2 dhotees, 2 cloth-jackets, 2 mats, 1 blanket, the cost not exceeding Rs. 2-8 per annum.

136. The clothing of the prisoners, both male and female, is coloured according to their degree of crime as follows, viz. For life-prisoners—yellow; dacoity, highway robbery—black; theft, petty assaults—blue; murders, homicide, serious affray—red; forgery, perjury, cutting and wounding—white; adultery, abduction, unnatural crimes, &c.—purple.

137. The labour consists of manufactures, which vary from the common woollen and cotton clothing to the finest gold and silver cloth. Each prisoner on admission receives a labour-ticket corresponding in colour to that of his clothes, and on this ticket is recorded every day the amount and description of work performed.

138. To each prisoner is also given a wooden ticket, on one side of which is entered his number and date of admission, and on the other day, month, and year on which his sentence expires.

139. The system of convict Burkundauze I was informed by Dr. Cheke, the Acting Superintendent, had been in force for several years and had answered remarkably well. One of the regular Burkundauzes of the Jail employed at the Lithographic press had formerly been a convict Burkundauze, and on his release had, at his own request, been reemployed on the establishment with marked success.

140. Each convict Burkundauze is entitled to 4 rupees a month; from this is deducted the price of his food and clothing; the balance is allowed to accumulate during his term of imprisonment and is paid to him on release.

141. The following rules are in force on this subject:—" Before a prisoner can be entrusted to guard his fellow-convicts his own conduct must have been uniformly good throughout the whole time of his incarceration; it is also necessary that the crime for which he was imprisoned involve no moral turpitude, and that his character prior to the time he committed the crime for which he was sentenced had been, as far as is known, upon the whole good.

142. " Prisoner Burkundauzes enjoy the pay and privileges of free Burkundauzes within the prison; the only difference between the two classes is that prison Burkundauzes wear a different coloured dress, and are never allowed outside the prison."

143. These prisoners are employed in the worksheds, and are said to be valuable aids. The system appears on the whole worthy of careful imitation, being both economical and efficient.

144. The Hospital is by far the best building in the Jail. There has lately been a good deal of diarrhœa among the prisoners, necessitating a measure of removal to a distance in tents, which has had the desired effect.

145. The conservancy of the Jail consists of covered and open drains which intersect the Jail in all directions, and although every attention seems to be paid to their cleanliness, and charcoal is used with no sparing hand in their deodorization, there can be but little doubt that they are objectionable, and are at certain seasons and under certain circumstances the cause of increased sickness.

146. The cleanliness of the Jail generally—the buildings, walls, compound, &c.—is carried out with the most scrupulous care. Every wall, ward, workshed, &c. is leeped every day with white earth and water by the cooks of the different messes—a measure of most salutary precaution.

147. Classification is carried out in accordance with the colours of the clothing of the different classes of offenders, and those of the same colour are, as far as practicable, confined in the same sleeping ward.

148. Education too receives a good deal of attention; in the case of boys especially this is of the greatest importance; the older

prisoners, however, are not neglected ; a class of such men was being taught on the occasion of my first visit to the Jail ; they were said to have been incapable of reading or writing before confinement ; they read, however, in my presence fluently and worked sums in arithmetic accurately, and appeared anxious to learn. A teacher is specially employed on the fixed establishment whose duties are confined to this branch of the prison system.

21st January 1863.—149. Started from Benares this morning by carriage dâk and reached Allahabad the

ALLAHABAD.

same evening ; visited the next morning in company with Dr. Clark, the Inspector-General of Prisons North-West Provinces, and the Superintendent Dr. Jackson, the old prison at this station, and in the afternoon the new central prison in course of construction about five miles from the station on the opposite bank of the river Jumna.

150. The old prison need not be further described than by stating that it consists of parallel blocks of barracks which now contain only about five or six hundred prisoners ; the buildings are of the most kutchra description, many of them out of repair, and the whole very properly condemned.

151. The remainder of the prisoners—about a thousand in number—are confined in portions of the new prison which has been completed, and are employed solely under the orders of the Superintendent Dr. Jackson and several overseers in building the new prison.

152. The plan of this prison—very similar in design to that recommended many years ago by Mr. Woodcock—is on the radiating principle, the radii converging to a circle around the central tower, but having a clear open space of about 60 feet between the circle of convergence and the tower for free ventilation.

153. Accommodation will be provided for 3,000 prisoners in five hundred separate sleeping cells and associated wards ; the system therefore will be a mixed one, and is, in the opinion of Dr. Clark, that best adapted for our criminals in this country. My own conviction, however, is that by this half measure only a portion of the evils of night association is remedied, and that those evils are

so grave that no consideration of economy should prevent the adoption measures which shall effectually put a stop to them, viz. complete separation of every prisoner by night.

154. A sum of Rs. 2,75,000 has been sanctioned for this prison, exclusive of convict labour, the value of which is calculated at about Rs. 2,25,000, bringing up the whole cost of the buildings to Rs. 5,00,000. The buildings were commenced in the year 1859, and scarcely a fourth part is as yet completed; the outside walls, which enclose an area of 63 acres, occupied by the prison buildings, have as yet scarcely been commenced.

155. This wall—3 feet wide and 16 feet high—is to be constructed above the foundation and plinth, which are pukka, entirely of sunburnt bricks and mud, and surmounted by a deep coping of tiles and chunam to protect it from the rain. Want of sufficient funds is, I believe, the only reason which has obliged the Inspector-General to sanction this description of building. All the other walls within the prison are of similar materials, together with the sleeping-wards and worksheds, with the addition, however, of pukka brick and chunam arches in the wards to receive the iron bars and barred doors. The roofs consist of single tiles* of a very superior description, supported on a substantial frame work of timber and iron.

156. Each subdivision may be said to be a complete prison in itself, having its sleeping-wards, workshed, cookroom, &c., and every provision has been made for Hospital, Jailor's quarters, offices, godowns, storerooms, &c. The plan on the whole is well adapted for a Central Prison in this country; every facility has been afforded for free ventilation, the importance of which has been most carefully kept in view.

157. A considerable piece of land has been obtained in the close vicinity of the prison for a garden; a substantial house is also to be built at a convenient distance for the Superintendent, whose duties are entirely confined to the close supervision of every branch of prison management and sole medical charge on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem.

* The S shaped tile 12 to 14 inches square.

158. Dr. Clark, the Inspector-General, kindly promised me a copy of his plan for all his central prisons, which shall be hereafter submitted to Government with such alterations as shall, in my opinion, appear necessary, when the subject of central prisons for the Bombay presidency shall receive the consideration of Government.

159. By the employment of convict labour on so large a scale in the construction of the new prison, the manufacturing labour of the old Jail has of necessity suffered considerably. I therefore refrain from giving data on this point as affording an unfair criterion of the manufacturing capabilities of this prison.

160. Statements of the establishments of the different Jails in the North-West Provinces have been kindly furnished me by Dr. Clark, and are given in the appendix, together with strength and cost of guard, marked D, E, F.

161. The Diet table in use is also given and marked G. This table, though constructed on the same principle as that lately sanctioned by Government for the Bombay Jails, is less liberal in the matter of vegetables and oleaginous principle.

162. It will be seen that the Civil Surgeons receive a salary varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 for the medical charge of the smaller Jails, and the Superintendents of the central prisons, who are specially selected medical officers, and who have sole charge of the Jail, Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

163. The establishments for the central prisons are most efficient, though they probably are on a much more liberal scale than Government would be desirous to sanction for similar prisons in the Bombay presidency.

164. The scale generally throughout the North-West is far more liberal than that which obtains either in the Lower Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, but the number of prisoners is so large that the proportion to each prisoner is but comparatively small. In my own opinion, however, the scale is extravagantly large.

25th January 1863.—165. Arrived this morning at Lucknow from Allahabad *via* Cawnpore. The journey to

LUCKNOW

Cawnpore was performed by rail and thence by carriage *dâk*. Visited the Central Prison with the Superintendent and Inspector of Prisons in the province of Oudh, Dr. Cannon.

166. This prison is not completed, and is being constructed on the same plan as that at Allahabad; it was commenced in May 1861 and has already made considerable progress. The building is situated on an open plain about 3 miles from the city, and is intended to afford accommodation for 3,000 prisoners. On the first day of my visit it contained 2,011 male, female, and civil prisoners.

167. The sum sanctioned by Government for the construction of this prison is Rs. 3,00,000, exclusive of prison-labour, by which alone the prison is to be constructed. About 1,000 prisoners have been employed on the works since their commencement, the remainder being engaged in manufactures, oil press, grinding corn, cultivating the extensive gardens, and making the roads and approaches to the prison. A printing press has lately been introduced, and is calculated to prove when fairly in operation, as at Alipore and elsewhere, the most profitable branch of Jail industry.

168. The system of discipline and management is the same as that in force at Benares, already described, and general in the central prisons in the North-West Provinces.

169. The establishment, fixed and contingent, given in the appendix marked H, amounts only to Rs. 435 for 3,000 prisoners, and is far more economical than that for the central prisons in the North-Western Provinces.

170. Taking Agra for example, the strength of which most nearly approximates to that of Lucknow, a difference of Rs. 1,297 will be found to exist between the two scales and in favour of Lucknow; that is, the cost of the establishment considered necessary for the Agra central prison, with 2,657 prisoners, exceeds by Rs. 1,297 per mensem that proposed for the central prison at Lucknow with 3,000 prisoners.

171. The pay of the Superintendent (Rs. 700) is included in the Agra, not so, however, in the Lucknow scale. The Superintendent at the latter is also Inspector of the Jails in the provinces of Oudh. Were therefore half his salary (Rs. 500) charged in the establishment scale, the difference would be reduced to Rs. 797—still a very formidable balance.

172. The establishments for the District Jails are also on an equally economical scale and vary from Rs. 102 to Rs. 182.

173. The permanent guards consist of one company of Police at a monthly cost of about Rs. 1,200; these men are merely for the custody of the prison. There are, besides, contingent guards employed in guarding the prisoners in the Jail and on the extensive works under construction. They consist of 3 Jemedars, 7 Duffedars, and 239 Burkundauzes at a monthly cost of Rs. 1,287.

174. The strength of the contingent guards appears enormous, but when it is considered that there are upwards of 1,000 prisoners employed on the Jail buildings besides those on the manufactures, and that many of them are obliged to be sent to a distance to bring building materials, &c., the proportion will be found to be slightly over 5 to 1.

175. The total annual cost of the fixed establishment—guards, permanent and contingent—and other miscellaneous charges for the Lucknow Central Prison amounts to Rs. 66,312, and the total annual cost on the same account for the Central Divisional and District Jails in the Province of Oudh to Rs. 2,21,600.

27th January 1863.—176. Arrived at Agra from Lucknow
 Agra. *viâ* Cawnpore this evening. The journey from
 Lucknow to Cawnpore was performed by dâk
 carriage, thence to Agra by rail.

177. Visited the Central Prison on the 28th and 29th with Dr. Plank the Superintendent. This prison is situated near the city, and a good many houses in the outskirts of the bazaar have been removed to make room for the additions and improvements that are taking place.

178. This prison is of considerable interest and importance as having been commenced in 1849 by Mr. Woodcock, the pioneer of all Jail improvements in India, and as containing arrangements for carrying out the separate system which shall be hereafter explained.

179. Unlike the prisons now under construction at Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, and even here, all the buildings which Mr. Woodcock erected were of the most substantial and permanent character. The handsome frontage of the prison, with a suite of offices, godowns, guardrooms, &c. is of this description ; so also are the barracks, some of which cost Rs. 10,000 each ; the outside walls under Mr. Woodcock's superintendence are all substantially built of pukka masonry, and present a very different appearance from the mud buildings—without plaster, and merely washed over with clay and water—which are being erected in the North-West, and which not only have an unsightly and perishable appearance, but which also left on my mind an impression of insecurity.

180. The plan of buildings in this prison is of a mixed kind, such as, I believe, exists nowhere else in India. There are barracks, on the associated principle, others on the separate, the cells of which can be used either as merely separate night cells, or for the purpose of carrying out the separate system in its completeness, for there exists a building, similar to those at Pentonville, for carrying out the principle of solitary and silent exercise. This consists of a small central tower from which radiate to the circumference 25 subdivisions, separated from each other by a blank wall high enough to prevent communication from one to the other. On the top of the tower stands the sentry who commands all the radii, and by an aperture in the centre of the tower, can look down upon the convict-cook below, who is, also in solitary silence, preparing food for his brother convicts.

181. There are parallel wards and others arranged in semicircular radiations. The new wards again which are under construction are on the entire circular principle, similar to those at Lucknow and Allahabad, and of equally cutcha materials. In this prison therefore are concentrated all the means necessary for carrying out the associated system by night and day—the separate by night and associated by day—and also the complete separate system.

182. The discipline, however, actually in force does not embrace more than one of these systems, viz. that of association by night and day. There are two barracks containing each 66 separate cells, but these are only made use of as solitary cells to carry out sentences of solitary confinement or punishments for breach of prison rules; the building for exercise in silence and separation is not used at all.

183. This in my opinion is much to be regretted, as there lies within the precincts of this central prison a rare and valuable field for accurately testing the relative value of the different systems of discipline, and their sanitary and reformatory results as applied to the convict population of this country.

184. I was informed that there were legal objections to carrying out these disciplinary reforms. If such there be, I conceive that they cannot be too early removed, and in framing any new enactment to regulate the discipline and management of the prisons in the Bombay presidency, I would respectfully suggest that the power of enforcing these different systems of discipline should be provided for.

185. The improvements already referred to, initiated by Mr. Woodcock, were left unfinished, and were completed on the original plans by Dr. J. P. Walker some years after.

186. The prison buildings, old and new, cover an area of 60 acres of ground, including a small vegetable garden within the precincts of the prison walls, which affords occupation to convalescent and infirm prisoners. At Secundra, about 3 miles from Agra, there is an experimental farm where 300 short-term convalescent and weakly prisoners are confined and employed on field labour. In a sanitary point of view this experiment has produced very beneficial results; but for very obvious reasons, such as the existence of numerous large trees, shrubs &c.—all enemies to successful agriculture, but which are not permitted to be removed—the financial results have not been satisfactory.

187. In this garden stands the tomb of Acbar, a place of unusual resort and religious veneration to all Mussulmans, who are

permitted free access to these splendid buildings. This fact alone constitutes an insuperable objection to the selection of Secundra Baugh as a convict farm.

188. The principle, however, of prison farms is one which I highly commend, and which in my opinion should be adopted in connection with all central prisons, both on sanitary as well as economical grounds.

189. The number of prisoners in the central prison, inclusive of Secundra, amounts to 2,650, and on the new buildings being completed there will be accommodation for 3,000. A sum of Rs. 60,000 has been sanctioned for the new buildings, but this will not suffice for their completion; the total amount will probably reach Rs. 1,00,000, exclusive of convict labour, by which the buildings here as well as elsewhere in the North-West are being almost exclusively constructed.

190. The discipline and management in force in this prison is similar to that at Benares and the prisons generally throughout the North-West. Education, classification, and the separation of juveniles is carried out with a good deal of care and attention. From inquiries and information gathered from the prison officers as to the real ulterior moral value of such education as is in force in the North-Western prisons, I conceive the results are not very satisfactory, though in the case of boys its value cannot but be of much importance. If prison instructions produce only such results as lead to regularity and method, and employ the time and attention, while in confinement, of those whose sentences do not include rigorous imprisonment—those idlers and mischief-makers who have leisure to plot, devise, and carry out means of combination or escape, or plan measures for future fraud and crime—it will have effected at least some amount of good.

191. Hindee is, I believe, almost universally in the North-West the language taught in the Jails; but I conceive that in the instance of boys especially English should be substituted, as is the case at Agra.

192. The weakest, I was almost about to say the only weak point in the management of this prison is the system of conservancy;

no one, I believe, is more alive to the necessity of radical improvement in this respect than the Superintendent himself. The privies, like others that I have met with elsewhere, consist of a V shaped gutter, made of two long, narrow slabs of stone cemented together with chunam at the bottom; at the top they are joined to broad horizontal slabs of stone. The contents of these gutters are washed out with water into *fixed* nands or earthen-pots placed at one or both ends of the gutters, and the contents of these earthen-pots are *ladled* out by the mehters into other pans, and then carried out of the Jail and deposited at a distance.

193. By such a system, dry conservancy—the only satisfactory mode of disposing of Jail filth—is ignored or disregarded. The ground below and around the gutters and earthen-pots must be soiled, nay saturated, with offensive matter, which there lies and putrifies, to the detriment of all sanitary precautions, a fruitful source of danger and disease. A great amount also of unnecessary and disgusting labour is entailed on the convict mehters.

194. The night-privy in use in the Agra prison is constructed by bending the straight bars of one of the windows in such a way as that the level of the curve shall form a seat just high enough to receive, below it and outside the window, an earthen or metal pan which is removed in the morning.

195. Dr. Mouat says on this subject, “Dr. MacNamara’s night-privy is a simple but effective improvement on the Agra plan, by covering in the vessel. It is more than probable, however, that in nine cases out of ten the cover when once removed is not put on again until the morning. The arrangement of the grating connected with it is not practicable in all Jails, and is altogether a minor improvement.”

196. — The establishment of this prison has already been given in statement D. I subjoin below a statement* showing the strength and pay of the Police and Contingent guards, from which it will be

* The figures vary somewhat from those in Statements E and F, but as I received those in the subjoined memorandum on the spot from the Superintendent, I consider them the more correct.

seen that they amount to 251, and that their aggregate monthly pay is Rs. 1,546. The Police guard is merely for the safe custody of the prison, is supplied from the Police corps of the district, and relieved at intervals varying from eight days to three months. This guard supplies all the reliefs for the period. Like all other similar guards in all the Jails I visited, it is on duty at the prison.

197. The Contingent or Burkundauze guard is for duty over the convicts employed on intra or extramural labour in the gardens or at the works, and varies according to the strength of the prisoners, being in the proportion of about 1 in 5 on extramural and 1 in 15 or 20 on intramural duty.

*Strength and Pay of Police Guard of the Agra Central Prison on
1st January 1863.*

Rank.	Strength.	Monthly Pay.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Inspector	1	60	0	0
Chief Constable	1	30	0	0
Head Constables.....	12	118	0	0
Constables	100	600	0	0
Mounted Constables	5	100	0	0
Total.....	119	908	0	0

*Strength and Pay of Contingent Guard of the Agra Central Prison
on 1st January 1863.*

Rank.	Strength.	Pay.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Sirdar Jemedar at Rs. 15 each	2	30	0	0
Jemedar " 12 "	2	24	0	0
Duffedar " 10 "	2	20	0	0
Do. " 8 "	2	16	0	0
Do. " 6 "	11	66	0	0
Burkundauze " 5 "	30	150	0	0
Do. " 4 "	83	332	0	0
Total.....	132	638	0	0

198. The total expenditure for the year 1862 is contained in the statement below, from which it will be seen that the gross sum amounted to Rs. 66,532-5-6. To this statement are added the disbursements and receipts for the same period, as well as the profits of the Karkhana, after deducting the expense of raw materials. This is represented by Rs. 21,751-2-3, and shows merely the working of the Karkhana.

199. Deducting this sum from the total expenditure, there remains a balance of Rs. 44,781-3-3 to the debit of the Jail:—

Agra Jail expenditure during the year 1862.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Permanent establishment	11,762	13	6
Permanent Police guard.....	10,861	0	0
Contingent establishment	7,614	14	3
Miscellaneous and reward of recaptured convicts.....	1,755	10	9
Native medicines.....	29	2	8
Dietary of prisoners and sick prisoners.....	31,466	8	4
Clothing and bedding of prisoners.....	2,873	4	0
Repairs.....	169	0	0
Total.....Rs.	66,532	5	6

Disbursements and Receipts of Jail Manufactures during the year 1862.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Disbursements of raw materials and Karkhana	33,805	3	5
Receipts of ditto ditto	55,555	5	8
Total....Rs.	21,751	2	3

200. A return of sickness and mortality is given below, from which it will be seen that the percentage of sickness to strength was 4·4 and of deaths to strength 5·2. At Alipore, as far as I can gather from Dr. Mouat's last published report, the percentage of mortality for 1861 was 8·81 per-cent.*

* The average mortality during the ten preceding years was 15·44.

201. Fevers are the prevailing diseases in the Agra Jail, and at the period of my visit cases of a low type were under treatment.

Average daily strength of prisoners during the year 1862.	2,541
Average daily number of sick prisoners	112·3
Total number of patients during the year 1862	4,133
Total number of deaths during the year 1862	133
Average sick to strength per-cent.	4·4
Deaths to strength per-cent.	5·2

202. The system of convict Burkundauses and Lumberdars is carried out in this prison, which the Superintendent informed me worked very satisfactorily.

203. The Lumberdars clean the wards, look after the prisoners' bedding and see that it is properly aired and taken care of every day, are responsible in each ward for the good conduct of the prisoners at night; they work with the prisoners during the day, if artizans—such being selected if possible,—and also superintend their work. They receive some slight indulgence on Sundays in the shape of ghee or sugar, and each wears a small brass plate on his left arm corresponding with the number of his ward, and a distinguishing dress of a colour different from that of any other class of prisoners. These men are selected on account of their good conduct and character since incarceration, without reference to their crime. Remission of sentence forms no part of this system, which distinguishes it from that at Lahore.

204. A most comfortable house, built by Mr. Woodcock in the vicinity of the prison, is allowed rent-free to the Superintendent, who enjoys this privilege, together with all the Superintendents in the North-West, in addition to his salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

— 30th January 1863—205. Arrived at Meerut during the night
MEERUT. by dāk, having left Agra the previous evening.

206. Visited the Central Prison with Superintendent Dr. Cunningham on the 31st. This prison is still incomplete, though the buildings are in a much more advanced state than any of the central prisons in the North-West. The plans and the general arrangements of the whole of these prisons are similar throughout. I need not further describe the Meerut prison than by saying that it forms no exception to the rule.

207. Considerable injury was done to the buildings during the mutiny; these have been repaired at a cost of Rs 20,000, and about Rs. 1,00,000 more, exclusive of prison labour, are required to complete the prison. It has altogether been about six years under construction, and probably will not be entirely finished before the end of 1864.

208. This prison is, I believe, the most unhealthy in the North-West, but from what special cause, beyond an ill-selected site and bad drainage, I have been unable to learn.

209. The subjoined memorandum gives the average daily strength, the daily number of sick, the number of deaths, and the ratio per-cent of deaths to strength for the last five years. The mortality, it will be seen, during 1861 was appalling, being 63·22 per-cent. This fearful result is stated to have been due to frequent epidemics in consequence of the famine. As however the mortality in the other central prisons scarcely exceeded 5 per-cent during this period, and the famine was not, I believe, confined to the Meerut districts, some more satisfactory reason must be sought for so terrible a loss of life.* That such, however, was partially due to the famine is evident from the fact of the mortality never having been so high either before or since that period.

* In Dr. Clark's Report for 1861 it is stated on the authority of a Medical Committee that the sickness and mortality were chiefly due to privations previous to imprisonment. Deducting 800 deaths from famine and 525 from cholera, the death rate during this period falls to 6·35 per-cent of average strength.

210. The prevailing diseases are fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery. The former during 1861 attacked the prisoners in an epidemic form and was of a typhoid and very fatal type :—

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862
Average daily strength ..	892·83	1,388½	1,798¾	2,190¾	1,341·7
Do. do. sick	31·17	27·5	28·5	66	34
Number of deaths	159	221	448	1,385	151
Ratio per-cent of deaths to strength	17·80	15·92	24·90	63·22	11·63

211. The following table gives the total expenditure of this prison for 1862. The total cost of each prisoner was Rs. 33-9-2·6, but this does not include clothing, as none was required :—

	Total of each Heading.	TOTAL.	Average daily No. of Prisoners.	Cost per Head.
Permanent establishment ..	10,036 0 0	.	1341·74	7 7 8½
Police guard	11,256 0 0			8 6 2·7
Extra establishment	6,318 4 7			4 11 4·1
Rations	15,320 5 4			11 6 8·2
Bazar medicines	59 2 9			0 0 8·4
Sick extra diet	196 2 6			0 2 4
Miscellaneous	1,064 11 5			0 12 8
Clothing and bedding.....	....			.....
Repairs .....	....			.....
Compensation in lieu of convict labour.	800 0 0			45,051 1 4	0 9 6·4
Total Cost of each Prisoner .. Rs.				33 9 2·6

The “Extra Establishment” includes the contingent guard, and is in fact made up of it almost entirely :—

STRENGTH OF GUARDS.

Police.

1 Chief Constable	40
4 Head do. at Rs. 15 each	60
4 do. do. at ,, 10 ,,	40

8 Head Constables at Rs. 8 each	.....	64
4 Mounted do. at „ 20 „	.....	80
109 Foot do. at „ 6 „	.....	654

Total per month. Rs. 938

Burkundauze guard on an average costs Rs. 500 per mensem, including 1 Jemedar at Rs. 30 and 4 Duffedars at Rs. 7 each, or Rs 6,000 per annum.

212. The gross receipts on account of manufactures during 1862 amounted to Rs. 19,412-3-1, the disbursements to Rs. 11,677-12, leaving a balance of profits on this head of Rs. 7,734-7-1. Deducting, however, the profits from the gross cost of maintenance, there remains a heavy balance of Rs. 37,316-10-3 to the debit of the Jail.

213. These figures as well as the return of mortality are authentic, as they were supplied to me by the Superintendent himself.

2nd February 1863—214. Reached Delhi this morning and visited the Jail with Dr. Smith, the Civil Surgeon. This is one of the 3rd class Jails of the Punjaub; it was formerly a Serai, and has by a few inexpensive alterations been converted to its present use.

DELHI.

215. It contains about 400 prisoners. As this Jail—beyond its scrupulous cleanliness, its admirable conservancy, and its low mortality, which was last year 1·4 per-cent—presents no features worthy of note, I will at once pass on to the description of the model prison of the Punjaub—that at Lahore.

7th February 1863—216. Reached Lahore from Delhi *via* Umballa and Umritsur; visited the Central Prison the following morning in company with Dr. Hathaway, the Inspector-General, and the Superintendent, Dr. Dallas.

LAHORE.

217. This prison is built almost entirely of cutcha masonry, and in this respect as well as in plan is nearly allied to the central prisons at Meerut, Lucknow, and Allahabad.

218. The enclosure-walls of this prison are even less substantial than those of the prisons enumerated above ; but this element of insecurity is amply counteracted by a deep trench all round the wall surmounted by another wall outside the trench, the only means of communication being by a draw-bridge.

219. The barracks, worksheds, &c. are arranged in radii converging to the centre, in the middle of which is the watch-tower. These buildings are enclosed in an octagonal space formed by the divisional walls. There are two such octagons, each in all respects similar.

220. The barracks or sleeping-wards are by far the best I have seen. Each barrack is constructed to accommodate 150 prisoners subdivided into parties of 37 by divisional arches filled in with strong iron gratings, two of which communicate by iron-barred doors.

221. The side walls are pierced at distances of about 12 feet by iron gratings 3 feet by 6, with a wooden door outside. The prisoners are arranged in double rows on each side, leaving a passage in the centre of the barrack. Each prisoner is separated from his neighbour by a mud ridge 6 inches high, with an intermediate space of 2 feet 4 inches, which forms, as it were, his bed. By this simple means partial separation is effected, jostling and huddling together of prisoners are prevented, the weak share alike with the strong, and unnatural crimes are probably rendered of less frequent occurrence.

222. By means of the divisional and lateral iron gratings and the iron-barred door at each end of the barracks, complete ventilation is kept up in all the wards.

223. The Punjaub system of dry conservancy is well known and has been justly praised, but I was scarcely prepared to witness at once so absolutely simple and inoffensive a system as that in force in this Jail.

224. In a corner of each subdivision, formed by the radii within the octagon and close to the central gratings, is a small space six feet square partially surrounded by a low mud wall ; the enclosed ground is strewed over to the depth of about an inch with wood ashes from the cookroom. Within the enclosure are placed several

shallow earthen-vessels with covers which are leaped with mud and water and also sprinkled with wood ashes; these vessels are for the purpose of defœcation only; micturition is performed in a separate vessel 8 inches high, covered by a concave lid with a central orifice; this vessel is used either during or after the process of defœcation; by this means a most important point is gained—separation of the two excreta, the liquid and the solid. But this is not all; so necessary is the total exclusion of water from this literally dry system of conservancy that ablution is not permitted at the privies, and in its stead a piece of dry earth is used as a personal cleanser. A similar arrangement is in force in the wards for use during the night. I visited the wards in the morning before the prisoners had been turned out, and I can safely say that there was not the least perceptible offensiveness of any kind; the same may be said, not of the privies only, but of the earthen-vessels themselves.

225. So essential is this entire separation of the excreta considered by Dr. Hathaway that it is strictly carried out even in the garden; there the two are buried separately—the solid in trenches 5 feet deep by 3 feet wide, and the liquid in pits 12 feet deep by 3 to 6 feet wide.

226. The former are removed from the Jail in shallow-covered copper-vessels carried by 2 mehters, and the latter in deep iron dammered vessels with a broad base and narrow mouth, and deposited in the garden separately as above described.

227. As regards simplicity, completeness, and sanitation, the system of dry conservancy as practised in the Lahore central prison is in this country unrivalled.

228. The Fixed Establishment of the Lahore Central Prison consists of—

1 Superintendent	Rs. 600
* 1 Deputy Superintendent.....	„ 150
† 1 Darogah or Jailor	„ 125
1 English Writer	„ 70

* Receives also 4 per-cent on cash profits of manufactory.

† Receives also 2 per-cent as above.

1	Manufactory Clerk.....	Rs.	50
1	Mohurrir or Native Clerk.....	,,	25
2	ditto at Rs. 15 each.....	,,	30
2	Turnkeys at ,, 7 ,,.....	,,	14
2	ditto at ,, 6 ,,.....	,,	12
1	Native Doctor.....	,,	25
1	ditto.....	,,	20
1	ditto.....	,,	15
1	Compounder.....	,,	8
1	Dresser.....	,,	7
1	Naib Darogah ..30	} applied for. ..	45
1	Mohurrir .....15		

Total..Rs. 1,196

229. The Contingent Establishment is as follows:—

4	1st Class Warders at Rs. 18 each....	Rs.	72
30	2nd ditto ,, 12 ,,.....	,,	360
1	Jemedar.....	,,	12
1	Duffedar.....	,,	8
30	Burkundauzes at Rs. 5 each.....	,,	150
4	Trade Instructors ,, 15 ,,.....	,,	60
*3	Teachers at Rs. 30, 20, and 15.....	,,	65
4	Chupprassees at Rs. 5 each.....	,,	20

Total..Rs. 747

230. The strength of the Police guard is 125. This number furnishes all reliefs. The cost is about Rs. 1,000 per mensem, total Rs. 1,000.

231. The aggregate cost of the Fixed and Contingent establishments and Police guards per mensem amounts to Rs. 2,943.

232. The expenditure on account of manufactures in 1862 amounted to Rs. 24,414-3-9, the receipts on the same account to Rs. 28,119-4-2, leaving only Rs. 3,705 as trade profits. This small

* These men receive half pay from the Factory fund.

amount is due to the fact of the prisoners having for a time been removed from the prison and encamped at a distance on account of sickness.

233. Dividing the profits among the whole body of convicts in the prison, the result is Rs. 1-12-1 as the annual earning of each man; but as only 1,190·67 were employed on manufactures during the year, the result is Rs. 3-1-9 as the earning of each man so employed.

234. The total gross cost per prisoner for 1862 was Rs. 40-4-6.

235. The manufactures consist of woollen carpets of Persian designs—one of which gained a medal at the late international exhibition in London, and for the regular supply of which to England a demand has since been created,—cotton carpets, blankets, cotton cloth, silks, Cashmere braids, &c.

236. The carpets are very handsome, but their manufacture is so slow as to prevent the possibility of remunerative prices; consequently they cannot be considered an advantageous and profitable, though highly creditable, branch of prison industry. The other descriptions of manufactures are not superior to those in the Ahmedabad Jail and are in some respects inferior.

237. Deducting for the last year the profits from the gross cost of maintenance, viz. Rs. 3,705 from Rs. 34,376, the balance to the debit of the Jail amounts to Rs. 30,671. This very unfavourable result is attributed to sickness and the necessity of removing the prisoners into tents.

238. The cubic space in the Lahore prison is as follows:—In the barracks 400 feet per man, in hospital 600 feet, and in solitary cells 1,365 feet.

239. The mortality during 1862 was, including that from epidemic cholera, 5·7 per-cent, the percentage of sickness 4·62, and the prevailing diseases were fevers, dysentery, diarrhoea, and pneumonia of a typhoid type.

240. I have been thus particular in recording the above results, kindly furnished to me by Dr. Dallas, the Superintendent, as this is the only central prison in the Punjab, and with a view to their com-

parison with those of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The diet table in use in the Punjaub Jails is similar to that in the North-Western Provinces.

241. In point of conservancy, ventilation, and sanitation generally, I have no hesitation in saying that this prison defies comparison with any which I have yet visited, but in a remunerative point of view it must yield the palm to others. The discipline and general management are not dissimilar to those of the North-Western prisons of the same character.

242. The average number of prisoners during the year 1862 was 2,108.

243. The system of intramural guards, termed the "Monitor system," initiated by Dr. Dallas, the Superintendent, with the consent of the local Government, but in opposition to the strong views on this subject of Dr. Hathaway, has been in force for three years in this prison.

244. I will again refer to this system in my concluding remarks, but will here state that it consists in the selection of monitors from the whole body of the prisoners (about 2,000) for "good conduct and general aptitude." The duties are similar to those of intramural guards elsewhere, with, however, this grand distinguishing feature, that each prisoner can purchase by good conduct a remission of three months in each year of his sentence at the expiration of one year of monitorship.

245. Each man is selected by the Superintendent without other previous disciplinary training than that which is common to all the prisoners in this prison, and when he has earned by good conduct as monitor the regulated remission, his name and amount of original sentence to be remitted are submitted for sanction to the Judicial Commissioner. This sanction is, I believe, merely formal, as the superintendent's recommendations are seldom if ever set aside.

246. This is stated to be an assimilation to the English and Irish systems, but even a cursory examination of the latter especially will show that the Lahore "Monitor system" in essentials is totally different.

247. There are upwards of 100 Monitors in the prison, and the system is said by its admirers to work satisfactorily, and has been introduced in several other prisons of the Punjab with success.

12th February 1863.—248. Mooltan, 206 miles from Lahore, was reached after continuous travelling for 30 hours by Government dâk.
MOOLTAN.

249. The prison at this station is a 2nd class one, and at present contains about 800 prisoners; this is more than its average number; the barracks are consequently somewhat overcrowded. It was built in 1850 at a cost of Rs. 1,00,000. It consists of one circle of radiating barracks and worksheds, on the same plan as already described at Lahore and elsewhere.

250. There is no Superintendent here, the prison being in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon taking an active part in its general management, subject to the concurrence of General Van Courtland.

251. The system of monitors, initiated at Lahore, is in force in this prison, and is said to work well both in a disciplinary and economical point of view. Punishments for the surreptitious introduction of illicit articles through the intervention of the old Burkundauzes are said to have since much decreased, and the Darogah, formerly much opposed to the new system, now gives it his hearty support.

252. The manufactures and other sources of Jail industry are more satisfactory here than at Lahore, apparently for this simple reason that they are supported by the Commissariat and Barrack departments, which have large dealings with the Jail. The profits from this source last year amounted to Rs. 8,964.

253. There exists here, as at Agra, buildings for carrying out the complete separate system by night and day. They are, however, equally neglected and have not been in use for some years. The reason assigned is that it was found impossible to keep the men from communicating verbally with each other in these compartments. But it appears to me that had the sentry or warder in charge of these men

performed his duty—no doubt an irksome one—this laxity could not have taken place.

254. The solitary cells are good and airy, and each prisoner therein confined, as is also the case in other prisons, is required to grind 20 seers of grain per diem—a salutary means of enforcing rigorous imprisonment in close confinement.

255. The cost of maintenance last year was Rs. 30-1-6 per prisoner.

256. The prevailing diseases are scurvy and fever. The former is not attributed to overcrowding nor to the character of the food, but is said to be prevalent both among the European Troops and Natives in the city. I saw an illustration of this scorbutic tendency in a man who had several days before received forty stripes with a rattan on the *nates*; the wound assumed a most unhealthy asthenic appearance, degenerating into gangrenous ulcerations; this was not the only case.

257. The rate of mortality is low, being about 14 per-cent.

258. The average earning during 1862 of each prisoner employed on manufactures was Rs. 13-7 and of every prisoner in the Jail Rs. 10-4-8.

259.	The receipts on account of manufactures was.	Rs. 19,587
	The expenditure on account of ditto ditto . . . ,	10,624
	The profits, exclusive of commission to Da-	_____
	rogah	<u>Rs. 8,963</u>

260. The following is the Establishment, fixed and contingent:—

1 Jailor or Darogah	Rs. 80
3 Clerks	„ 45
1 Native Doctor	„ 20
3 Turnkeys	„ 19
1 Dresser	„ 7

Total . . . Rs. 171 per

mensem, or Rs. 2,052 per annum.

261. The Contingent Guards consist of—

1	Head Warder	Rs.	18
1	Second do.	,,	15
10	Third do. at Rs. 10 each	,,	100
12	Burkundauzes, ,, 5 ,,	,,	60

Total.....Rs. 193 per

mensem, or Rs. 2,316 per annum, making a total annual amount of Rs. 4,368.

262. The Police Guard is as follows:—

2	Non-Commissioned Officers at Rs. 45 each	Rs.	90
3	Serjeants at Rs. 16 each	,,	48
3	Serjeants ,, 10 ,,	,,	30
48	Constables ,, 7 ,,	,,	336

Total.....Rs. 504 per

mensem, or an annual cost of Rs. 6,048, making a total expenditure on account of establishments and guards of Rs. 10,416 per annum.

263. With this Jail terminates my tour to the principal prisons in India. I left Mooltan by the Steamer *Stanley* on the 14th February and arrived at Sukkur on the 22nd, and commenced my journey to Sikarpore, Hydrabad, and Kurrachee with a view of inspecting and reporting on the Jails in Sind, as directed in the 46th paragraph of the Resolution of Government No. 3668 of the 29th November 1862.

264. This report will be furnished in a separate form as early as practicable.

265. I would, in conclusion, respectfully crave the attention of Government to the comparative statement marked 1, showing the relative salaries sanctioned and those received by the Inspectors-General for the three Presidencies, North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub.

266. It will from this be seen that, although in charge of all the prisons of one of the Presidencies to which have lately been added

those of Sind, the salary I actually receive is two-thirds less than that drawn by Mr. Rhode and Dr. Mouat at Madras and Calcutta, and one-half less than that drawn by Dr. Clark under the Lieutenant Governorship of the North-West Provinces, and inferior by Rs. 600 per mensem to that drawn by Dr. Hathaway in the Punjaub.

267. I might also adduce the case of the Inspector of the few prisons in the small province of Oudh, who is also in charge of the Central Prison at Lucknow, whose salary * is superior to mine.

268. I would respectfully solicit the attention of Government to the accompanying copy of an Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 64 of 1858, dated 11th August, No. 5755, in which the salaries of the Inspectors-General of Prisons in each Presidency, North-West Provinces, and Punjaub are distinctly sanctioned.

269. The salaries as therein laid down have been and are still drawn by the Inspectors-General of Prisons of the North-West Provinces and Punjaub, those of Madras and Bengal being still in receipt of the old and higher rates of pay. The officer holding the appointment in this Presidency has since Mr. Bettington's departure drawn less than one-half of the sanctioned amount.

270. It would appear that the salary of Rs. 24,000 per annum sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors includes also the Police duties formerly attached to the appointment and performed by Mr. Bettington. These duties, as Government are aware, were several years ago detached from those of the Inspector-General of Prisons and transferred to the Revenue Commissioners, by whom they have since been performed without additional expense to the State.

271. The supplementary duties in connection with the Jails of the province of Sind, those of Political Agencies and Magisterial lock-ups proposed in the 10th paragraph of the Government Resolution of the 29th November last, No. 3668, to be superadded to my

* Rs. 1,000 in addition to travelling allowance.

original charge, duties involving considerable additional expense and labour, will, I trust, be taken into favourable consideration in deciding on my claim to the whole salary as sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

272. With this brief summary, I leave the question, with confidence, for the decision of a liberal and just Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

I.

Comparative Statement showing the Salaries sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors and those actually drawn by Inspectors-General of Prisons in India.

PRESIDENCIES.	Amount sanctioned per Annum.	PRESIDENCIES.	Amount actually drawn per Annum.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Bengal.....	28,000 0 0	Bengal	*30,000 0 0
North-West Provinces.	22,000 0 0	North-West Provinces	22,000 0 0
The Punjaub	18,000 0 0	The Punjaub	18,000 0 0
Madras	22,000 0 0	Madras	*30,000 0 0
Bombay :.....	24,000 0 0	Bombay	10,800 0 0
Total..Rs.	1,14,000 0 0	Total..Rs.	1,10,800 0 0

* The salaries of these two officers will be reduced to the scale sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors on their vacating their appointments.

Difference between salary now drawn by the Inspector-General of Prisons of Bombay and that sanctioned by the Honourable the Court of Directors, Rs. 1,100 per mensem.

Saving to Government thus effected since June 1860, Rs. 37,400.

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. 1621.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date 16th November 1858.

Read the following Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 64 of 1858, dated the 11th August, No. 5755 :—

Paragraph 11. We have attentively considered the correspondence relating to these

Letter from, dated 9th February No. 16.
Forward narrative of Proceedings of the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department for the 3rd quarter of 1857.

Mr. Ricketts having submitted a copy of his proposed remarks on the salaries of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, the Lieutenant-Governor did not concur in the opinion that the salary of the Inspector in Bengal should be reduced.

salaries, and we see no reason to delay our decision upon the scale that should be adopted. The representation as to the greater number of Jails under the Government of

Bengal and the greater difficulty of reaching them has been considered by us in assigning the salary to the Inspector under that Government. The following is the scale we desire to be adopted :—

Inspector-General of Jails.

In Bengal	Rs. 28,000 per annum.
In North-West Provinces	„ 22,000 „
In the Punjaub	„ 18,000 „
In Madras	„ 22,000 „
In Bombay	„ 24,000 „

12. Under the Bombay Presidency the Inspector is understood to fill the office likewise of Commissioner of Police, but the number of Jails is smaller than in any other Presidency.

Copy of the above paragraphs forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance.

HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to Government of India.

*Fort William, Financial Department,
9th October 1858.*

ORDER—Ordered to be communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails, Madras Presidency, and to the offices of Account and Audit.

2. The Government presume that the reduction in the salary of the Inspector is not to affect the present incumbent ; but on this point reference will be made to the Government of India.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

(True extracts and copy)

W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX I.

CONTAINING

A CONSPECTUS OF REMARKS AND CONCLUSIONS IN REGARD TO
JAIL MANAGEMENT IN BOMBAY.

Having given in the "Journal" a brief description of the general characters of the prisons I have had an opportunity of visiting, and noticed peculiarities in discipline, and stated the financial results of the working of some of the most remarkable prisons, I proceed, as directed in the Resolution of Government, to draw attention to some points of importance in the construction and general management of these prisons, which shall hereafter assist us in avoiding what may appear to be faulty, and adopting what is really good.

2. The Madras Presidency presents, as far as I am aware, the only examples in India of a prison on the
MADRAS PRISONS. Pentonville model for European, and a central prison constructed on the entire cellular principle for Native convicts. In this respect Madras is justly entitled to the claim of superiority in prison construction. But, as already noticed, both these prisons fall short of their original design, the one in want of accommodation and completeness, the other in a total perversion of its primary object.

3. The plan of the European prison at Ootacamund, on the Neilgherry Hills, at an elevation of 7,361 feet above the sea, is no doubt well adapted to a climate whose mean annual temperature is 58 degrees, but in constructing a prison for European and American convicts in this Presidency, the Pentonville model is, I conceive, to be avoided and preference given to the radiating principle, forming an entire or a semi-circle according to the amount of accommodation required.

4. The most prominent feature in the discipline of this prison, though one for many years in force in England and Ireland, the principle of which has there been thoroughly tested, is of recent practical operation in this country. I refer to a probationary period, immedi-

ately succeeding confinement, varying from three months to one year, during which the convict is kept in complete separation by night and day.

5. This complete separation followed by association by day only after the expiration of the period of probation, varied according to the convict's character and conduct, is, I conceive, a healthy principle, and one which deserves more general adoption.

6. With regard to education I have not met with a single European prison in India where any systematic principle is carried out. Is this not a lamentable fact and one which may well arouse the indignation of every true philanthropist? At Ootacamund it is voluntary on the part of the convicts, and the Chaplain, the only secular teacher as well as pastoral adviser, visits the prison but twice a week. Instruction appears to be confined to these no doubt, brief visits paid at intervals of a few days. The convict is allowed to languish in a state of moral depravity, brooding over a life steeped, perhaps, in crime of the blackest dye, devising measures of vengeance, or, should these fail, of a future career of unbridled passions whose only goal is the hangman's drop.

EDUCATION.

7. Is it enough that we teach the European convict trades and handicrafts for the profit of Government, or that we restrict his reading to the Bible and Prayer-book? Is it matter of little moment that the heart and character of the convict remain unchanged, that no attempt be made to wean him from a course of habitual crime? and is it no discredit to our prison system, that our miscalled Houses of Correction should contain no element of correction beyond mere physical training?

8. So highly is convict education prized, so important and necessary an element of reformation is it considered in the English and particularly Irish prisons, that specially selected and salaried teachers and lecturers are appointed to impart instruction, to instil into the heart a moral principle which possibly may germinate and bear fruit to the complete reformation of the heart and character.

9. This is no imaginary picture, the records of the Irish prisons amply bear out the assertion.

10. I would urge this subject on the consideration of Government, and venture to suggest that the Educational Department should take a prominent part in the instruction and education of our European criminals in Bombay.

11. Although, as stated above, the Salem prison has failed of its primary intention, still I consider its cellular arrangement which provides separate confinement for each prisoner by night, as is partially the case in the Poona Jail, as an advance in the right direction, as a principle well worthy of imitation, not only as beneficial to the health of the convicts, but as preventing the possibility of unnatural crimes, of no infrequent occurrence at present in our Jails in associated wards.

SALEM.

12. This prison is, I believe, the only one in this country possessing this entire cellular arrangement, a principle I would strongly recommend for adoption in constructing our central prisons. There is no doubt that the cost of construction would be considerably increased by the adoption of this principle, but I have as little hesitation in saying that its advantages would far outweigh any pecuniary considerations which might be urged against it. Under any circumstances I would earnestly press upon Government the adoption of this mode of construction in one of the three central prisons about to be proposed.

13. I conversed on this subject with Drs. Mouat and Clarke, who both gave the preference to the cellular principle in constructing the large prisons in the North-West Provinces. Dr. Clarke was deterred from pressing the adoption of this principle on account of the very heavy expenditure that would be required to complete them for 2,500 and 3,000 prisoners.

14. In Bombay, however, our central prisons would not, I imagine, contain more than 800 or 1,000 prisoners. The cost therefore would not be so alarming as to deter us from adopting the cellular construction.

15. The Bengal Jails are not remarkable for their construction ; indeed in some instances they are in this respect inferior to many of the Bombay Jails. Prison management in the Lower Provinces is not distinguished by any special system of discipline, deterrent or reformatory, but for successful financial working. In at least two noted instances they defy comparison with any Jails in India.

BENGAL PRISONS.

16. This subject has already been alluded to and fully described. The Printing and Lithographic Presses in the Alipore Jail have obtained results which could not possibly have been the case had this department not enjoyed the advantage of Government support.

17. This branch of industry has been disallowed in our Jails, but it is my intention to endeavour to introduce, with the sanction of Government, gunny manufacture, should I find that the raw material is procurable in sufficient quantities.

18. To give an illustration of the profitable nature of this description of manufacture which is in constant demand, and for which therefore a ready sale may always be anticipated, I may mention that all the gunny bags used in Bombay and Sind are manufactured and bought in Calcutta. They are sold at Bombay and Kurrachee at about Rs. 50 to 55 a hundred. One firm alone in Bombay consumes, I was informed by an agent at Kotree, about 15,000 bags, and sells about 10,000 more per annum.

19. These bags, manufactured in very large quantities in the Alipore Jail, sell at Rs. 34 per hundred, and in the market a little cheaper. As each prisoner turns out about nine bags per diem, each man so employed consequently earns about Rs. 85 per mensem—a result so highly remunerative as far to surpass any other mode of employment by which prison labour has as yet been tested.

20. Passing now to the North-West Provinces and the Punjaub I would particularly point to the principle of prison construction which is there adopted, and recommend it for imitation with a few modifications in Bombay. A plan will be submitted hereafter on receipt from Dr. Clarke, Inspector-General of Prisons North-West Provinces.

NORTH-WEST AND
PUNJAUB PRISONS.

21. The radiating principle, such as is there in force, secures economical and efficient supervision—separation of small bodies of convicts from the general mass, and free circulation of air in every part of the prison.

CONSTRUCTION.

22. The great objection to the principle, which is also radiating, on which the Dhoolia, Dharwar, and Rutnagherry Jails are constructed is, that the buildings are too crowded together. That the radii meet in a common centre, the central tower, instead of leaving a large open space between the point of convergence and the tower, that circulation is impeded and no provision is made for work-sheds and cook-rooms in the sub-divisions.

23. As before stated, prison construction on this radiating principle was, I believe, first suggested by Mr. Woodcock in 1846; that this plan has been approved by his successors in the North-West as well as by his brother labourers in the same difficult but interesting field in other parts of India, is evidenced by the fact that at Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares, prisons on this principle have been built or are in process of construction, and that in Oudh and the Punjaub the same principle has been adopted, and is, I have reason for believing, about to be recommended for the Lower Provinces by Dr. Mouat, the Home Government having recently sanctioned a system of central jails to be carried out in those provinces.

24. As regards classification of prisoners I would refer to that carried out in the North-West, which is regulated by the character of the offence and by the outward mark of variety in the colour of the clothing corresponding with the degree of crime.

CLASSIFICATION.

25. Here as well as in the Punjaub classification is more systematically carried out than in Bombay, where it chiefly consists of separation of male and female juvenile offenders and those convicted of the higher degrees of crime.

26. Whether such a classification as above referred to is really of any but nominal value, I must avow myself rather sceptical. I am,

however, decidedly inclined to lean to the opinion expressed many years ago by the first and most intelligent of prison reformers in this country, Mr. Woodcock, who reports in 1849,—“ I am indeed fully convinced, and the best authorities in other countries have come to a similar conclusion, that the most complete system of classification can only modify and not cure the evils with which it professes to deal. The only complete remedy for the evils of prison association consists in the entire separation by day and by night of each individual prisoner from all association and communication with any other prisoner.

27. That the North-West and Punjaub systems of classification are complete, its warmest admirers will not, I conceive, admit; that they may be fraught with good as being one step in advance of no classification, and an intermediate stage between that and the complete system of separation advocated by Mr. Woodcock, all will probably allow, and as such merit consideration and adoption, modified as may appear most advisable.

28. The system of intramural convict guards has been long in force in the North-West under the term of convict Burkundauzes. In the Lower Provinces it is about to be efficiently organized under the name, if I understand aright, of the Killaburdaree system. In the Punjaub its place is taken by what is called the “Monitor system,” which has for the last three years given rise to differences of opinion and repeated discussion.

29. The two first systems do not differ in any essential principles, and are framed with a view to economy by abolishing paid and proverbially corrupt intramural guards, substituting for them convict guards under different denominations, for guarding the interior of prisons, instructing and supervising the prisoners at work within the Jail, and maintaining order and cleanliness in the wards at night.

30. An assimilation to this is being gradually and cautiously introduced into the Bombay Jails, and already partially exists.

31. I will now endeavour to explain the Monitor system, which has a fundamental point of difference from either of the above.

32. This system was, as before stated, originated by Dr. Dallas, the Superintendent of the Central Prison at Lahore. The point of difference already alluded to is said to be the element of hope which has been strongly infused into it by enabling the prisoner to purchase, as it were by good conduct, partial remission of his sentence, and making him the "arbiter of his own fate."

MONITOR SYSTEM.

33. This is no new principle, as every one conversant with the English and Irish convict system will at once detect ; as enforced at Lahore it is deficient in that stringent preparatory training which is undergone in the cellular prison at Mountjoy, that strict individualization so essential to the perfect knowledge of a convict's true and real character ; and further appears to me to vest a far too responsible and discretionary power in the hands of a single individual, viz. the superintendent of the prison.

34. The ruling principle in the intermediate establishments in Ireland is "individualization ;" the number of the inmates in each such prison do not consequently exceed one hundred.

35. I would ask how is individualization possible in a prison whose inmates vary from 1,500 to 2,000 ?
Vide Punjab Prison Report for 1861, Memorandum by Dr. Dallas. Where is the similarity between the "intermediate system which has been so eminently successful under Captain Crofton's management in Ireland" and the Monitor system in the Lahore Central Prison ? where is the primary cellular imprisonment ? where the deep moral effect of discipline in separation ? where the awakened conscience and temptations resisted ? where the confidence and trust of the intermediate system, the gradual and complete reformation of the convict and his final release, after deep probing of individual character, under police surveillance ?

36. These first principles are here all wanting ; yet they are essential elements in a convict system where interference with the original judicial sentence passed on the criminal is one of its prominent provisions.

37. The Punjab "Monitor system" has the same object in view as the convict guard system of the Lower Provinces and North-West—economy and greater efficiency.

38. The special element of hope, viz. remission of sentence, held out to the convicts in the Lahore Central Prison, to enable them "to improve their position by their own good behaviour," and which in the Punjab is considered so essential, forms no portion of the other two systems of prison guards. I would inquire, is hope carried to such extremes necessary to ensure quiet, orderly, or even cheerful conduct on the part of prisoners in a well-regulated prison?

39. Are not individual selections from a large body of criminals, distinction by wearing an honourable badge, exemption from fetters and compulsory labour, and a knowledge that exertion in forwarding manufactures is requited by the receipt of "funded money on release," ample inducements to emulation and encouragements to hope in the breast of every convict as well as ample mitigation of original sentence of rigorous imprisonment?

40. Apart from the judicial question under the present state of the law involved in the "Monitor system," This subject has been fully stated by Dr. Hathaway in his Reports for 1860 and 1861. a question which I will not presume to discuss, I consider that even if carried out on the best disciplinary principles in force in the country, its adoption as a recognized part of prison management in India is scarcely desirable.

41. Not so, however, the simple convict guard system which, with the sanction of Government, I will endeavour to promote in our Jails subject to certain definite conditions.

42. Both in the Lower Provinces, North-West, Oudh, Punjab, and some of the Madras prisons, the guards are composed of the District Police. There are only two or three prisons in Bengal which are an exception, Alipore being one of them.

43. These guards are supplied of sufficient strength to furnish their own reliefs for about one month, and their pay is defrayed by

the prison authorities in cash monthly on Bills passed by the Inspector-General of Prisons and audited by the Civil Paymaster.

44. I consider this arrangement more satisfactory than that in force in Bombay and more economical. I would on this subject recommend that Police be substituted for our Military guards of all these Jails which are now guarded by Military; that the strength be decided by the Session Judge and Police Superintendent with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of Prisons; and that the strictest regard to economy consistent with security be the guide in fixing the strength, and the same mode of adjustment monthly be adopted as elsewhere.

45. With regard to prison manufactures, I do not think those of Bombay bear at all an unfavourable comparison with those of the prisons of the sister Presidencies. The carpets of Agra and Lahore and the gold cloth of Benares are very beautiful and of very superior workmanship. These have not been attempted in any of our Jails, nor do I think it desirable that they should. To the eye they are extremely pleasing and much to be admired, but in an economical point of view they are worse than unprofitable.

MANUFACTURES.

46. The plainer the manufacture the more easily taught, and the less expensive the raw material, the more ready the sale and greater the profits. I have conversed on this subject with all officers in charge of Jails, and the opinion has been unanimous that coarse manufactures command the more ready market and are infinitely more profitable.

47. Alipore and Hooghly are examples in point. The gold cloth of Benares cannot stand competition with the coarse gunny of these Jails, nor can the beautiful wrought carpets of Lahore command the sale which these rough bags can secure.

48. I have elsewhere remarked that those Jails which enjoy the privilege of supplying the Commissariat, Barrack, Ordnance and other Government departments are invariably the most remunerative, and I would ask whether supplying the wants of the public service of Government be not a legitimate mode of employing our criminal popu-

lation. They at present so far supply the wants of Government that they work on the public roads ; they manufacture all their prison clothing ; they supply their own immediate wants ; they carry on all additions, alterations, and repairs in public buildings in which they are confined ; they perform all the menial and some of the subordinate duties of a Government institution ; why therefore should not other requirements of Government in other departments of the State be equally supplied by our prison population ?

49. I am very far from urging that a Jail should be converted into a mere manufactory to the sacrifice of discipline and reformation as has been the case in American prisons and elsewhere ; but I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that very large profits would accrue from employing our prisoners on the manufacture of articles which we know are in constant demand by several departments of Government, instead of wasting their time and labour in manufactures for which a ready sale cannot always be secured ; not only would this mode of working be to the advantage of the prison, but I venture to say also to that of the departments supplied in the better quality and cheaper rates of the articles furnished.

50. To carry out this system, however, with satisfaction, the indirect support of Government is a necessary condition. This may not at first sight appear to be essential, but my own experience and that of many others will confirm the assertion, and I need not further illustrate it than by saying that the native subordinates are the great opponents of a system by which they cannot possibly be gainers.

51. I would press this question on the consideration of Government as one involving to a very considerable extent the financial working of our Jails.

52. I may here mention that in none of the prisons that I visited is out-door labour, beyond the precincts of the prison walls and purely for the requirements of the jail, such as building and repairing the buildings and gardening, permitted. Mr. Woodcock in his Prison Report for 1849 characterises the employment of convicts

on roads and other works at a distance from the jail as that by which “not one of the legitimate objects of punishment are attained” on account of the total absence of discipline, the venality of the guards, and the facilities for obtaining “unlicensed indulgences.”

53. On the subject of conservancy I am so thoroughly of opinion that Dr. Hathaway’s “dry system” in force in the Punjaub is incomparably superior in simplicity, economy, and sanitation to that of any other elsewhere, that I will confine my remarks to it alone.

CONSERVANCY.

Vide Journal Lahore Jail.

54. The total exclusion of water for any purpose whatever, of lime and other such pseudo-deodorisers, and the substitution of wood ashes and sand are its great characteristics.

55. No doubt native prejudices will be shocked and numerous and powerful objections raised to its complete introduction; but if these have been overcome in the Punjaub, where there exist similar degrees and varieties of caste as elsewhere, why should they not be equally combated by tact and firmness in the Bombay jails.

56. I am perfectly convinced that a very sensible decrease of mortality would soon become apparent, especially in such jails as Surat, where a most intricate system of most offensive underground drains tends greatly to enhance its rate of sickness and mortality.

57. The details of this dry conservancy have been given perhaps with sufficient minuteness in the Journal to make it generally intelligible, and I would earnestly solicit the sanction of Government to the complete introduction of the system into all our jails, for the present mode of conservancy in Dhoolia introduced by Dr. Ogilvie, and called the dry system, differs in essential points from that of which I now speak.

58. The whole of the jail filth is buried in the garden, the solid separately from the liquid, and I may mention in reference to the 3rd paragraph of the Resolution of Government, No. 3668 of the 29th

November 1862, that such inhumation is not, if properly carried out, followed by any doubtful sanitary results, while it conduces immensely to the success of jail gardens.

59. This practice of inhumation is general throughout the North-West and Punjaub, and had there, I conceive, been a shadow of doubt as to its sanitary results, it would not for a moment have been countenanced by such an unquestionable authority on sanitary reform as Dr. Hathaway.

60. He entered into most minute details with me on this subject, accompanied me to the pits and trenches in the garden of the Lahore Central Prison, and strongly recommended the practice of inhumation as free from sanitary evils and invaluable to cultivation.

61. The trenches and pits, especially the former, which contain the solids, by far the least offensive of the human excreta, were not in the least obnoxious to the senses, though visited at an early hour.

62. In the North-Western and Punjaub jails, as far as my observation has gone, education is much more systematized than in the Lower Provinces and Bombay; each prison which I visited had a paid teacher as part of the establishment, whose duties were confined to instructing the prisoners in reading and writing their own language and in arithmetic.

63. Moral training forms no part of this elementary instruction, and although as a means of reformation any scheme of education without religious training may as a general principle be of questionable advantage, and although instruction without education may act as a weapon for evil; and although further, as has been asserted, crime increases with crude instruction, still I contend that as a means of saving even one brand from the furnace of crime we should afford to all our prisoners, or at least to a certain teachable class of them, viz. those under twenty years of age, the advantages of secular instruction, and place within their reach the means of usefulness and honesty, if not of reformation.

64. Apart from such advantages, I consider, as has been already stated, that the mere employment of the time and thoughts

of classes of prisoners a short period during each day, and for a longer term, all those whose sentences do not include hard labour and who are generally idle and discontented, is very far from being a questionable benefit.

65. For such reasons I would urge the encouragement of instruction for our Native as has been already done for our European convicts, if not of education, and suggest for the consideration of Government whether assistance could not be rendered by furnishing a native teacher to every jail from the Educational Department, whose salary would be defrayed by the jail, but who would be under the control of the Divisional Inspector, in order that efficiency and aptitude for his duties may be secured.

66. It would also be of advantage were the Educational Inspector periodically to visit the jail with the permission of the officer in charge, and report through this office for the information and satisfaction of Government, what progress is being made in prison education.

67. I will now offer a few suggestions on central prisons and general reformatory discipline, which I would propose for the Bombay presidency, where, as truly observed in the Government Resolution No. 3668 of 29th November last, we are yet only at the commencement of a systematic reform of prison management.

68. The Lower Provinces of Bengal can boast of their enormous profits from jail labour and manufactures and of possessing two self-supporting prisons. The North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub can point to their large central prisons on approved principles, to their special prison superintendents and more systematic management. Madras too has her cellular prison, but we look in vain for such progress in Bombay.

69. Greatly as I consider the North-Western and Punjaub systems superior to that of our jails, yet I am very far from being blind to their disciplinary defects and architectural shortcomings, and from advocating any slavish imitation of that which I consider susceptible of at least some improvement.

70. It is no new principle to maintain that association robs punishment of half of its punitive effects ; it is no new nor crude theory to state that the more rigid and strict the discipline which immediately succeeds the judicial sentence, the more powerful for good, the more deterrent its positive effect on the mind of the criminal.

DISCIPLINE IN CENTRAL PRISONS.

71. No system has ever been devised that fulfils this object so completely, none so severely tested and so thoroughly successful as that which makes cellular imprisonment, viz. separation by night and day, its indispensable primary condition.

72. The hardened and habitual criminal who has frequently defied the laws of his country and sneered at prison discipline in the society of his associates in crime, will quail at the thought of solitude and complete separation from his fellow-criminals. The scowl of defiance will here gradually yield to respectful demeanour, and the sneer of contempt to cheerful obedience.

73. I would propose therefore, with a view of carrying into practice "the only sound system by means of which we are capable of enforcing perfect discipline, of promoting the reformation and deterring the offender from the re-commission of crime," that a new prison affording separate cellular accommodation for 800 prisoners be constructed on the radiating principle, with hospital, worksheds, guardrooms, jailors', apothecaries', and warders' quarters complete in every detail, and of substantial and durable materials, on a site to be hereafter selected in the Deccan.

Mr. Woodcock's report for 1849.

74. In this prison would be confined all convicts whose sentences exceed three years ; they would here pass, as at Mountjoy, a certain probationary period, varying according to their conduct from three months to six months, during which time they would be permitted communication only with the jail officials, who should be men of undoubted character.

SEPARATE CONFINEMENT IN CELLULAR PRISON.

75. Each cell should be constructed with a yard attached so that each convict may have the advantage of open air and exercise for a certain period every day, and the cell itself should be large enough,

viz. about $12 \times 8 \times 13 = 1,248$ cubic feet, so as to allow of manual labour in the cell, be it weaving, grinding, or other occupation.

76. After this period of probation the privilege of association by day may be permitted, but separation by night must be still enforced.

77. I trust the above suggestions will not be construed into an advocacy of lengthened solitary imprisonment; nothing is further from my purpose. I am well aware that I am treading on debateable ground, and that ghastly images of physical and mental disease may be conjured up to appal us at the thresholds of these prison cells.

78. Let me, however, explain that “*solitary* imprisonment is that system of prison discipline by which the prisoner is deprived of intercourse with all other human beings, and that *separate* confinement is that by which he is kept rigidly apart from other *criminals*, but is permitted as much intercourse with instructors and officers as is considered compatible with judicious economy.” Again, by Act 2nd and 3rd Victoria, chapter 56, by which separate confinement was rendered legal in England, the size of the cell, the amount of light and ventilation, every regard to health and the means of exercise, the supply of books, labour, and employment, were all provided for, and means furnished of ready communication with the prison officers; whereas in solitary confinement a prisoner is locked up in a darkened cell, kept on spare diet, with no occupation, and little further trouble taken with him than an occasional visit from one of the jail officials—a mode of discipline so severe that it cannot be enforced legally for more than thirty days at a time in England and I believe ten days in this country.

79. I conceive that separate confinement for the periods and under the circumstances already mentioned is far from being a dangerous mode of discipline to the generality of native convicts. I will here quote Mr. Woodcock’s opinion on this subject, after an experience of five years in the old Allahabad jail, in which forty cells for the separate confinement of criminals were erected. In these all prisoners whose term was three months and under, special cases under examination, and those who had committed breaches of jail discipline were confined.

80. One of the latter class had been confined for upwards of two years in one of these cells. Mr. Woodcock in 1849 writes, "this prisoner is now, though long deprived of the unnecessary luxuries of ghee and tobacco, in better health and condition of body and mind than on the day he went into the cell.

81. "I can thus testify, and the Magistrate and Civil Surgeon fully support me in this opinion, that the infliction is perfectly safe and feasible, as well as to its good effects, not only on those subjected to it, but as to its influence on the whole mass of the convicts. As regards the former even casual visitors have observed their quiet and subdued demeanour, showing the tranquilizing effect which this mode of punishment has upon their minds. No one, indeed, can see these criminals confined in a sufficiently large and airy cell supplied with every necessary, employed on useful labour, and preserved from the demoralizing effects of companionship with convicts as bad or worse than themselves, without being assured that the punishment is well calculated to deter, if not to reform, those who undergo it; while at the same time it cannot but remain an object of dread both to them and to others. As regards the rest of the convicts, experience of five years has shown in what degree they fear being transferred to these cells, and how completely the possession of them enables the Magistrate to subdue the most refractory characters and to enforce the discipline of the prison."

82. The plan I propose is an extension of Mr. Woodcock's and an assimilation to the Irish system. In Mr Woodcock's plan only a few cells were constructed for separate confinement. This same principle is now being carried out in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab in all the large central prisons; not because this "mixed system" has the preference over that which I have proposed, but solely, I believe, on the grounds that the expense of constructing a cellular prison for 2,000 or 3,000 prisoners would far exceed the limit which Government would be inclined to sanction.

83. For Bombay a cellular prison for 800 convicts would be amply sufficient. In this complete separation as already explained would be enforced from three to six months according to the

character and conduct of the criminal, after which association by day and separation by night would form the principle of the discipline of the prison.

84. I would only ask Government to sanction one such prison to be erected in the Deccan, the other two central prisons, on the mixed principle of the North-West and Punjab, which I would propose would be one for Guzerat and a third for the Southern Maratha Country in the vicinity of Belgaum.

THREE CENTRAL
PRISONS PROPOSED.

85. Large sums of money * have been and are being sanctioned by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab for central prisons.

* *Vide* Journal.

The Government of the Lower Provinces is now becoming alive to the importance of the subject, and the construction of central prisons will, I understand, ere long be commenced under the authority of the Home Government. Madras too is astir and has actually erected a cellular prison. Bombay alone lingers far behind in the rear rank of prison improvement and advancement; though proudly leading the van in wealth, commerce, and enterprise, she alone clings with too conservative fondness to a system which others have learnt to reject or modify.

COMPARISON OF PROGRESS IN BENGAL AND ELSEWHERE.

Propositions in regard to future prison arrangements in the event of Central Prisons being constructed.

86. Should Government be pleased to sanction the construction of the three central prisons above proposed, the following arrangements might ultimately be carried out with advantage—

1st.—The Tanna jail to be used as a depot for transportation convicts as at present, and for the confinement of prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months.

2nd.—The Sattara and Sholapoor jails to be converted merely into places of confinement for prisoners from their respective districts whose term does not exceed six months.

3rd.—The Poona jail to be reduced to the same standard.

- 4th.—The central prison in the Deccan to contain all prisoners from the Deccan and Khandeish, and also from the Tanna Zilla, whose term exceed six months.
- 5th.—The Surat jail, in consequence of its high rate of mortality, bad water, and offensive and intricate system of drains, to be altogether abandoned.
- 6th.—A small district jail to be constructed at Surat for the short term prisoners from the Surat and Broach Zillas.
- 7th.—The Kaira jail to be reduced merely to a place of confinement for short term prisoners; all other, that is above six months' sentence, to be sent to the central prisons.
- 8th.—The Ahmedabad jail to contain only prisoners whose sentences do not exceed six months.
- 9th.—The central prison in Guzerat to contain all the prisoners of that province whose term exceeds six months.
- 10th.—The Dhoolia jail to be reduced to the standard of that of Ahmedabad.
- 11th.—The Rutnagherry jail to remain as at present.
- 12th.—The Honore jail to be abandoned; a new jail to be built at Baitkool for North Canara.
- 13th.—The Dharwar jail to remain as at present, or to be enlarged so as to convert it into a central prison for the Southern Maratha Country.
- 14th.—The central prison in the Southern Maratha Country to contain prisoners whose term exceed six months from the Dharwar and Belgaum Zillas.

87. Some extension or modification of these propositions would probably be necessary, and the legality of the different transfers would perhaps have to be provided for, but in their general outline these are the arrangements I would suggest, by which I have little doubt a very considerable saving would accrue to Government.

88. To each of the Central Prisons a Superintendent specially selected should be appointed whose sole duties shall be devoted to the

discipline and management of the prison on a staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

89. The Session Judges should be relieved of all duties in connection with the jails ; these to be entrusted to the Civil Surgeons, except at Poona and Ahmedabad where the duties of the Civil Surgeons are already sufficiently onerous, special Superintendents might be appointed for each of these stations. The staff salary of these duties in the case of all the small jails should be fixed at Rs. 150 per mensem.

90. The Nazirs should be relieved of all duties in connection with the prisons ; these to devolve on the jailors, from whom security should be taken, as at present, from the Nazirs.

91. I would take this opportunity of expressing my obligations to Mr. Rhode, Madras Civil Service, Inspector-General of Prisons ; Major Bell, Deputy Commissioner of Police ; Dr. Mouat, the Inspector-General of Prisons Lower Provinces of Bengal ; Dr. Clarke, Inspector-General of Prisons North-West Provinces ; Dr. Hathaway, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjaub, as well as Dr. Cannon, the Inspector of Prisons in Oudh and Superintendent of the Lucknow Central Prisons ; to Dr. Cheke, late Superintendent of the Benares, Dr. Plank, of the Agra, Dr. Cunningham of the Meerut, and Dr. Dallas of the Lahore Central Prisons ; also to Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon at Delhi, for the ready assistance they afforded me and the information they kindly placed at my disposal.

92. Though scarcely relevant to the present subject, I trust I may here be permitted to express, from actual experience, my impressions of the great superiority of the means and comforts of travelling throughout the Bengal Presidency both by dâk and rail.

Superiority of the means of travelling and Railway accommodation in Bengal, &c.

93. The very handsome station buildings at the Railway termini and at the principal intermediate stations both in Madras and Bengal, to which are attached waiting-rooms with every convenience

and accommodation, and very creditable refreshment-rooms, where every requirement is readily supplied, form a striking contrast to the arrangements in force in this Presidency.

94. The rapidity with which a journey of upward of 4,000 miles was performed, the few days devoted to the examination and study of the many important subjects in connection with each of the numerous prisons I visited, so as to enable me to return to Bombay within the limit fixed by the Resolution of Government of the 29th November last, will, I respectfully trust, plead my apology for the omissions and shortcomings which may, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, be apparent in the above record of my recent travels.

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX II.

CONTAINING

STATEMENTS OF ESTABLISHMENTS, POLICE AND
CONTINGENT GUARDS OF THE JAILS OF THE
LOWER PROVINCES, NORTH-WEST, OUDH, AND
THE PUNJAUB.

A.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS ATTACHED TO THE JAILS
OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

PATNA JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Meetapore.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Dresser	4	0	0
1 Blacksmith	6	0	0

Civil Jail.

1 Darogah	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor	30	0	0

Deega Penitentiary.

1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon	100	0	0
1 Compounder	10	0	0

Barh Lock-up.

1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
1 Hospital Cook	4	0	0
1 Mehter	3	0	0

City Hajut.

1 Mehter	3	0	0
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Total.. Rs. 260 0 0

SARUN JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do.....	15	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0
1 Blacksmith	3	0	0

Sewan Lock-up.

1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0
Total. . Rs.	108	0	0

BEHAR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah.....	25	0	0
1 Naib do	15	0	0
1 Cooly	4	0	0

Hospital Establishment.

2 Native Doctors	50	0	0
Total. . Rs.	94	0	0

SHAHABAD JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	25	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0

Sasseram Lock-up.

1 Native Doctor.....	25	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
Total. . Rs.	100	0	0

CHUMPARUN JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Blacksmith	4	0	0
Total..Rs.	49	0	0

TIRHOOT JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do	15	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
3 Sweepers	9	0	0
Total..Rs.	74	0	0

BHAUGULPOOR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	75	0	0
1 Mohurrir	14	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
12 Burkundauzes	48	0	0
1 Blacksmith'	4	0	0

Muddeahpoorah.

1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
1 Sweeper	3	0	0
Total..Rs.	209	0	0

PURNEAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	75	0	0
1 Naib do.	15	0	0
1 Mohurrir	10	0	0

Carried over.. Rs. 100 0 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over	100	0	0
1 Blacksmith	5	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Jemadar	8	0	0
1 Compounder	10	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
25 Burkundauzes	100	0	0
<u>Total. Rs.</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

MONGHYR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Compounder	10	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
1 Blacksmith	4	0	0
<u>Total. Rs.</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

RAJESHAHYE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
2 Mohurrirs	15	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
4 Duffadars	24	0	0
54 Burkundauzes	216	0	0
<u>Total. Rs.</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

PUBNA JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	10	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
25 Burkundauzes	100	0	0
1 Blacksmith	3	0	0
<u>Total. Rs.</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

RUNGPORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Mohurrir	8	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Assistant do	15	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
3 Duffadars	18	0	0
40 Burkundauzes.....	160	0	0

For Hospital Guard.

1 Duffadar	6	0	0
4 Burkundauzes.....	16	0	0

Total..Rs. 273 0 0

BOGRAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
16 Burkundauzes.....	64	0	0

Total..Rs. 100 0 0

DINAGEPORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	75	0	0
1 Naib do	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir... ..	15	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Jemadar.....	10	0	0
2 Duffadars	12	0	0
44 Burkundauzes	176	0	0

Total..Rs. 333 0 0

MALDAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	25	0	0	
1	Native Doctor.....	25	0	0	
1	Blacksmith	4	0	0	
12	Burkundauzes.....	48	0	0	
Total.. Rs.		102	0	0	

MOORSLEDABAD JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	25	0	0	
1	Native Doctor.....	20	0	0	
1	Jemadar	8	0	0	
1	Duffadar	6	0	0	
26	Burkundauzes.....	104	0	0	
Total... Rs.		163	0	0	

DACCA JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	75	0	0	
1	Naib do	15	0	0	
1	Native Doctor.....	25	0	0	
1	Assistant do	10	0	0	
1	Mohurrir.....	10	0	0	
1	Servant	4	0	0	
1	Jemadar	15	0	0	
2	Naib do	18	0	0	
6	Duffadars	36	0	0	
90	Burkundauzes	376	0	0	
Total.. Rs.		584	0	0	

FUREEDPORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.			Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	50	0	0	
1	Mohurrir	15	0	0	
1	Jemadar	8	0	0	
14	Burkundauzes	56	0	0	
Total.. Rs.		129	0	0	

SYLHET JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	25	0	0
1	Naib do.....	15	0	0
2	Native Doctors	40	0	0
1	Jemadar	7	0	0
4	Burkundauzes	16	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total..Rs.		103	0	0

MYNUNSG JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	25	0	0
1	Mohurrir	8	0	0
2	Native Doctors.....	45	0	0
1	Jemadar	15	0	0
3	Duffadars	18	0	0
44	Burkundauzes	180	0	0
4	do	16	11	0
	Ground rent	10	7	0
		<hr/>		
Total..Rs.		318	2	0

CHITTAGONG JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	45	0	0
1	Native Doctor	12	0	0
	Guards	193	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total..Rs.		250	0	0

TIPPERAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darogah	25	0	0
2	Mohurrirs	15	0	0
4	Duffadars	24	0	0
40	Burkundauzes.....	160	0	0
1	Blacksmith	5	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total..Rs.		229	0	0

NOAKHALLY JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	25	0	0
2 Mohurrirs	15	0	0
4 Duffadars	24	0	0
44 Burkundauzes	176	0	0
1 Blacksmith.....	5	0	0
<hr/>			
Total..Rs.	245	0	0

NUDDEAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do.....	15	0	0
1 Jemadar	15	0	0
23 Burkundauzes	92	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Compounder.....	10	0	0
<hr/>			
Total..Rs.	177	0	0

ALIPORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Civil Assistant Surgeon	200	0	0
1 Jailor	200	0	0
2 Overseers.....	100	0	0
1 Mohurrir.....	20	0	0
2 Writers	50	0	0
3 Jemadars.....	45	0	0
8 Duffadars	72	0	0
65 Nujeebs	320	0	0
4 Native Doctors	74	0	0
2 Blacksmiths	10	0	0
1 Manjee	4	0	0
2 Dandees	6	0	0
1 Accountant.....	10	0	0
<hr/>			
Total..Rs.	1,111	0	0

BARASET JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Compounder	12	0	0
1 Blacksmith	3	0	0
12 Burkundauzes	48	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
2 Duffadars	12	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	105	0	0

JESSORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Jailor	25	0	0
1 Naib	20	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
6 Native Doctors	150	0	0
6 Compounders	35	0	0
5 Duffadars	30	0	0
47 Burkundauzes.....	180	0	0
1 Blacksmith	6	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	456	0	0

BURDWAN JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Jailor	25	0	0
2 Jemadars	23	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
3 Burkundauzes	12	2	10
2 Native Doctors	40	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	111	2	10

HOOGHLY JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Jailer	24	0	0
2 Jemadars	23	0	0
68 Burkundauzes	272	0	0
Hospital Establishment	45	0	0
Total..Rs.	364	0	0

HORAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Mohurrir	11	0	0
10 Burkundauzes	42	0	0
Total..Rs.	53	0	0

BEERBHOOM JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Naib do	15	0	0
2 Native Doctors	40	0	0
4 Duffadars	24	0	0
54 Burkundauzes	216	0	0
Total..Rs.	320	0	0

BANCOORAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Jailer	20	0	0
2 Native Doctors.....	40	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
Total..Rs	65	0	0

MIDNAPOOR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Jailer	75	0	0
1 Naib do	15	0	0
1 Mohurrir	8	0	0

Carried over.. Rs. 98 0 0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over	98	0	0
2 Duffadars.	12	0	0
74 Burkundauzes.....	296	0	0
2 Jemadars.....	16	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Naib do	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.. Rs.	452	0	0

CUTTACK JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir.....	10	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.. Rs.	55	0	0

BALASORE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	15	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Compounder	8	0	0
4 Burkundauzes	16	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.. Rs.	59	0	0

POOREE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	15	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Sweeper	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total.. Rs.	39	0	0

HAZAREEBAUGH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	100	0	0
1 Naib do	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Compounder	5	0	0
2 Duffadars	12	0	0
25 Burkundauzes	100	0	0
Total. .Rs.	<u>262</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

LOHARDUGGA JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
2 Burkundauzes	8	0	0
1 Blacksmith	3	0	0
1 do.	2	8	0
Total. .Rs.	<u>39</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

MANBHOOM JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Mohurrir	15	0	0
1 Duffadar.....	6	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	25	0	0
25 Burkundauzes	100	0	0
Total. .Rs.	<u>166</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

GOWALPARAH JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Jemadar	8	0	0
1 Duffadar.....	6	0	0
1 Dresser	6	0	0
20 Burkundauzes.....	80	0	0
Total. .Rs.	<u>140</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

KAMROOP JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	25	0	0
1 Mohurrir	12	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
2 Duffadars	16	0	0
20 Burkundauzes	80	0	0
Contingencies.....	5	0	0

HAJUT JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Jemadar	10	0	0
10 Burkundauzes	40	0	0
1 Blacksmith.....	6	0	0
1 Dresser for Lock-up	5	0	0

Total. . Rs. 209 0 0

NOWGONG JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah.....	15	0	0
1 Mohurrir	10	0	0
1 Jemadar	12	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0
1 Duffadar.....	6	0	0
1 Blacksmith.....	8	0	0
1 Carpenter	8	0	0

Total. . Rs. 89 0 0

SEEBSAUGOR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah.....	23	0	0
1 Jemadar	12	0	0
1 Duffadar	6	0	0
4 Burkundauzes	16	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	25	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0

Total. . Rs. 92 0 0

DURRUNG JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah.....	30	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Dresser	10	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
2 Duffadars	12	0	0
32 Burkundauzes	128	0	0

MUNGULPORE LOCK-UP.

1 Native Doctor	25	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
Total..Rs.	<u>240</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

DEBROOGHUR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah	20	0	0
1 Jemadar	10	0	0
4 Burkundauzes	16	0	0
2 Aritisans	13	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	25	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0

Luckimpore.

1 Duffadar	6	0	0
1 Burkundauze	4	0	0
1 Native Doctor.....	20	0	0
1 Dresser	5	0	0
Total..Rs.	<u>124</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

COSSIAH HILLS JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Darogah.....	20	0	0
1 Duffadar.....	8	0	0
6 Burkundauzes	30	0	0
1 Native Doctor..	15	0	0
Total..Rs.	<u>73</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

CACHAR JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Darogah	15	0	0
1 Blacksmith.....	10	0	0
2 Mates	5	0	0
1 Native Doctor	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	50	0	0

DARJEELING JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

1 Duffadar	7	0	0
8 Burkundauzes	40	0	0
<i>Jail Guard.</i>			
1 Duffadar	10	0	0
6 Burkundauzes	36	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	93	0	0

B.

The following List shows the Strength and Cost of the New Civil Police Constabulary attached to the Jails named below. In the other Jails the system has not yet come into operation:—

BEERBHOOM JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Sub-Inspector 2nd grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	40	0	0
1 Head Constable 1st grade	14	0	0
1 do. do. 2nd do.	12	0	0
10 Constables 1st grade	70	0	0
10 do. 2nd do.	60	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent....	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	216	0	0

HAZAREEBAUGH JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

	Rs	a.	p.
1 Head Constable 1st grade	14	0	0
1 do. do. 2nd do.	12	0	0
25 Constables 1st do.	175	0	0
25 do. 2nd do.	150	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	36	0	0
Total..Rs.	387	0	0

LOHARDUGGA JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 2nd grade, including House allowance Rs. 10..	40	0	0
4 Head Constables 2nd do.	48	0	0
24 Constables 1st do.	168	0	0
24 do. 2nd do.	144	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	40	0	0
Total..Rs.	440	0	0

MAUNBHOOM JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	26	0	0
2 Head Constables 2nd do	24	0	0
2 do. do. 4th do	18	0	0
20 Constables 1st do	140	0	0
20 do. 2nd do.	120	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	33	0	0
Total..Rs.	361	0	0

SINGBHOOM JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10..	26	0	0
1 Head Constable 3rd do.	10	0	0
Carried over.. Rs.	36	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Brought over.....	36	0	0
1 Constable 1st grade	7	0	0
15 do. 2nd do.	90	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent....	14	0	0
<u>Total..Rs.</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

GOWALPARAH JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable 2nd grade	12	0	0
20 Constables 2nd do.....	120	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	13	0	0
<u>Total. Rs.</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

KAMROOP JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable 1st grade	14	0	0
4 do. do. 2nd do.	48	0	0
8 Constables 1st do.	56	0	0
41 do. 2nd do.	364	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent ..	37	0	0
<u>Total..Rs</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

NOWGONG JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable 2nd grade	12	0	0
14 Constables 1st do.....	98	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent....	11	0	0
<u>Total..Rs.</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

SEEBSAUGOR JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable 2nd grade	12	0	0
26 Constables 2nd do.....	156	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent....	17	0	0
<u>Total..Rs.</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

DURRUNG JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable 2nd grade	12	0	0
20 Constables 2nd do.	120	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	13	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total. Rs.	145	0	0

DEBROOGHUR JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

2 Head Constables 2nd grade	24	0	0
17 Constables 2nd do.	102	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	13	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total. Rs.	139	0	0

COSSIAH HILLS JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable 2nd grade	14	0	0
14 Constables 2nd do.	84	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total. Rs.	108	0	0

PATNA JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 1st grade, including House allowance Rs. 10. . . .	50	0	0
1 do. do. 2nd do. do.	40	0	0
1 Head Constable 1st grade	14	0	0
1 do. do. 2nd do.	12	0	0
2 do. do. 3rd do.	20	0	0
1 do. do. 4th do.	9	0	0
20 Constables 1st grade	140	0	0
75 do. 2nd do.	450	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent.	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total. Rs.	810	0	0

SARUN JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	26	0	0
2 Head Constables 4th grade ...	18	0	0
3 Constables 2nd do.	180	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent....	23	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	247	0	0

BEHAR JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	26	0	0
3 Head Constables 4th grade	27	0	0
52 Constables 2nd do.	312	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent ..	37	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	402	0	0

SHAHABAD JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Head Constable	14	0	0
1 do. do. 3rd grade....	10	0	0
1 Constable 1st grade	7	0	0
24 do. do.	168	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent..	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	219	0	0

CHUMPARUN JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 3rd grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	30	0	0
1 Head Constable 2nd grade	12	0	0
1 do. do. 4th do.	9	0	0
16 Constables 1st do.	112	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	16	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..	179	0	0

TIRHOOT JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	26	0	0
1 Head Constable 3rd grade	10	0	0
34 Constables 2nd do. . . .	204	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	24	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	264	0	0

BHAUGULPORE JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade	26	0	0
1 Head Constable 1st do.	14	0	0
18 Constables 1st do.	126	0	0
16 do. 2nd do.	96	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	26	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs.	288	0	0

MONGHYR JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

2 Head Constables 1st grade	28	0	0
28 Constables 2nd do.	168	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs	216	0	0

PURNEAH JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1 Sub-Inspector 4th grade, including House allowance Rs. 10 ..	26	0	0
1 Head Constable 4th grade	9	0	0
42 Constables 1st do	294	0	0
Contingencies at 10 per-cent	33	0	0
	<hr/>		
Total..Rs	362	0	0

BURDWAN JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Sub-Inspector 4th grade	13	0	0
1	Head Constable 3rd do.	10	0	0
1	do. 4th do	9	0	0
9	Constables 1st, do.	63	0	0
19	do. 2nd do.	114	4	0
	Contingencies at 10 per-cent. . . .	21	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total. .Rs.		230	0	0

BANCOORAH JAIL NEW POLICE GUARDS.

1	Head Constable 4th grade.	9	0	0
16	Constables	96	0	0
	Contingencies at 10 per-cent. . . .	11	0	0
		<hr/>		
Total. .Rs.		116	0	0

The foregoing are the fixed Establishments. Besides these there are extra Burkundauze Establishments, but their numbers fluctuate, depending on the number of prisoners for whose guard and superintendence they are required in the proportions of one Burkundauze to 15 prisoners within jail and one to five out of jail. They are chiefly employed to guard and superintend prisoners employed in the Manufacturing Departments, in jails where the Khilliburdarree system is not at all or only partially in practice; in the room of the regular fixed guards when they are sent away in charge of prisoners proceeding from one jail to another under sentence of banishment, under orders of transfer or for release, &c. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem. Their total cost in 1861-62 amounted to Rs. 29,260.

(True copies)

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

C.
DIET SCALE No. 1.
For Bengalees, Ooryas, and Assamese.
NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.								
	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Grand Total.
Monday.....	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tuesday.....	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15

LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.								
	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Total.	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Fish or Flesh.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Grand Total.
Monday.....	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Tuesday.....	4	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17

On Sundays all Classes will have the Non-labouring Rations of Monday.

DIET SCALE No. 2.

For all Natives of Behar, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.					EVENING MEAL.					Grand Total.					
	Attah.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalabs.	Total.	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.		Fish or Flesh.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalabs.	Total.
Monday.....	Cks. 4	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Tuesday.....	4	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	2	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15

LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.					EVENING MEAL.					Grand Total.					
	Attah.	Dhall.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalabs.	Total.	Rice.	Dhall.	Vegetable.		Fish or Flesh.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalabs.	Total.
Monday.....	5	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	0	2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
Tuesday.....	5	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	2	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17

On Sundays all classes will have the Non-labouring Rations of Monday.

DIET SCALE No. 3.

For Coles, Sonthals, Garrows, all tribes of Hillmen and Jungly Prisoners generally.

NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.						Grand Total.
	Rice.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetable.	Fish or Flesh.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.		Total.
Monday	Cks. 4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	C. 6	0	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	C. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.						Grand Total.
	Rice.	Vegetable.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetable.	Fish or Flesh.	Oil.	Salt.	Mussalahs.		Total.
Monday	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tuesday	4	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Sundays all will have the Non-labouring Rations of Monday.

DIET SCALE No. 4.
For *Mughls and Chinamen.*
NON-LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.							
	Rice.	Vegetable.	Gorapee.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetable.	Fish or Flesh.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Gorapee.	Total.	Grand Total.
Monday	5	1	4	1/6	1/6	6 1/2	6	0	2	1/6	1/6	4	8 1/2	15 1/2
Tuesday	5	1	4	1/6	1/6	6 1/2	6	0	2	1/6	1/6	4	8 1/2	15 1/2

LABOURING PRISONERS.

	MORNING MEAL.						EVENING MEAL.							
	Rice.	Vegetable.	Gorapee.	Salt.	Mussalahs.	Total.	Rice.	Vegetable.	Fish or Flesh.	Gorapee.	Mussalahs.	Salt.	Total.	Grand Total.
Monday	5	1	4	1/6	1/6	6 1/2	7	1	2	4	1/6	1/6	10 1/2	17 1/2
Tuesday	5	1	4	1/6	1/6	6 1/2	7	2	1	4	1/6	1/6	10 1/2	17 1/2

On Sundays all will receive Non-labouring Rations.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, M.D., Inspector-General of Prisoners.

D.

STATEMENT showing Daily Average Number of Prisoners and Pay of the Jail Establishment in the North-West Provinces.

Number.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Superintendents	Civil Surgeons.	English Writer.	Jailor.	Darogah.	Naib Darogah.	Head Mohurrir.	2nd Mohurrir.	3rd Mohurrir.	4th Mohurrir.	Turnkeys.	Blacksmiths.	Native Doctors.	Compounders.	Total Monthly Pay.
1	Deyrah Doon	59	50	25	..	15	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	120
2	Sehranpoor	20	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	25	..	140
3	Moozuffernuggur	197	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	130
4	Boolundshuhr	124	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	4	20	6	140
5	Allygurh	237	50	25	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	20	6	147
6	Bijnour	134	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	130
7	Mooradabad	304	50	25	..	30	..	10	8	..	..	..	7	25	6	161
8	Budaon	215	50	25	..	30	..	10	8	..	..	..	7	20	..	142
9	Shahjehanpoor	339	50	25	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	7	25	6	161
10	Mutra	70	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	135
11	Etawah	202	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	136
12	Myapoor	151	50	25	..	30	..	10	8	..	..	..	6	25	6	160
13	Etah	159	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	131
14	Futtygurh	444	100	25	..	50	15	10	8	..	..	8	8	25	6	255
15	Cawnpoor	246	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	125
16	Futtehpoor	102	..	..	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	41
17	Bandah	168	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	20	..	135

STATEMENT D.—(continued).

Number.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Superintendents Civil Surgeons.	English Writers.	Jailor.	Darogah.	Naiab Darogah.	Head Mohurrir.	2nd Mohurrir.	3rd Mohurrir.	4th Mohurrir.	Turnkeys.	Blacksmiths.	Native Doctors.	Compounders.	Total Monthly Pay.
18	371	50	25	..	30	..	10	7	..	..	..	6	20	..	148
19	721	100	25	75	..	25	10	8	..	..	5	6	20	6	280
20	503	50	25	..	30	..	10	8	..	..	5	6	25	..	159
21	814	100	30	100	..	25	12	10	8	6	15	8	25	6	345
22	238	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	15	..	131
23	125	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	60
24	87	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	130
25	118	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	25	..	141
26	154	100	25	..	30	15	..	8	..	..	..	6	20	..	204
27	153	50	25	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	6	25	..	141
28	223	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	75
29	76	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
	Total..	1,450	630	175	765	80	262	73	8	6	33	132	565	54	4,233

CENTRAL PRISONS.

Number.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Superintendent, specially selected Medical Officers.	EUROPEANS.					NATIVES.											Total Monthly Pay.					
			1 Head Tailor.	1 Assist. Tailor.	1 Chief Turnkey.	1 Assist. do.	3 Warders, at Rs. 50 each.	1 Darogah.	1 Naib do.	6 Head Turnkeys, at Rs. 10 each.	30 Warders, at Rs. 8 each.	1 Mohurrir.	2nd do.	3rd do.	4th do.	1 English Writer.	2nd do.	1 Hindee Teacher.		1 Blacksmith.	1 Carpenter.	1 Native Doctor.	2 do. at Rs. 20 each.	Compounder.
1 Meerut.....	1,446	800	100	75	65	60	150	50	25	60	240	12	10	8	7	40	25	10	10	10	25	40	10	1,832
2 Agra.....	2,657	700	100	75	65	60	150	50	25	60	240	12	10	8	7	40	25	10	10	10	25	40	10	1,732
3 Bareilly.....	1,774	700	100	75	65	60	150	50	25	60	240	12	10	8	7	40	25	10	10	10	25	40	10	1,732
4 Allahabad....	2,033	800	100	75	65	60	150	50	25	60	240	12	10	8	7	40	25	10	10	10	25	40	10	1,832
5 Benares.....	1,734	600	100	75	65	60	150	50	25	60	240	12	10	8	7	40	25	10	10	10	25	40	10	1,632
Total..	..	3,600	500	375	325	300	750	250	125	300	1,200	60	50	40	35	200	125	50	50	50	125	200	50	8,760

Exclusive of Police Guards which would amount to about Rupees 10,000 per Annum, or Rupees 900 per Mensem.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

E.

STATEMENT showing the Present CONTINGENT GUARDS of all the Jails in the North-West Provinces.

Number.		Soobahdar.	Jemadar at Rs. 10.	Duffadar at Rs. 7.	Burkundauzes at Rs. 5.	Total Monthly Pay.	
1	Deyrah Dhoon .....	..	..	..	4	20	
2	Seharunpoor .....	..	..	1	6	37	
3	Moozuffernuggur .....	..	..	1	6	37	
4	Boolundshuhr .....	..	..	1	5	32	
5	Allygurh .....	..	..	1	7	42	
6	Bijnour .....	..	..	1	7	42	
7	Mooradabad .....	..	..	1	7	42	
8	Budaon .....	..	..	1	7	42	
9	Shahjehanpoor .....	..	..	1	7	42	
10	Muttra .....	..	..	..	4	20	
11	Etawah .....	..	..	1	7	42	
12	Mynpoory .....	..	..	1	7	42	
13	Etah .....	..	..	..	5	25	
14	Futtygurh .....	..	1	1	12	77	
15	Cawnpoor .....	..	..	1	5	32	
16	Futtehpoor .....	..	..	..	2	10	
17	Bandah .....	..	..	1	5	32	
18	Mirzapoor .....	..	..	1	7	42	
19	Ghazeepoor .....	..	1	2	18	112	
20	Azingurh .....	..	..	1	7	44	
21	Goruckpoor .....	..	1	2	15	99	
22	Juanpoor .....	..	..	..	4	20	
23	Almorah .....	..	..	1	7	42	
24	Humeerpoor .....	..	..	..	4	20	
25	Ooraie .....	..	..	..	4	20	
26	Jhansee .....	..	..	1	8	47	
27	Lullutpoor .....	..	..	1	6	37	
28	Ajmere .....	..	..	..	..	..	} Not yet sanctioned.
29	Beawar .....	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	....
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut .....	..	2	7	81	481	
2	Bareilly .....	..	2	6	102	501	
3	Agra	1	2	15	99	613	
4	Allahabad .....	..	1	6	198	904	
5	Benares .....	..	3	7	110	608	

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, M. D., Inspector-General of Prisons.

F.

STATEMENT showing the Strength and Cost of POLICE GUARDS
employed in the Jails of the North-West Provinces.

Number.		STRENGTH.					Total.	Monthly Pay.
		Inspector.	Chief Con- stables.	Head Con- stables.	Foot Con- stables.	Mounted Constables.		
1	Deyrah Doon.....	..	..	2	12	..	14	95
2	Seharunpoor .....	..	1	2	21	..	24	169
3	Moozuffernuggur .....	..	1	3	16	..	20	151
4	Meerut .....	..	1	16	109	4	130	938
5	Boolundshuhr.....	..	1	2	20	..	23	158
6	Allygurh.....	..	1	3	25	..	29	210
7	Bijnour .....	..	1	1	20	..	22	148
8	Mooradabad .....	..	1	3	30	..	34	243
9	Bareilly .....	..	1	6	100	4	111	779
10	Budaon .....	..	1	1	16	..	18	126
11	Shahjehanpoor .....	..	1	2	24	..	27	182
12	Muttra .....	..	1	2	17	..	20	140
13	Agra	1	1	12	100	5	119	908
14	Etawah .....	..	1	2	19	..	22	152
15	Mynpoor .....	..	1	3	24	..	28	190
16	Etah .....	..	1	2	19	..	22	152
17	Futtygurh .....	..	1	3	27	..	31	225
18	Cawnpoor .....	..	1	2	16	..	19	139
19	Futtehpoor .....	..	1	2	16	..	19	134
20	Allahabad	1	1	11	126	16	155	1,264
21	Bandah .....	..	1	3	15	..	19	136
22	Mirzapoor .....	..	1	3	32	..	36	255
23	Benares .....	..	1	8	90	4	103	742
24	Ghazeepoor .....	..	1	5	50	..	56	391
25	Azimghur .....	..	1	2	32	..	35	245
26	Goruckpoor .....	..	1	5	50	..	56	389
27	Juanpoor.....	..	1	3	24	..	28	207
28	Almorah.....	..	..	2	12	..	14	78*
29	Humeerpoor .....	..	1	1	18	..	20	136
30	Oraie.....	..	1	1	16	..	18	124
31	Jhansee .....	..	1	2	20	..	23	158
32	Lullutpoor .....	..	1	1	16	..	18	124
33	Ajmere .....	} †	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Beawar .....		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Old Jail Nujeeb Guard.

† Not yet sanctioned.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, M.D., Inspector-General of Prisons.

G.

DIETARY SCALE.

	Labouring.	Non-Labouring.	
Attah. { Wheat $\frac{3}{4}$. 2nd Quality. }	10 Chittacks.	8 Chittacks.	Sundays and Mondays.
* (Bajree)	12 do. . .	8 do.	Tuesdays and Wednesdays.
(Juar)	12 do. . .	8 do.	} Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.
(Mukka)	12 do. . .	8 do.	
Dall	2 do. . .	2 do.	Daily, except when vegeta- bles are given.
Gram.	2 do. . .	. . . . .	Daily.
† Vegetables	4 do. . .	4 do.	Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays in lieu of Dall.
Oil (Mustard)	1 do. . .	1 do.	To every twenty men when vegetables are given.
Firewood	6 do. . .	6 do.	Good dry fuel, twigs not to be used.
Chillies	No. 1.	No. 1.	Or more.
Salt	100 Grains.	100 Grains.	

* Where Bajree is not procurable and Rice plentiful, 8 Chittacks of the latter may be substituted, or bread composed of one-half Wheat flour and one-half Gram flour may take its place.

† The quantity of Vegetables and Chillies may be increased at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge. From the 1st May to the 31st September the usual allowance of Dall should be given on Tuesdays in excess of the above scale.

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

H.*Memorandum of Proposed Fixed Establishment for the Lucknow Central Jail.*

	Rs.
1 Jailor	150
1 Darogah	60
1 Mohurrir	20
1 do.	15
1 Jemadar	12
2 do.	12
1 Duffadar	8
2 do.	8
1 Head Turnkey	7
6 Turnkeys at Rs. 6 each	36
1 Blacksmith	8
1 English Writer	40

Hospital Establishment:

1 Native Doctor	25
1 do. do.	20
1 Compounder	8
1 Dresser	6

SCHEDULE No. I.

Proposed Fixed Establishment for a Divisional Jail containing about 1,000 Prisoners.

	Rs.
1 Native Jailor or Darogah	60
1 Mohurrir	15
1 do.	10
1 Jemadar	12
1 Duffadar	8
2 Turnkeys at Rs. 7 each	14
3 do. at Rs. 6 ,,	18
1 Blacksmith	6

<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>		Rs.
1 Native Doctor.....		25
1 Compounder		8
1 Dresser		6

SCHEDULE No. II.

*Proposed Establishment for a District Howalat Jail containing from
100 to 150 Prisoners.*

	Rs.
1 Native Jailer	25
1 Mohurir	10
1 Jemadar	10
1 Duffadar.....	8
2 Turnkeys at Rs. 6 each	12
1 Blacksmith.....	6

<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>	
1 Native Doctor.....	25
1 Dresser	6

(True copy)

C. G. WIEHE, *M.D.*,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

No. 135 of 1865.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1865.

RESOLUTION.—In reviewing the general report on the Prisons of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1861, the Honourable the Governor in Council remarked that many of the questions discussed by the Inspector-General of Prisons had been thoroughly investigated by the Inspectors-General in other Presidencies, especially by Dr. Mouat in Bengal, Dr. Hathaway in the Punjaub, and Mr. Woodcock in the North-Western Provinces. It appeared to His Excellency in Council that these officers would probably be able to communicate the results of their great and varied experience, and Dr. Wiehe was accordingly directed to visit the principal Jails in the other Presidencies, and to confer personally with the Inspectors-General on these several important questions connected with the regulation and management of Jails which are still under discussion in this Presidency, but which it was believed had been successfully solved elsewhere.

2, Dr. Wiehe was instructed to visit first a few of the Madras Jails, and then to go to Calcutta and examine the Alipore Jail and some of the larger or more remarkable Zilla Jails, the Jails at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut, Lahore, and any others which might present peculiar features in their great size or good management. He was requested to keep a journal of his observations, and also to add in a separate form a general conspectus of his remarks and conclusions as applicable to Jail management in this Presidency.

3. This journal and conspectus have been duly submitted by Dr. Wiehe, and are now before the Honourable the Governor in Council, by whom they have been read with great interest. Much valuable information has been collected by Dr. Wiehe, and this will no doubt be of use in showing in what directions a reform of our prison management can be attempted with a prospect of success, and Government will await the report which the Inspector-General of Prisons will of course submit at an early period, suggesting reforms in the Jails of this Presidency, founded on the information he has acquired elsewhere.

4. Towards the close of his journal Dr. Wiehe draws attention to the smallness of his salary as compared with the salaries of Inspectors-General of Prisons in other parts of India. The Honourable the Governor in Council has already brought this subject to the notice of the Government of India, and the decision of the Supreme Government and of Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject have been communicated to Dr. Wiehe.

5. The thanks of the Honourable the Governor in Council are due to the officers named in paragraph 91 of the Appendix to this report for the ready assistance they afforded to Dr. Wiehe, and the valuable information they placed at his disposal. The Governments under which these officers are respectively employed should be requested to express to them the acknowledgments of the Governor in Council for the manner in which they helped to further the objects for which Dr. Wiehe was directed to undertake his tour.

6. Copies of these papers should be forwarded to the Political Resident at Aden and to all officers in charge of Jails; also to the Public Works Department, the Commissioner in Sind, the Police Commissioners, and the Military Department, to the Educational Department with reference to paragraph 42 of the conspectus, and to the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, and to the Military Department for communication to the President of the Sanitary Commission with reference to the conservancy of Jails.

Copies should also be placed on the Editors' Table, and should be printed and published with this Resolution in the next Volume of Selections from the Records of Government in the Judicial Department.

H. BIRDWOOD,
Under-Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons.
 Commissioner in Sind.
 Commissioner of Police N. D.
 Commissioner of Police S. D.
 Military Department.
 Public Works Department.
 Political Department.
 Educational Department.
 Session Judges.
 Political Resident at Aden.
 Principal Inspector-General Medical Department.

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