REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1910.

No. 24886

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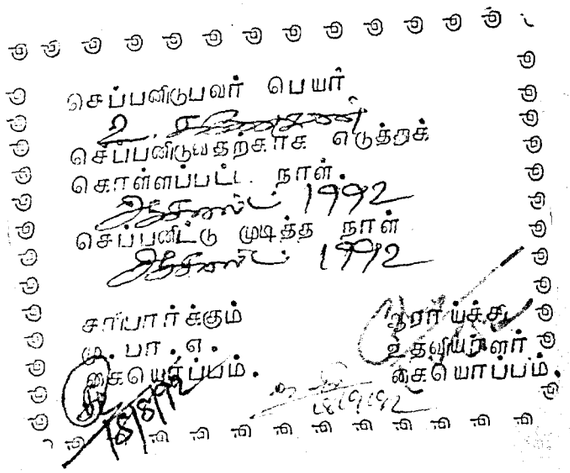

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
20th March 1911.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE SIR HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Introductory.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1910.

Inspector-General.

2. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

Classes of prisons.

3. The number of Central and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 8 and 6, respectively. On the 1st September 1910, the Criminal leper ward at the Madras Leper Asylum was closed. Leper convicts are being detained since that date, at the Leper annexe, which forms a part of, but is separated from, the Central Jail at Salem. Owing to the redistribution of districts, the sub-jails at Kalwa in the Kurnool district and at Alur in the Nellore district were closed. New sub-jails were opened at Valangiman and Papanasam in the Tanjore district (G.O., No. 319, Judicial, dated 18th February 1911). The sub-jails at Kota in the Nellore district and Bantwal in the South Canara district were removed respectively to Muthukur and Mudubidri in the same districts. A few sub-jails became attached to other districts, by reason of the redistribution scheme and the readjustment of boundaries, but the net result of these changes was to leave the total number of sub-jails exactly the same at the close, as at the beginning of the year, viz., 312.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

General summary.

4. The year opened with a population of 13,178 prisoners of all classes (not 13,180 as shown in the statements for 1909); 94,346 prisoners were received and 94,482 were discharged, leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at 13,042. The figures show a falling off all round when compared with those for the year preceding. The daily average fell from 13,340 to 12,997.

Classification of offences —Statement D.

5. A total of 24,943 offences are returned for the year against 25,385 in 1909. Of these, 73·6 per cent. were for offences under the Penal Code and the remainder under other laws. Persons committed for failure to furnish security, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for offences against other laws, show an increase, while a reduction has taken place in the numbers sentenced under the other important headings of the statement. The most noteworthy falling off occurs under offences against the public tranquillity (from 819 to 752), offences relating to coin and stamps (94 to 47), murder and attempt to murder (242 to 230), theft and allied offences (10,045

to 9,472), house-breaking and house-trespass (2,391 to 1,964), robbery (393 to 387), dacoity (509 to 342) and forgery (131 to 60). Offences against property formed 49·86 per cent. of the whole, as compared with 53·91 in the preceding year. The increase in the number of security cases at a time when crime generally was on the wane, is noticeable.

Statement No. I—Convicts.

6. On the 1st January 1910, the convict population stood at 10,413 males and 227 females. During the year, 23,482 males and 1,462 females were received by direct committal, as compared with 23,983 males and 1,409 females, in 1909. Malabar contributed the largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,406, followed by Vizagapatam with 2,051. The Nilgiri district had only 325. There were 22,601 convicts received by transfer, of whom 3,936 (including 95 from other Provinces), were transferred to undergo sentence; 18,575 were admitted into sub-jails *en route* to other jails or sub-jails, and 90 were admitted to the Penitentiary for deportation or other purpose. The daily average convict population was 10,542·22 or 194·61 fewer than in 1909. At the close of the year, 10,703 convicts were in custody, or 63 more than on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of those discharged from jail, 2,108 were released on appeal, 20,229 on expiry of sentence, 3,441 under the remission rules and 7 were released by order of Government. The figures for the preceding year were 2,605, 20,117, 3,364 and 7, respectively. Eighty-three convicts were deported, 14 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 4 prisoners who escaped from sub-jails during the year, remained at large, and 46 were executed, which latter figure is an increase of 11 over the preceding year. Death accounts for 168 convicts or 109 fewer than in 1909. Only 3 police registered prisoners were transferred to other Provinces for release, while we received from without the Presidency for the same purpose, no fewer than 67, of whom 62 came from Burma. Four convicts released at the time of the Proclamation, were readmitted to jail again during the year, for fresh offences. Under the system of concentration of sub-jail prisoners, 1,338 convicts were admitted into Central and District Jails against 1,588 in the preceding twelve months.

Statement No. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners.

7. The year opened with 2,138 under-trial prisoners, and 44,148 were subsequently admitted. The daily average was 2,151·71 as compared with 2,319·03 in 1909. Sub-jails admitted no less than 92 per cent. of these prisoners. On the last day of the year, there were 1,910 undertrials in confinement. Eight prisoners escaped from sub-jails and 20 undertrials died, against 31 in 1909. Of the 26,236 persons received into custody during the year (which number excludes transfers), 38 per cent. were convicted and 55 per cent. were acquitted. The figures last year were 40 and 52, respectively. Undertrials were detained, on an average, for 29·9 days as compared with 30·8 days in 1909 and 28·4 days in 1908. Owing to the circumstance that sub-jail registers do not show separately the length of time sessions cases and other under-trial prisoners were detained, it is not possible to give exact figures for both classes, but so far as the information available goes, sessions prisoners were detained 36·9 days and other undertrials 15·4 days on an average, before conviction or discharge.

Civil prisoners.

8. There remained on the 31st December 1909, 400 civil prisoners in custody; 2,653 were admitted and 2,622 were discharged for various reasons, leaving 429 at the close of the year under review. One man was transferred and another escaped. The daily average of this class works out to 302·6 which number, as well as the number of admissions, are the highest figures yet recorded. The escape took place from the Civil Jail, Madras, and the delinquent gave himself up, while the man shown as transferred, was convicted in a criminal case and was removed to the criminal jail.

State prisoners.

9. One member of this class remained in the Vellore Central Jail throughout the year. None were admitted or discharged.

Statement No. II—Religion of convicts.

10. Not much is to be noted against this heading, as the figures are very constant from year to year. Christians formed 2·34 per cent., Muhammadans 10·56 per cent. and Hindus 87·10 per cent. of the admissions.

Age of convicts.

11. Between the ages of 16 and 40 years, 19,477 convicts were admitted, which is a considerable falling off from the figures for 1909, which were 20,466. On the other hand, the admissions against other ages increased, and it is a matter for regret that the number of persons convicted under the age of 16, advanced from 532 in 1909 to 619 in 1910. It is difficult to account for these variations from year to year at ordinary times, but the advance in juvenile criminality, which the figures apparently show, is discouraging. In this instance, it is probably due in some measure to the replacement of whipping by imprisonment. Whipping may be bad and much may be said against it, even for boys, but it may prove to be the "lesser of two evils" and in any case, if it is bad, this circumstance does not make imprisonment for youths any the better.

Education.

12. Literate convicts admitted, decreased from 14·37 per cent. of the whole in 1909, to 13·58 in 1910. The decrease is made up by a corresponding increase in the percentage of illiterates. Education without doubt has a beneficial influence on character and enables many a man to earn an honest living, who could not well do so without it, but in the case of an instinctive and incorrigible criminal, it may happen that the sharpening of his wits only leads to the placing of him in a better position to pursue his criminal career than he otherwise could, and to baffle the officers of the law in their efforts to detect him. Forgery requires some education.

Previous occupation.

13. About 52 per cent. of those admitted to jail belonged to the agricultural classes. No special remark appears to be needed with regard to the other figures.

Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentences.

14. Of the convicts received during the year, 90·99 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 7·87 per cent. to simple imprisonment, ·99 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and ·15 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. The proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding three months, which was on the decline during the past decade, advanced from 61·68 to 63·50 in the year under report. The tendency amongst an influential school of reformers at the present day, is to measure the sentence by the criminal and not by the crime he has committed, and this I believe to be the right principle to work upon. The objects of imprisonment must always be the reform of the offender, the deterrence of others from following his example and the protection of society. These ends are not always attained by short spells of imprisonment, which it is feared, more often than not, fail lamentably to bring about any improvement. Neither do they deter, nor afford the public any period of security worth speaking of. What is more, these brief visits to jail are extremely apt merely to smooth the way to a criminal career, because the great restraining influence to keep a man on the straight path, namely, his self-respect and the respect he is held in by others, is gone. For this reason mainly, imprisonment ought to be avoided in the case of first offenders, if any other system can be found to replace it. It is always easier to point to an evil than to suggest a remedy for it, but the method of sending men or boys to jail for a few weeks or months, the time being determined by the nature of some commonplace offence, or the status of the magistrate that investigated the charge, is assuredly, a wrong one. It would be better to let the delinquent off—to come up for judgment, when called upon, and if he did commit himself again, to give him the full measure of imprisonment for both crimes. On the 31st December 1910, there remained in confinement, 8 convicts under sentence of death, 282 sentenced to transportation for life, 235 to transportation for a term of years and 83 to rigorous imprisonment for a period exceeding 10 years.

Statement No. IV—Previously-convicted prisoners.

15. During the year, 3,374 or 13·53 per cent. of the convicts admitted to jail, had been previously convicted. Of these, 61 per cent. had one previous conviction, 19 per cent. had two, and 20 per cent. had three or more previous convictions. The preceding year's figures were 62, 20 and 18. This little army of habitual criminals, who form but a small section of the total habitual criminal population of the province, constitute the great danger to the casual prisoners of our jails. It has often been suggested that they ought to be confined in special jails all to themselves and there is much

to commend the proposal, but it would be a further step in advance if selected members of the confraternity were put into jail and never let out again—not as a punishment because crime committed cannot be undone, and not as a reformatory measure, because such people are past that stage, but to keep them away from further mischief, to deter others, and to protect the public. There is no reason why incurable criminals should not be well treated in every way, and allowed every reasonable liberty consistent with the maintenance of order, so that life in jail may not be devoid of a fair share of enjoyment. Only one thing should be insisted on and that is their continued detention, just as hopeless lunatics are detained in an asylum—because they are unfit to be at large. Both are incurable and ought to be in a home for incurables. To allow a criminal by nature, his full freedom, is a near approach to courting disaster, and the disaster is only too apparent, in the hundreds of men who periodically leave our jails to prey on society and return to jail again. The table appended gives particulars of habituals according to the authority by whom they are classified:—

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.			Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituals before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.			Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear but who were after arrival in jail identified as having been habituals.			Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.			Total number of habituals.		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Rajahmundry.	1,732	1,604	1,595	406	450	372	1	3	...	...	...	...	407	453	372
Vellore ...	1,919	1,965	1,992	424	348	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	348	417
Trichinopoly.	403	612	983	72	102	224	9	6	2	6	9	19	87	117	245
Coimbatore ...	1,193	1,365	1,413	283	282	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	282	333
Penitentiary.	2,201	1,833	2,047	407	279	332	41	...	...	1	...	...	449	279	332
Cannanore ...	1,134	1,527	1,422	188	187	110	...	...	...	1	...	...	189	187	110
Salem ...	1,227	1,178	1,126	229	220	205	...	...	1	...	...	...	229	220	206
Bellary ...	1,523	1,527	1,472	211	304	255	13	...	...	...	...	...	224	304	255
Vizagapatam.	1,350	1,525	1,300	293	297	277	1	...	1	...	...	...	294	297	278
Cuddalore ...	658	799	626	205	238	170	4	...	...	...	...	...	209	238	170
Tanjore ...	587	531	16	134	82	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	137	82	3
Palamcottah.	707	792	652	101	93	97	2	...	...	6	3	...	109	96	97
Madura ...	1,215	1,129	1,247	194	157	259	...	...	...	3	...	...	197	157	259
Mangalore ..	312	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...
Berhampur ...	562	680	530	22	65	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	66	69
Russellkonda.	333	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...
Total ...	17,057	17,077	16,421	3,247	3,104	3,123	74	10	4	17	12	19	3,338	3,126	3,146

The most remarkable thing about this table is the steady reduction year by year of the number of convicts who were identified as habituals, only after arriving in the jail. This would point to steady improvement in the methods adopted by the Police, as the more successfully the previous histories of discharged criminals are hunted up and produced at the trial, the fewer habituals will be left to the jail authorities to identify. It is strange that all the convicts who confessed themselves to be habituals, to the number of 19 were admitted to the Trichinopoly jail. It should be a rare occurrence for a convict who has once been imprisoned, to escape detection by the Police, if he is subsequently brought up in connection with another offence, as his finger prints and history ought to be in the Police Bureau. The method of classifying prisoners, still leaves much to be desired.

Youthful offenders.

16. Though the total number of convicts of all ages admitted to jail during the year was less than in the year preceding, the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15, advanced from 358 in 1909 to 363 in 1910. Of these 363 offenders, 265 including 58 girls, were received into sub-jails, with, as a rule, very short terms of imprisonment. The futility, even the positive harm done, by sending children to jail has often been pointed out. The limitation placed on whipping has probably increased the numbers. It is open to question as to whether whipping, with all its faults, was not the better alternative to a short

period in prison, in the case of youths. A Subordinate Magistrate of the Second or Third Class is left no choice now, as to what he must do. The need of giving a good stiff sentence to a youth in order that he may have an opportunity of getting a little education and an industrial training in jail is, if anything, more pressing than ever, but here again the difficulty is that the powers of Magistrates are limited. With boys under the age of 15, at the time of conviction, the choice is left of committing them to the Reformatory School, but with those of that age and above, it must be jail, and more is the pity. Of the total of 363 youthful offenders, only 52 were sent to Chingleput, and the remainder, consisting of 244 boys and 67 girls, expiated their offences in a jail or a sub-jail. It would be interesting to follow the careers of these children, if only to ascertain to what extent they act as feeders to the habitual criminal population of the Presidency. What is fairly certain is that most criminals start in their downward career at an early age, and if not put on the straight path at the very outset, the chances of their being reformed, diminish as time goes by, till finally it becomes hopeless. It was with a view to prevent the corruption of youths by contact with more grown criminals, and to give them some sort of intellectual and industrial training on a systematic basis, that Tanjore was set aside for the confinement of youthful offenders. The scheme is now well under weigh, notwithstanding the disabilities of short sentences with which we have to cope. On the last day of 1910, there were confined at the Tanjore jail, three juveniles under the age of 15 years and 180 between the ages of 15 and 21, making 183 all told, besides 18 others between the ages of 21 and 25 years. The numbers might be much increased, if only the sentences were longer, but it is obviously useless to send boys from the ends of the Presidency for the sake of a residence of a few weeks at Tanjore. As a consequence, I have been obliged, in order to keep the jail moderately full, to form an habitual class, whose members usually have longer sentences, and exclude the shorter termed casuals, who are exactly the youths, it was most desirable to get hold of. Operations to train these boys are now being taken in hand and Government have sanctioned a special establishment of Teachers and Trade instructors for the work. It only remains for me to say that my attention will be largely directed to the Tanjore jail for some time to come and some expenditure will have to be incurred in additions to the buildings, and especially in the erection of palings to give fuller effect to class separation.

Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures.

17. Only three escapes took place from jails during 1910; all were from outside and the unexpired sentences were in each case, less than a year. The cause was invariably neglect on the part of the warders in charge, in allowing convicts to get out of sight, for the real or ostensible purpose of having a drink, or of relieving themselves. The number is the lowest for the last thirty years and this circumstance is probably due largely to the greater stringency of our rules covering eligibility for out-door work and system of guarding, and I hope in some degree, to better care and management. At Vellore, one convict bolted in broad daylight and was captured immediately. This might happen at any time irrespective of the alertness of the guard. A convict at Vizagapatam slipped away, though he had only 1 month and 14 days imprisonment to put in, out of a sentence of two years, while another convict escaped at Trichinopoly under almost similar circumstances. All three were recaptured and sentenced. Sub-jails return ten escapes, four of which were from inside and the remainder from outside the buildings.

Statement No. VI—Offences and punishments.

18. The offences recorded during the year numbered 13,208, which is a reduction of 324 on the figures for 1909. Of these, over 70 per cent. were classed as minor, and only nine cases were dealt with by a criminal court as compared with 27 in the year preceding. Offences relating to work constitute 54·4 per cent. of the whole. Taking individual jails, Vellore has much the largest figure in connection with work, viz., 2,190, which however is a considerable fall from the 3,128 offences of the previous 12 months. Coimbatore, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Palamcottah, Madura and Berhampur show increases, and the remaining jails show reductions. There are so many circumstances that make for variation in the number of offences relating to work, that it is usually very difficult to apportion its proper share to each. The nature of the work done has much to do with it, but the individuality of the staff plays a large

part. This is very vividly brought out in the figures for Berhampur where the offences increased from 6 in 1909 to 226 in 1910. The only change that took place, that might account for this, was the retirement of the late jailor, and it can only be concluded that the work of reporting offences was neglected in the past. With the advent of a new jailor, the Berhampur jail has once again fallen into line with other jails as regards the number of its offences relating to work. That the jail was in better order last year than the year before is certain and that good management is not in inverse ratio to the number of offences, is equally certain. Cannanore shows a fall from 868 to 242, probably due to the convicts settling down to the cocoa fibre industry, which was not at all regarded as pleasant work, at the start.

The ratio of punishments per cent. of prisoners was practically the same in 1909 and 1910 being 127·99 in the former and 127·19 in the latter year. This means that each convict got 1·27 punishments on an average during the year, which, taking into consideration the nature of the ordinary criminal working against his will and the fact that 20 per cent. of the punishments were warnings, can hardly be regarded as excessive. A new table of task-work was put into force during the year, and will be made the subject of a special report to Government later. Superintendents of jails display a good deal of individuality in their choice of punishments and the choice is a large one. The infliction of whipping and penal diet is discouraged and both have fallen off, the former from 27 to 14 and the latter from 244 to 149. Handcuffs and fetters are the punishments most frequently resorted to, together with forfeiture of remission in some shape, though the use of irons shows a reduction from 5,795 to 5,392 in 1910, probably owing to the fact that there was a smaller population to deal with. Taking the figures on the whole, the year gone by presents nothing very remarkable in the line of offences and punishments, if the falling away of whipping and penal diet be excepted, and I think I am right in stating that Superintendents of jails are, as a very general rule, fully alive to the need of exercising patience and humanity when dealing with the convicts in their charge. Offences there always will be in jails, so long as human nature is what it is, and a Superintendent who did not take suitable measures to keep them within bounds would soon find his jail degenerate into a house of idleness and his prisoners into a disorderly mob. It is his efforts and those of his staff, to maintain order and enforce industry that cause the list of offences to mount up. It might with some truth be said that the fewer the offences recorded in a jail, the greater the number of offences committed, because failure to report and to apply the appropriate remedy promptly, only lends encouragement to petty misdemeanour.

Corporal punishments.

19. During the year only 14 punishments by whipping were inflicted against 27 in 1909 and 52 in 1908. The table following gives further particulars of these whippings :—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	Central Jails	19,438	9,038	...	1	2	2	6	11	·06	·12	...	...
2	District Jails	6,559	4,121	...	1	1	...	1	3	·05	·07		
3	Criminal Leper Ward ...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Subsidiary Jails	7,973	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	33,989	13,208	...	2	3	2	7	14	·04	·11		
	Total for 1909 ...	34,486	13,532	...	...	5	4	18	27	·08	·20	...	...

Of the 14 cases of corporal punishment inflicted during the year, 5 were awarded at Bellary, 3 each at Coimbatore and Berhampur and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Vellore and the Penitentiary. This punishment is now used for very grave offences only, more especially for assaults on officials and fellow prisoners and the use of foul and abusive language, which it would be a mistake to deal leniently with.

Conduct of habituals.

20. Though habituals formed only 26·2 per cent. of the total convict population against 24·09 in 1909, they received 45·34 per cent. of the punishments, and 13 out of the 14 whippings. The figures indicate how unduly they contribute to the offences committed. I have little to add, regarding these criminals, to what has already been stated in this and previous reports. They are difficult to deal with, both in jail and out of it, and all things considered, are better in jail. During the year, 3,204 of them were admitted and 3,813 were in confinement at the opening of the year, making in all, 7,017 habitual criminals dealt with. We have not yet reached finality as to the best way of treating these men. The system of periodically letting them loose on the public is far from being an ideal one.

Fetters.

21. As a punishment, fetters were imposed in 5,196 cases against 5,699 in the previous year. For purposes of safe custody, they were resorted to on 3,039 occasions against 1,453 in 1909. This is a large increase which is to be accounted for by the fact that some jails were rendered temporarily insecure owing to alterations that were being made, and to the need of taking extra precautions with men employed on extra-mural work, so as to guard against escapes which hitherto were not uncommon. Fetters for security ought not to be imposed unless there are reasonable grounds for the belief that without them, the prisoner, may break away. As a matter of fact, the authorized form of chain fetters, allows far too much latitude, to be of any material value in the prevention of escapes.

Statement No. VII—Prison officers.

22. There was a total of 1,917 convicts employed as Prison officers during the year against 1,812 in the preceding year, the percentages of males and females being respectively, 8·24 and 6·14. These officers rendered very valuable help to the paid staff and without them, jails would be unworkable. They are quite as reliable as the average warder, which perhaps is not saying much in their favour, though the fact that they are convicts themselves is a decided drawback in the direction of the authority and influence they can exercise over, or the respect in which they are held by, other convicts.

Statement C—Remission system.

23. During the year, 3,441 convicts were released under the remission rules. Seven convicts only, who were otherwise eligible, failed to gain any remission. A life convict at Vellore earned 809 days during his imprisonment and another convict at the same jail, earned gratuity amounting to Rs. 24–15–6. Special remission was earned by 2,574 convicts for continuous good conduct, and remission of sentence was granted to 5,929 convicts on the occasion of the Accession to the Throne of the present King-Emperor. The new remission rules continue to work well and are said to be appreciated. If the appreciation arises out of an earnest desire to hasten release from jail by steady application to work and really exemplary conduct, it is well, especially if the recipient does not mean to return to jail again. But it is to be feared that the appreciation is occasionally the result of getting a substantial concession and doing little to merit it, in which case its value has to be discounted somewhat. The confirmed criminal appreciates being let out of jail, before his sentence is up, and will often do much to attain that object, but this does not prevent his coming back again, and the remission he appreciated so much, is not likely to be turned to good account. This is an instance of how the remission rules may be diverted to a bad purpose, though of course it is no argument against working the rules liberally in the case of prisoners who are not likely to abuse the concessions granted them, by premature return to jail.

24. The scales of diet laid down in the Jail Manual were generally adhered to during the year, with the exception of the Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Rajahmundry jails where the new dietary was in force throughout. The new diet was introduced into the Coimbatore jail on the 1st October 1910, in accordance with G.O., No. 1052 J. of the 15th July 1910, and the results so far have been satisfactory both in the direction of health and weighments. At Palamcottah, meat was stopped for a couple of months on the recommendation of the Medical Officer and with the approval of Government, owing to the existence of cholera in the neighbourhood, and the peculiar liability of meat to attract and breed flies which are regarded as carriers of disease germs. Extra dal and oil were issued as a substitute. Meat in any shape is an undesirable article of prison diet, owing to the difficulties attending its supply, its proneness to rapid decomposition in the plains, and its generally poor quality and indifferent cooking. No evil results were noticed from its stoppage at Palamcottah. Under the orders of Government conveyed in G.O., No. 166-J. of the 28th January 1910, the ration of flour for penal diet was raised from 12 to 16 ounces. The new diet scale now in force in four jails, is given as Statement H, Appendix II. It was altered during the year by reducing the dal from 7 to 5 ounces and increasing the rice ration by 1 ounce. This change was made as the result of investigations conducted in Bengal into the question of the absorbability of proteid. As to the effect of the new diet on the health and weighments in the three jails in which it was in force throughout the year, the results vary widely. At Rajahmundry, the benefits were beyond all expectation, as not alone did the prisoners gain weight to an extraordinary degree, but the sickness and death-rates were never so low before, at that, by no means healthy jail. Trichinopoly shows poor results both in health and weighment and so does Cannanore. The cause I believe to be unconnected with the diet scale, as indeed the comparison with Rajahmundry proves. Both Trichinopoly and Cannanore appear to be subject to cycles of unhealthiness, quite irrespective of what diet is under issue for the time being.

Statement No. VIII—Diet scales.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

25. Excluding the outlay on buildings by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 14,50,062-0-11, which is Rs. 48-15-8 more than that shown in the monthly statements of jail charges furnished by the Accountant-General. This small difference is due to minor discrepancies, the particulars of which have been communicated to that officer. The total expenditure for the year was, owing chiefly to reduced dietary charges, less by Rs. 20,010 than the figures for 1909. The difference between the total of statement No. IX and the total expenditure, is due to the sum of Rs. 4,96,171, representing charges against manufactures, general supervision, petty construction and repairs, police custody and three other minor items, being deducted from the larger amount, and to a charge of Rs. 1,422, representing the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, being added to the same, as required by the orders of the Government of India. The net result, is a sum of Rs. 9,55,313, which is the total exhibited in statement No. IX.

Total expenditure.

26. Under this head, there was an outlay of Rs. 2,98,672 or Rs. 2,769 more than in the preceding year. The cost per head of population rose from Rs. 22-2-11 to Rs. 22-15-8. This increase was due to the reorganization of the warder and subordinate medical establishments. At the Penitentiary, the increased cost per head was due to the pay of supernumerary European warders, and of the Superintendent while on privilege leave, being debited to that jail, while the increased cost at other jails was owing to a smaller prison population, and to the acting allowances drawn by subordinate officers, while the permanent incumbents were absent on leave. Temporary establishment charges show a reduction from the previous year when it was Rs. 4,970 to Rs. 4,401. A further reduction in these charges may be anticipated during the current year as a result of the raising of the status of the Vizagapatam District Jail, to a second-class Central Jail. Many temporary warders were employed at Vizagapatam, owing to the

Establishment charges.

building operations in progress; they will not now be needed to the same extent, as the permanent establishment undergoes an increase with the alteration in the class to which the jail hitherto belonged.

27. Owing to the smaller prison population to be provided for, to the more favourable rates for food stuffs during the year, and to Rupees 14,000 worth of the stock of grain in hand being used up, the charges for dieting prisoners fell from Rs. 5,11,956 in 1909 to Rs. 4,52,731 in 1910. The cost per head came down from Rs. 39-3-5 to Rs. 35-10-8. The Penitentiary, situated as it is in the city of Madras and with European prisoners to cater for, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 41-9-10, which however is lower than it was in the previous year. Allowing for the differences of stock in hand at the opening and close of the year, Madura is the next most expensive jail, as each prisoner there cost Rs. 39-10-11 to feed. Tanjore, Cannanore, Trichinopoly and Cuddalore follow in order and the cost of diet in each case was over Rs. 35. All the other jails varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 with two exceptions. Bellary has a low charge of Rs. 28-10-4 per head, or if value of stock be included, Rs. 29-7-5, while the most economical of all the jails is Rajahmundry where prisoners were fed for Rs. 26-13-4, or allowing for the decrease of the value of stock in hand at the close of the year, for Rs. 29-2-1 per head. The new diet probably affected the charges at Rajahmundry in the direction of reduction, but, even allowing for this, the Superintendent must have purchased provisions at unusually favourable rates. At Madura where the charges are high, a large stock of grains purchased at expensive rates was in store at the beginning of the year. It must be said also that the cost of dieting at Madura has fallen very considerably compared with what it was in 1909. During the year, vegetables and condiments of the value of Rs. 16,807 were purchased, as compared with Rs. 13,026 in the previous year. The increased outlay is owing to the enhanced rates paid for condiments. It is not altogether satisfactory that jails should have to go to the market for these articles, considering the large amount of culturable land attached to most jails and the labour, etc., available.

Dietary charges.

28. Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 32,907 to 40,371 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-7-6 to Rs. 3-1-8. The increase is due to the larger sums adjusted during the year on account of medical stores supplied.

Hospital charges.

29. These charges fell from Rs. 32,334 in 1909 to Rs. 30,558 in 1910 or from Rs. 2-7-8 to Rs. 2-6-6 per head. At Bellary, an extra cumbly was issued which raised the charges at that jail to the top of the list. A reduction in the prison population goes some way towards accounting for the smaller total expenditure.

Clothing and bedding.

30. Charges for sanitation were Rs. 31,195 or Rs. 2-6-5 per head as compared with Rs. 31,788 or Rs. 2-6-2 per head in 1909. At Berhampur, camp equipment was supplied during the year. The Civil Jail, Madras, shows a high cost owing to municipal water-tax and the Penitentiary, owing to the same cause, and in addition, to the supply of camp equipment. At Rajahmundry, the consumption of firewood to work the engine used in lifting water, added materially to the charges for sanitation.

Sanitation charges.

31. The expenditure for moving prisoners went up from Rs. 36,635 to Rs. 43,741, as a consequence of the adjustment of railway charges being made for twelve months in 1910 against only nine months in 1909. These charges were also enhanced by the revision of the rules regulating the grant of subsistence allowance to prisoners on release, sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 1764, Judicial, dated 18th December 1909.

Moving prisoners.

32. A decrease has taken place against this general heading but under the detailed headings of lighting and disciplinary charges, there is an increase. Sub-jails contributed largely to the lighting charges, as improved arrangements were introduced. The repair of tell-tale clocks, which by the way, had to be sent to the makers in London, added much to the disciplinary charges. At Tanjore, the cost of uniform supplied in 1909 was adjusted in 1910.

Miscellaneous services and supplies.

33. This heading shows an increase, due to a larger number of transfers than usual which were necessary in the interests of the jail service.

Travelling allowance.

34. These charges have gone up from Rs. 13,967 to Rs. 15,041 and the cause is mainly the expenditure on stationery and the establishment and maintenance of telephonic communication.

Contingent charges.

35. A large increase occurs under this general heading, viz., from Rs. 3,212 in 1909 to Rs. 11,131 in 1910. The principal causes are—(1) the issue of a new pattern metal vessel to prisoners for feeding purposes, instead of the earthenware article previously in use; (2) the supply to some jails of articles of European manufacture, such as weighing machines; (3) the purchase of hospital equipment; and (4) the debit of the cost of armourer's tools for the repair of arms.

Extraordinary charges.

36. While the total expenditure incurred by sub-jails decreased from Rs. 1,85,178 in 1909 to Rs. 1,83,620 in 1910, the charge per head went up from Rs. 73-13-11 to Rs. 75-10-9. This is owing to a smaller population having been dealt with. The cost per head varies from Rs. 90-6-7 in the South Canara district to Rs. 53-11-5 in the Bellary district. Charges under diet, clothing and bedding, and contingencies have gone down, whilst the others have gone up. A small increased expenditure on establishment took place as a result of the better rates of pay drawn by warders in the special sub-jails. The supply of a larger quantity of medical stores accounts for an increase in the hospital charges, and the fact that twelve months' accounts were adjusted in 1910 against nine months only in 1909, explains the increase in the transfer charges from Rs. 15,105 to Rs. 17,751. Improved conservancy arrangements are believed to be the cause of the increased outlay on sanitation. The other detailed heads scarcely call for special remark. To there being a smaller population to deal with and the prices of food grains having gone down, are attributable, the reduction in the cost of diet. A high cost for establishment in the special sub-jails, is owing to the guarding being done by warders and not by the police, as in the other sub-jails. Against contingencies for the Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly and South Canara districts, the charges show higher than elsewhere, on account of the payment of municipal taxes on sub-jail buildings.

Statement G.

37. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head fell from Rs. 9,91,428 and Rs. 74-5-2 in 1909 to Rs. 9,55,313 and Rs. 73-8-1 in 1910 respectively.

Grand total of expenditure.

38. As a consequence of the reduced average convict population during the year as compared with the year preceding, the number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days declined from 10,588·06 to 10,397·91. The average sick and convalescent fell from 868·01 to 764·59, and those not employed, from 556·88 to 501·91. The number of convict officers shows an increase, while those employed as convict servants fell slightly. The 10 per cent. limit was very generally adhered to except at Berhampur, where precautionary measures against cholera led to the employment of additional servants for a time. Though the number engaged on gardening operations in Central and District Jails fell from 831·14 to 822·33, the value of garden produce rose from Rs. 24,898 to Rs. 26,451. Convicts at work making articles for jail use, remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 1,493 against 1,497. Those engaged on jail repairs fell away slightly, but the difference is made up by an increase in the number employed on additions and alterations. There is really little variation in the figures when compared with the year gone by, especially if the difference in average population is taken into account. Perhaps the most important item is the number engaged on manufactures, but here again the change is small, as the percentage advanced from 37·52 to 37·58 only. At Vizagapatam, the number on manufactures is only 7·89 per cent. of the convict labouring population which is explained by the fact that the convicts were largely employed on building operations under the Superintendent. At Salem, the reduced number employed on manufactures is attributed to fewer and smaller orders from Public departments, while at Berhampur the percentage advanced from 20 to 27. It can hardly be said that our position with regard to the provision of suitable labour for

Statement No. XI.—Employment of convicts.

prisoners and the disposal of the output of our manufactories are altogether satisfactory. The object in seeking labour and a field for our goods, is not, and ought not to be, interference with private trade, but, solely to provide work for convicts of a suitable kind. Industrial work means an output of goods, and in the interests of the community, and to keep down the charges on the general taxpayer, it becomes necessary to dispose of these goods, for the best prices they will fetch. We aim at reforming the convict and putting him in the way of earning an honest living, so that he may not return to jail. Those who have had charge of large numbers of convicts know how difficult it is to procure regular and suitable work for them, and on the whole, it might be better that our goods found their way into the market (they must find an outlet somewhere), than that convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, should be allowed to degenerate into loungers and idlers. Our output is, and always must be, limited and but an infinitesimal fraction of the total trade of a large Presidency with its forty millions of inhabitants. There is only one convict in our jails employed in making goods for sale, or consumption by the Public departments of Government, to every 10,000 people or thereabouts in this Presidency. Under such circumstances, interference with business in general (if the sale of our goods can appropriately be given such a term), must be small.

39. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General, the total receipts amount to Rs. 5,36,849-8-5. The books of this office show a difference of Rs. 981-15-8 in excess, after excluding a sum of Rs. 1,915-3-6, being Press earnings of the Cannanore Jail which are credited to Stationery and Printing, and Rs. 20-7-3 remitted to the Treasury at Lahore. This difference of Rs. 981-15-8 is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant-General The total amount of money paid into the Treasury was Rs. 5,36,212-12-0 (excluding the small sum of Rs. 3,554 received as the sale-proceeds of vegetables, etc.). The former figures, added to Rs. 3,798-8-0, the cash in hand at the close of the year, comes to Rs. 5,40,011-4-0 against Rs. 5,88,884-5-0 in 1909. A sum of Rs. 3,96,076-8-0 was withdrawn from the Treasury, which sum includes a cash balance of Rs. 3,138-9-0 on hand at the opening of the year. The difference between the two amounts, viz., Rs. 1,43,934-12-0, represents the cash earnings during 1910, as compared with Rs. 2,08,169-8-0 in 1909. The causes of this falling off are—(*a*) supplies made to the Military department to the value of Rs. 5,569 were not adjusted before the close of the year; (*b*) drill of the value of Rs. 20,873 made over to the Police department, was not paid for in time to be included in the accounts; (*c*) the value of convict labour supplied to the Government Branch Press at the Penitentiary, amounting to Rs. 17,108 was not credited to the Jail department, nor the sum of Rs. 1,900 representing the rent on buildings occupied by the Press, as was heretofore done; and (*d*) orders from the Military departments as a whole fell off considerably, especially from the Ordnance department, with which we had dealings to the extent of Rs. 26,673 in 1909 but only Rs. 4,948 in 1910. The other Military departments, more particularly the Supply and Transport and Army Clothing departments, did a large amount of business with us. It is to the Police department, however, we are most largely indebted, as they are our best customers and their demands are steady. Amongst the jails which contributed most largely to the cash earnings for the year, Coimbatore comes first with Rs. 35,140-11-0, which is less than last year owing to the non-adjustment of large outstandings, in good time. Vellore takes the next place with Rs. 26,091-12-0 which is nearly double what it was in 1909. The development of this jail in the industrial direction, within the last few years, has been remarkable. Owing to the method recently introduced for the adjustment of convict labour employed at the Government Branch Press and the non-receipt of orders from the Ordnance department, the Penitentiary has fallen from its position of being the chief contributor to the earnings of the Jail department, to a poor third. In 1909, this jail turned over Rs. 64,559 in cash, while in 1910 the earnings dropped to Rs. 19,204. Cuddalore, Madura and Palamcottah are in the order named, the District jails that show the highest cash earnings. Cannanore shows the smallest earnings of any Central Jail,

Statement No. XII.

but there are reasons to hope that with the development of the coir fibre industry, this jail will give better results in the future. The average cash earning per head on the total average number employed on manufactures, fell from Rs. 52-6-0 in 1909 to Rs. 36-13-0 in 1910. Salem amongst the Central Jails and Cuddalore amongst the District Jails, show the highest earnings per head. During the year under review, supplies of the value of Rs. 1,03,509 were made to the Military departments against Rs. 1,18,330 in the year preceding.

Statement No. XII-A.

40. This statement, giving the assets of the manufacturing department for the year, shows that these amounted to Rs. 1,56,844 against Rs. 1,68,063 in 1909. The decrease is mainly noticeble in the Vellore Central Jail, the Penitentiary and in the Cannanore and Madura Jails, and is ascribable to various causes, such as lack of orders, fewer convicts employed on manufactures, etc. Coimbatore shows the largest increase in assets, viz., Rs. 48,288, while the Penitentiary and Vellore occupy the second and third places, respectively. Amongst District Jails, Palamcottah takes the lead, and is followed in order, by Tanjore and Cuddalore.

Statement No. XII-B.

41. This statement is added to the report as Appendix II under the orders of Government conveyed in G.O., No. 197, Judicial, dated the 3rd February 1910. It shows, amongst other things, that the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures was almost the same in 1909 and 1910, though the figures against each jail, vary a little. The total value of articles manufactured in jails went up from Rs. 5,51,290 to Rs. 5,70,765. The relatively small number of convicts employed on manufactures at Vizagapatam, is owing to a larger number being employed on building operations.

Statement No. XIII.

42. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year advanced from Rs. 7,83,258-8-0 to Rs. 8,11,378-4-0. This is due to smaller cash earnings. In consequence, the net cost per head of average strength went up from Rs. 58-11-0 to Rs. 62-7-0. It varies from Rs. 40-9-0 at Coimbatore to Rs. 127-12-0 at the Civil Jail, Madras. Much depends on the size of the jail, the facilities for procuring supplies at cheap rates and the facilities afforded for working the manufacturing departments, remuneratively.

Value of supplies made by jails for departmental use.

43. The value of supplies made during the year by the Jail department to itself amounted to Rs. 83,727 as compared with Rs. 86,009 in the year preceding. In this sum is not included, garden produce issued to prisoners, estimated at Rs. 23,912 and vegetables sold to the public which realized Rs. 2,539. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works department is valued at Rs. 14,136, which compares favourably with the sum of Rs. 11,597, utilized during the preceding year.

VITAL STATEMENTS Nos. XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

Statement No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality.

44. Particulars of the sick and death rates for the year 1910 and the four preceding years are given in the following table:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1906 ...	12,591	233	18·5	55	207	262	4·4	16·4	20·8
1907 ...	12,369	224	18·1	47	180	227	3·8	14·5	18·3
1908 ...	13,149	285	21·6	99	286	385	7·5	21·8	29·3
1909 ...	13,340	310	23·2	48	262	310	3·6	19·6	23·2
1910 ...	12,997	256	19·7	2	186	188	·2	14·3	14·5

In comparison with the year 1909, the daily average sick fell considerably and with it, the ratio per mille. A study of the number of deaths and the death-rate

shows some remarkable results. There were only 2 deaths from cholera, which is quite an unusual circumstance, and the number of deaths from other causes fell from 262 to 186. The total death-rate has fallen from 23·2 in 1909 to 14·5 in 1910. The latter figure is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in the jails of this Presidency, and the department has been in existence now, over half a century. No jail returns a case of death from cholera or plague; the two deaths from the former and the one death from the latter having taken place amongst undertrial prisoners in sub-jails, and there is every reason to believe they were infected before admission. Making every allowance for the unusual healthiness of the year, a tribute is due to jail officers for the part they played in bringing about this remarkable result, because both plague and cholera were prevalent in many districts quite close to the local jail, and at Salem, the plague actually invaded the warders' lines, but owing to the very stringent precautions taken, it never appeared amongst the prisoners. Of the 188 deaths recorded, 34 took place at Trichinopoly, 32 at Cannanore, 26 at Vizagapatam, 13 at Madura and 12 at Salem. Bellary and Vellore had 9 deaths each, while the Rajahmundry jail, which has seldom failed in the past to add more than its fair share to the mortality, returned during the past year only 7 deaths, which constitutes a record for that jail. The new diet is in force at Rajahmundry, and evidently did not act injuriously. In some jails, the mortality was exceedingly low: Coimbatore had only 5 deaths, and the Penitentiary, whose surroundings are a constant menace to health, returned but 3 deaths, one of which took place out of hospital and another in the tubercle ward at Bellary. Berhampur (which seldom escapes from cholera), and Palamcottah had only one death each. Sub-jails contributed 27 of the deaths.

Death-rates in the several classes of jails.

45. In Central jails the mortality fell from 23·89 to 13·80; in District jails from 29·85 to 20·13 and in sub-jails from 13·16 to 11·13. All classes of jails, therefore, had a reduced rate of mortality, but the credit for the remarkable fall in the general death-rate, is due in largest measure to the Central jails, where the great bulk of the prisoners are confined.

Cannanore.

46. This jail has the unenviable notoriety of showing the highest death-rate for the year, viz., 34·76 against 28·45 in the year preceding. Deaths from bowel disease, pneumonia and ankylostoma were frequent and caused between them 18 out of the 32 deaths that took place. Of those who died, 14 were over 50 years of age and 19 were admitted to the jail in bad or indifferent health. No fewer than 5 were admitted to hospital direct from the quarantine. It is reported that about 12 per cent. of the prisoners in this jail are over the age of 50, which seems to be a very much larger proportion, than exists amongst the free population. The causes of the unhealthiness at Cannanore are probably varied. Setting aside the age and state of health of those admitted, the jail leaves much to be desired from the sanitary standpoint. The water-supply is scanty and not good; the latrines are not free from objectionable features, and the sleeping wards might have the same said of them. Efforts are being made to remedy the defects so far as it is possible to do so. The new diet is in force at Cannanore, but the causes of mortality are in no wise traceable to it. It is a strange fact that of the 32 deaths, 16 took place during the first 3 months of the year.

Vizagapatam.

47. At this jail, the old diet scale is in force and though the mortality has fallen from 39·60 to 33·91, still the state of health, leaves room for improvement. Malaria furnished 333 admissions to hospital, but no death. A free use of quinine is indicated amongst those who come from malarious tracts. Dysentery gave rise to 8 deaths and 68 admissions to hospital, of whom 26 contracted the disease within a month of admission to jail. There were 46 other cases of bowel complaints, 42 of pyrexia, 17 of pneumonia with 6 deaths, and 13 of tubercle of the lungs with 7 deaths. Of those who died, 20 were received in bad, and 4 others in indifferent health. It is explained that the men received into this jail are usually in an emaciated condition and sodden with malaria. Those that come from the Agency tracts have long and arduous marches to make and the accommodation *en route* is not of the best. Possibly, too, the food supplied on the march leaves something to be desired. These causes, coupled

with separation from their native hills, must help to lower vitality. Steps are being taken to improve some of the sub-jails in the tracts, and the extension of the new railway line, should help materially to ameliorate the condition of these hill men.

Trichinopoly.

48. Though the death-rate at Trichinopoly fell from 40·56 in 1909 to 27·07 in 1910, the health can hardly be regarded as altogether satisfactory. Dysentery caused 12 deaths; tubercle of the lungs, 9 deaths; and enteritis, 5 deaths. Malaria, dysentery and enteritis are the most frequent causes of admission to hospital. It is reported that at this jail, there is an unusual proportion of old and debilitated men. All long-termed prisoners gravitate towards Central jails, and form a considerable part of the whole population in time. Young healthy lifers go to Port Blair and only the old and decrepit are left. These in the nature of things must die off, and some men are so far advanced in years at the time of conviction, as to preclude the probability of their surviving their sentences. Trichinopoly also contains many men from the Northern Circars, sent there to relieve overcrowding. They do not seem to thrive down south, and will not be sent there in future if it can be at all avoided. The new diet scale is in force at this jail, but there is no evidence to show that it is connected in any way with the sickness that has prevailed. The sanitation of Trichinopoly needs some further improvement and measures are being taken to enclose the cook-house with wire net, as the place abounds with flies at most times, and these, without much doubt, are the enemies that spread sickness and death broadcast.

Madura.

49. The remarks made about Trichinopoly apply with equal force to Madura. The nature of the diseases is much the same in both jails, and the mortality rates are almost similar.

Salem.

50. The mortality rate at this jail was more than double what it was in 1909, viz., 18·73 against 7·00, but the diseases were of such a varied character that no very definite cause can be fixed upon to account for this increase. Three men died of dysentery and 3 of tubercle of lungs. The remaining deaths, making 12 in all, were due to different affections. Plague was prevalent in the vicinity of the jail, but happily was kept out.

Other jails.

51. At Bellary, the death-rate rose from 6·75 to 13·18. Palamcottah shows the lowest mortality, viz., 2·55 per mille, and is closely followed by the Penitentiary with 3·07, Coimbatore with 4·07, and Berhampur with 5·62. The jail of all others, which contributed to the improved statistics of the year, was Rajahmundry. This jail, which time and again raised the general mortality of the convict population of the Presidency, in a manner altogether out of proportion to the numbers confined there, had only a death-rate in 1910 of 6·75 per mille, as compared with 34·47 in 1909 and 62·01 in 1908. A full share of the credit for this satisfactory state of things, is undoubtedly due to Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Fernandez, both of whom worked in the most energetic way. Vellore also shows great improvement, as the mortality came down from 17·31 to 6·93.

Sub-jails.

52. From the mortality point of view, our sub-jails did not do as well as our jails, as the death-rate dropped from 13·16 to 11·13 only. In all, 27 men died, of whom 11 were convicts and the remainder undertrials. Four men died of fever, 3 of small-pox, and 1 of plague. Cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa and malaria, account for 2 deaths each. Two undertrials committed suicide by hanging, another drowned himself in a well, and 1 man died of injuries received prior to admission. Four deaths each occurred in the South Canara and Vizagapatam districts. In the latter district, there is a very noticeable improvement for the last couple of years, which I believe to be due to the disappearance of the scarcity that was prevalent, and in some degree to the better arrangements made for the housing and general health of the occupants of the sub-jails in the Agency Tracts. Guntúr, Malabar and Coimbatore districts, returned 3 deaths each; Ganjám and South Arcot, 2 deaths each, while Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Chingleput and Tinnevelly had 1 death each. The remaining districts returned no deaths.

Statement No. XV.

53. The table following shows the rates of admission to hospital and death against the principal diseases for the past 4 years :—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	10·91	4·05	14·99	7·39	8·50	3·61	...	...
Dysentery	56·02	3·01	65·15	7·19	69·14	6·15	48·50	3·99
Malarial fevers	58·21	1·04	75·74	1·09	84·18	·88	96·80	·60
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle ...	5·30	2·18	7·69	3·30	9·87	3·61	9·58	2·79
Anæmia and debility	9·04	·10	20·08	1·00	21·19	1·17	10 38	·10
Other general diseases	79·51	3·12	86·34	2·40	93·26	2·25	88·81	1·30
Pneumonia	4·68	1·87	8·59	1·80	8·11	2·05	5·69	1·80
Other respiratory diseases	18·09	·31	22·28	·80	27·34	·10	24·15	·20
Diarrhœa	37·42	1·04	31·28	1·20	48·34	1·17	43·41	1·30
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	29·00	·10	31·68	·10	37·99	...	35·92	·10
All other causes	72·24	2·60	92·93	4·50	101·77	5·28	96·10	3·49
Total ...	380·42	19·44	456·76	30·68	509·69	26·27	459·33	15·67

Cholera.

54. In 1909, there were 87 cases of cholera in jails with 37 deaths, while in the year under review there was not a single case. This fact alone would make the year gone by, a remarkable one in our annals.

Dysentery.

55. With this disease we were also fortunate. Though we can hardly as yet hope to shake our jails entirely free from it, we made some advance in reducing it in 1910. There were only 486 admissions as compared with 708 in 1909, and the deaths fell from 63 to 40. All jails more or less contributed to the sickness from this cause, and most jails to the mortality. Trichinopoly had 12 deaths; Vizagapatam, 7; Vellore, 6; Cannanore, 5; Madura, 4; Salem, 3; Coimbatore, 2; and Cuddalore, 1 death. What has to be borne in mind in connection with this disease, is that it is specific, and like cholera, has to find entrance by the mouth. Preventative measures must therefore be directed to killing off the germ and keeping it away from the food and water. Cleanliness is the watchword, and this includes the destruction of flies, which are well known to alight with equal impartiality on excreta of all kinds and food ready prepared for consumption. In proportion as food is protected from contamination of all sorts, dysentery will, I believe, diminish.

Malarial fevers.

56. There were 970 cases with 6 deaths as compared with 862 cases and 9 deaths in 1909. At Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Vellore, the disease was most prevalent. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in seven jails. The dose and period of time during which the drug was administered, varied, at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Tubercle of the lungs.

57. Some improvement has been made during the year in the direction of reducing the frequency of this disease, but there is still much ground left for action. The number of cases and deaths were respectively 96 and 28 in 1910, against 101 and 37 in 1909. At Trichinopoly there were 37 cases and 9 deaths, some of which were received from other jails for treatment. Vizagapatam comes next with 13 admissions and 7 deaths, while the remaining jails shared the other cases and deaths between them. This widespread and fatal disease is now understood, and it only remains to put the information to proper account. Tubercle must be detected early and the sufferer segregated. Sputa and other discharges must be incinerated and flies abolished. Until these are done thoroughly, there is danger of the conveyance of the disease. Cases of tubercle there always will be in jails, as new admissions come in with it. It is of more importance to prevent others contracting the disease than to cure the actual sufferer, however important the latter undertaking may be. The more hopeless the case of tubercle, the greater the risk run by those exposed to the infection, as a general rule. The tubercular wards at Trichinopoly and Bellary

were full throughout the year, and could not receive all the patients it was desired to send to them. Proposals to add another ward to the Trichinopoly Jail were made and have been approved.

Anæmia and debility.

58. These so-called diseases gave rise to 104 admissions and 1 death, as against 217 admissions and 12 deaths in 1909.

Pneumonia.

59. Pneumonia caused 57 admissions and 18 deaths. Vizagapatam had 16 cases with 6 deaths and Cannanore 11 cases with 5 deaths. Rajahmundry and Madura had 2 deaths each. Nothing helps to prevent cases of pneumonia occurring, so much as the avoidance of overcrowding and a plentiful supply of good fresh air, both in and out of barracks. There is too great a tendency everywhere to shut out the fresh air, especially in sleeping wards at night, under the belief that the cold is injurious. It is not nearly so much so, or as disagreeable, as the poisoned atmosphere caused by the emanations from the lungs and bodies of a lot of men, shut up for many hours on end, in a close, stuffy barrack. The buildings should be left as open as possible at all times, and if the weather is cold, an extra cumbly should meet the case. The practice of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, is extremely bad.

Diarrhœa.

60. Admissions from this disease were fewer than in the preceding year, but the deaths advanced from 12 to 13. Both Trichinopoly and Cannanore furnished most of the cases, while Vellore and Vizagapatam contributed a fair number. The avoidance of chills, cleanly preparation of the food, good cooking, and meals at regular hours, are the best means of reducing the cases of diarhœa. Prisoners are very apt to bring it on themselves by eating raw food stuffs while engaged in their preparation, or indulging in raw vegetables or unwholesome fruits while at work in the garden.

Mortality according to length of sentence—Statements Nos. XVI and XVII.

61. The number of deaths and their ratio to the number of convicts confined shows a falling-off under all the headings. As usually occurs, the largest number of deaths took place amongst convicts who had been in jail not more than six months. At Trichinopoly, about two-thirds of the prisoners who died had been in jail over two years; while at Cannanore, Vizagapatam and Madura, most of the deaths were amongst those who had not put in more than six months in jail.

Prisoners' weighments—Statement B.

62. The percentage of convicts who gained weight, of the total number discharged during the year, was 69·20, which is almost exactly the same as in the year preceding. The proportion of convicts who lost weight rose from 16·03 to 18·77, but the loss is made up by an increase in the number shown as remaining stationary. Trichinopoly shows a very noticeable loss of weight, which is perhaps attributable to the prevalence of dysentery, diarrhœa and other wasting diseases at that jail. That it is the direct outcome of the new diet, is controverted by the fact that at Rajahmundry loss of weight occurred in only 10·69 per cent. of the prisoners discharged, which is a much better result than was recorded in most of the jails where the old diet is under issue, and well below the average of all jails.

Sanitation of jails.

63. In improved sanitation lies the main hope of reducing the sickness and mortality in our jails, and to having kept this in view in the past, must be attributed whatever small measure of success has been attained so far in our improved health conditions, as compared with those prevailing amongst the public. Most of our jails were built at a time when sanitary science had not its importance recognized, as it has to-day. Such matters as adequate ventilation, a good supply of drinking water, sanitary latrines, protection from disease conveying pests, and others, were not given the attention that they are now known to deserve, if the sick and death-rates are to be kept down to the lowest point. Year by year sees some improvement and advance in jail sanitation. It is impossible to go into much detail in the limited space of an annual report, but during the year gone by the following measures amongst others were taken.

Water-supply.

64. New wells were sunk at Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Bellary and Tanjore, and the existing wells were deepened at Vellore. At Cuddalore, land was taken up near the main well to prevent its being a

source of danger to the jail water-supply. At Berhampur, the pumps were adjusted so that they could be worked without danger of the water becoming contaminated. The drinking-water well in the Rajahmundry jail was cleaned out, and the reservoir is flushed and washed with permanganate lotion once a fortnight. Drains were cemented to prevent any possible percolation of surface water. At this jail also hydrants were provided to aid distribution and obviate hand-carriage. The Palamcottah drinking well is about to be covered in. New barrels were provided for the carriage of water at Vellore and proposals are on foot to introduce a big water-supply scheme at that jail. A new pump and oil-engine were put in position at Cannanore, while the water-supply and distribution scheme sanctioned for the Salem jail were completed during the year. At Cuddalore, the old pump was repaired and a duplicate pump supplied. Water for domestic use is boiled and cooled at Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Tanjore, Berhampur and Madura, and is hankinized periodically, at Madura, Rajahmundry, Salem and Cuddalore.

Kitchen improvements.

65. New fly-proof kitchens were constructed at Vizagapatam and the Penitentiary and a new and improved cooking range was introduced at Rajahmundry; at this jail also, as well as at Cuddalore, Coimbatore and Berhampur, the kitchens were protected by wire netting to keep flies out.

Cooking and eating utensils.

66. Orders were issued to replace wooden tables, tubs, etc., used for manipulating food, by iron or aluminium articles in several jails; and iron or steel vessels for eating purposes were substituted generally for the porous earthenware vessels hitherto in use. At Berhampur, the prisoners were supplied with aluminium plates, and at some jails the convicts are obliged to wash their hands and feeding vessels in permanganate solution. Raised platforms to place feeding vessels on, were put up at Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Palamcottah so as to obviate the necessity of placing them on the ground.

Latrine arrangements.

67. Cage latrines were introduced at Rajahmundry, Cannanore and Vizagapatam and truck filth ejectors are now in existence in ten jails, many of which were supplied within the last year. In the Rajahmundry jail some of the latrines believed to be too near the food yards and drinking-water well were removed to a distance, and at Cannanore a new latrine was built and another is under construction in the quarantine. A latrine which was too near the water-supply at Salem was put out of use, while at Palamcottah several alterations were made to ensure cleanliness and the purity of the water-supply. At a few jails, the system of burning latrine vessels instead of washing them, is being tried and with success so far.

Drainage.

68. Improvements in the drainage were made in a few jails where it was observed that they were needed. At Salem, a tank near the jail was treated with kerosene oil to prevent mosquitoes breeding. The alterations and additions made in the drainage in most jails, are too detailed and intricate to summarize briefly.

Food supplies.

69. A good deal was done during the year to ensure the food reaching the prisoners in a clean and wholesome condition. In some jails the vegetables are washed in permanganate lotion, and at Cannanore, a new drying platform was constructed. It was at Rajahmundry however, that the most elaborate precautions were taken, including special arrangements for cleaning articles of diet preparatory to issue.

Alterations to buildings.

70. Many improvements were made in 1910 in jail buildings with the object of rendering them more healthy. Bellary had windows and ventilators provided in the hospital and at Palamcottah extra windows were put in the ragi grinding room. A new mortuary was built outside the jail at Trichinopoly, and a new hospital for dysentery patients was erected at Vizagapatam. At Cuddalore, Vellore and Madura, concrete and Cuddapah slab floors were laid down. The floor of one block was cemented, the wooden shutters of wards were removed to allow more fresh air in, and a new bathing platform was added to the quarantine in the Cannanore jail, while at Rajahmundry, flooring was laid down in the dysentery ward and the wall round the hospital replaced by a palisading so as to allow the air to circulate more freely.

The above is but a brief account of the advances made in sanitation during the year. The great importance of the subject is being kept steadily in view. It is in more fresh air, better latrines, good drainage and general cleanliness, especially in matters relating to food, that the success of the future lies. Our water supplies seldom receive a good word though every precaution is taken that the wit of man can devise and is within reach, to prevent their becoming contaminated. It is the convict himself that is the main obstacle in the way of efficient sanitation, as he is too often indifferent to the measures being taken to ensure his health, and occasionally it is feared, either through ignorance or inadvertence, reduces all the exertions on his behalf, to nought. To get him to appreciate the advantages of cleanliness is very up-hill work, and the general welfare does not appear to appeal to him at all.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Accommodation—Statement A.

71. At the close of the year under review, accommodation was available in Central and District jails and in the Civil jail, Madras, for 12,006 prisoners as compared with 11,776 at its beginning. Forty cells were added during the year at Vellore, 30 at Cannanore, 27 at Trichinopoly and 24 at Madura. The completion of the buildings in the Vizagapatam jail sanctioned in G.O., No. 143-W., dated 29th January 1909, raised the accommodation of that jail by 85. In the Rajahmundry jail, an interchange was effected between the hospital and female wards, which resulted in an increase in the total accommodation. A ward for 36 Civil Debtors was built at the Salem jail, where also the female block hitherto unused, was converted into a ward for leper convicts and the old undertrial ward which had accommodation for 33 prisoners was dismantled to make room for the new main gate. At Berhampur, one association block was demolished, and is being replaced by cells. Other minor causes of alteration in the accommodation, are set out in the marginal notes to Statement A. The number of cells advanced from 3,986 at the beginning of the year to 4,173 at its close. The total daily average population confined in Central and District jails and in the Civil jail, at Madras during the year, being 10,557, the accommodation of all kinds provided was ample. Temporary overcrowding to a small extent occurred at Rajahmundry, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Madura, and the excess prisoners were housed in sheds and workshops for the time being. Wards for civil debtors are under construction at the Coimbatore and Tanjore Jails, and additions to the buildings at Vellore, Bellary, Cannanore and Vizagapatam are in prospect.

Visits to jails.

72. Two hundred and seventy-two visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors, as compared with 305 in 1909. The decrease is due to fewer visits by non-official gentlemen. His Excellency the Governor visited the Penitentiary, the Salem and Bellary jails and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, those at Trichinopoly and Salem. The Surgeon-General visited all the jails except Cuddalore, and the Sanitary Commissioner visited the Palamcottah Jail. The Sessions Judge of Tanjore did not visit the jail at that station Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. Muthukumara Mooppanar Avargal of Tanjore and M.R.Ry, T. Narasinga Rao Avargal of Salem, paid the largest number of visits, namely, 29 and 22, respectively. These two gentlemen are to be commended for the interest they took in jail matters.

Inspections.

73. All the Central and District jails and 9 sub-jails, including those at Calicut, Nellore and Mangalore, were inspected by me during the year; and more than one visit was paid to the Penitentiary, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Bellary and Tanjore Jails. The Reformatory School at Chingleput and the Lunatic Asylums at Calicut and Waltair were also visited. Of the 312 sub-jails, 184 were inspected by District Magistrates, 306 by Divisional Magistrates and 207 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,498 against 1,251 in 1909.

Expenditure on jail buildings.

74. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,69,336-14-3 against Rs. 1,65,632-3-1 in the preceding year. Of the former amount, the expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,31,778-4-5 against Rs. 1,30,580-5-7 in 1909. A

sum of Rs. 30,845 was expended by Superintendents of Jails in the execution of works as Public Works disbursers. The savings effected on the buildings completed during the year amounted to Rs. 28,924 excluding the value of convict labour supplied. No expenditure was incurred on the construction of huts for warders.

Records, civil stores and service registers.

75. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and the periodical destruction of records were given effect to, and the inventories of stores maintained in jails and in this office were written up to the close of the year.

General features of the year.

76. The salient features of the year's administration are—

(1) a fall in the daily average population of prisoners of all classes;
(2) a small increase in the number of juvenile offenders received;
(3) a small reduction in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted;
(4) the lowest number of escapes for the last 30 years;
(5) a decrease in the number of offences and punishments with fewer cases of whipping and penal diet;
(6) a reduction in the total expenditure;
(7) an increase in the net cost of maintenance per head coupled with a decline in the manufactory cash earnings;
(8) the lowest death-rate on record;
(9) the absence from jails of cholera and suicides; and
(10) an advance in the total accommodation.

Matters of administrative importance.

77. (1) The confinement in Madras Jails of European and Eurasian prisoners of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment.

(2) The introduction of a revised table of tasks experimentally.

(3) The grant of special remission to certain classes of convicts on the occasion of the accession to the throne of the present King Emperor.

(4) The continuance of the experimental diet scale, with certain modifications, for a further period of two years, in the Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Cannanore Jails and its introduction into the Coimbatore Central Jail.

(5) The closure of the Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, and the opening of a Leper Annexe at the Salem Central Jail.

(6) The receipt of sanction to the raising of the status of the Vizagapatam Jail to a second-class Central Jail.

(7) The appointment of compounders in first-class Central Jails.

(8) Revision of Jail Manual rules relating to—

(*a*) the grant of holidays to Hindu and Muhammadan prisoners on great festivals;
(*b*) the guarding and the strength of extramural gangs of prisoners;
(*c*) the subordinate medical establishment of jails;
(*d*) the stoppage of the sale on credit, of jail-made articles;
(*e*) the scale of equipment for jail hospitals;
(*f*) the scale of penal diet issued to native convicts; and
(*g*) the identification of prisoners and the revision of the forms of the convict and under-trial registers.

Conduct of jail establishment.

78. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year was 756, including 19 supernumerary hands. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 1,658 during the year as compared with 1,363 in the previous year. Of the former, 341 were warnings, 403 extra duty and drill, 244 black marks, 506 fines and 38 men were punished with forfeiture of pay. Six were suspended pending enquiry; 30 were dismissed, while the services of 28 were dispensed with, and 50 were reduced. Seventy-four warders were in receipt of good-conduct allowances at the end of the year. Two assistant jailors were reduced during the year, one for inefficiency and the other for theft.

Conduct of officers.

79. During the year gone by, the officers of the department performed their duties satisfactorily and evinced much interest in their work at all times. Mr. Upshon and Mr. Gainsford, both Superintendents

with long and honourable service, retired on pension. Captain Cameron and Mr. J. E. Young proceeded on furlough. It seems almost invidious to single out individuals for special mention, when all worked so well, but an exception might be made in the case of Mr. Mitchell, the Superintendent, and Dr. Fernandez, the Medical Officer of the Rajahmundry Jail, both of whom bestowed an unusual amount of care in the discharge of their duties and with a result hitherto unattained. The subordinate officers of the department, with a few exceptions, also performed their duties with much satisfaction, especially Mr. J. A. Minchall and Mr. P. Subramania Aiyar, jailors of the Penitentiary and the Vellore Central Jail, respectively. A word of commendation is also called for on behalf of the subordinate medical establishment of jails who, as a rule, worked conscientiously and well. The success of every jail is very largely dependent on the manner the higher subordinates conduct their duties, and they deserve a full share of the credit, when the work is kept up to date and discipline and health are maintained at a high standard. During the year, my office manager, Mr. Snow, left to take up an acting Superintendentship at Palamcottah. His successor, Mr. Adiappa, conducted the duties efficiently. Mr. Anthony Muthu Pillai performed the duties of Head Accountant with much satisfaction, and Mr. Srinivasa Rao, the Head of the Statistical Branch, who had arduous work to attend to, did it well.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails.

80. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. J. MACNAMARA, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX II—SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Rajahmundry ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	980	40	1,020	1,984	147	2,131	2,964	187	3,151	2,001	148	2,149	963	39	1,002	980·29	38·06	1,018·35	998·29	38·53	1,036·82
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	65	5	70	69	5	74	57	5	62	12	...	12	5·49	·47	5·96			
		Civil	16	...	16	98	...	98	114	...	114	94	...	94	20	...	20	12·51	...	12·51			
Vellore	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,265	58	1,323	2,054	191	2,245	3,319	249	3,568	2,140	153	2,293	1,179	96	1,275	1,201·89	86·36	1,288·25	1,211·95	86·36	1,298·31
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil	8	...	8	103	...	103	111	...	111	89	...	89	22	...	22	10·06	...	10·06			
Trichinopoly ...	Do ...	Convicts ...	1,362	...	1,362	1,208	...	1,208	2,570	...	2,570	1,408	...	1,408	1,162	...	1,162	1,227·23	...	1,227·23	1,256·08	...	1,256·08
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	22	...	22	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	1·46	..	1·46			
		Civil	48	...	48	214	...	214	262	...	262	226	...	226	36	...	36	27·39	...	27·39			
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,123	...	1,123	1,738	5	1,743	2,861	5	2,866	1,718	5	1,723	1,143	...	1,143	1,129·23	·25	1,129·48	1,227·91	1·08	1,228·99
		Under-trial ...	39	2	41	581	8	589	620	10	630	557	9	566	63	1	64	49·25	·83	50·08			
		Civil	52	...	52	323	...	323	375	...	375	321	...	321	54	...	54	49·43	...	49·43			
Penitentiary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	964	23	987	2,287	121	2,408	3,251	144	3,395	2,300	123	2,423	951	21	972	932·94	26·35	959·29	949·29	27·43	976·72
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	503	55	558	510	55	565	486	51	537	24	4	28	16·35	1·08	17·43			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	930	21	951	1,743	39	1,782	2,673	60	2,733	1,922	41	1,963	751	19	770	866·40	19·29	885·69	901·39	19·29	920·68
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	·22	...	·22			
		Civil	50	...	50	292	...	292	342	...	342	277	...	277	65	...	65	34·77	...	34·77			
Salem	Do. ...	Convicts ...	531	...	531	1,487	...	1,487	2,018	...	2,018	1,277	...	1,277	741	...	741	588·13	...	588·13	640·61	...	640·61
		Under-trial ...	37	...	37	579	...	579	616	...	616	593	...	593	23	...	23	36·38	...	36·38			
		Civil	16	...	16	148	...	148	164	...	164	152	...	152	12	...	12	16·10	...	16·10			
Bellary	Do. ...	Convicts ...	658	32	690	1,590	80	1,670	2,248	112	2,360	1,508	83	1,591	740	29	769	620·60	22·84	643·44	658·33	24·57	682·90
		Under-trial ...	26	...	26	226	14	240	252	14	266	221	13	234	31	1	32	30·40	1·73	32·13			
		Civil	5	...	5	59	...	59	64	...	64	53	..	53	11	...	11	7·33	...	7·33			
Vizagapatam ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	728	...	728	1,460	10	1,470	2,188	10	2,198	1,483	10	1,493	705	...	705	749·58	1·42	751·00	764·84	1·98	766·82
		Under-trial ...	27	1	28	257	13	270	284	14	298	254	14	268	30	...	30	15·26	·56	15·82			
		Civil	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Cuddalore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	337	8	345	904	38	942	1,241	46	1,287	886	33	919	355	13	368	326·13	13·63	339·76	350·75	13·82	364·57
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	5	135	133	5	138	114	5	119	19	...	19	7·79	·19	7·98			
		Civil	24	...	24	190	...	190	214	...	214	193	...	193	21	...	21	16·83	...	16·83			
Tanjore	Do. ...	Convicts ...	266	...	266	270	...	270	536	...	536	263	...	263	273	...	273	266·20	...	266·20	306·18	...	306·18
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	·18	...	·18			
		Civil	39	...	39	339	...	339	378	...	378	315	...	315	63	...	63	39·80	...	39·80			
Palamcottah ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	353	...	353	875	...	875	1,228	...	1,228	847	...	847	381	...	381	355·02	...	355·02	392·42	...	392·42
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	257	...	257	278	...	278	255	...	255	23	...	23	23·64	...	23·64			
		Civil	17	...	17	106	...	106	123	...	123	104	...	104	19	...	19	13·76	...	13·76			
Madura	Do. ...	Convicts ...	395	16	411	1,327	47	1,374	1,722	63	1,785	1,311	43	1,354	411	20	431	378·23	14·87	393·10	459·57	16·15	475·72
		Under-trial ...	71	2	73	656	14	670	727	16	743	681	14	695	46	2	48	44·93	1·28	46·21			
		Civil	61	...	61	221	...	221	282	...	282	219	...	219	63	...	63	36·41	..	36·41			
Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	185	8	193	605	15	620	790	23	813	596	17	613	194	6	200	160·28	3·54	163·82	174·05	3·83	177·88
		Under-trial	11	..	11	210	7	217	221	7	228	209	7	216	12	...	12	10·78	·29	11·07			
		Civil	4	...	4	21	...	21	25	...	25	22	..	22	3	...	3	2·99	...	2·99			
Total, Central and District Jails ...		Convicts ...	10,077	206	10,283	19,532	693	20,225	29,609	899	30,508	19,660	656	20,316	9,949	243	10,192	9,782·15	226·61	10,008·76	10,291·66	233·04	10,524·70
		Under-trial ..	258	5	263	3,494	121	3,615	3,752	126	3,878	3,469	118	3,587	283	8	291	242·13	6·43	248·56			
		Civil	340	...	340	2,114	...	2,114	2,454	...	2,454	2,065	...	2,065	389	...	389	267·38	...	267·38			
		Total ...	10,675	211	10,886	25,140	814	25,954	35,815	1,025	36,840	25,194	774	25,968	10,621	251	10,872	10,291·66	233·04	10,524·70			
Madras	Criminal Leper ward.	Convicts ...	19	...	19	5	...	5	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	...	...	12·27	..	12·27			
	Civil Jail ...	Civil	55	...	55	506	...	506	561	...	561	521	...	521	40	...	40	33·11	...	33·11			
Subsidiary Jails ...		Convicts ...	317	21	338	25,767	1,548	27,315	26,084	1,569	27,653	25,584	1,558	27,142	500	11	511	497·53	23·66	521·19	2,329·03	97·46	2,426·49
		Under-trial ...	1,770	105	1,875	38,957	1,576	40,533	40,727	1,681	42,408	39,151	1,638	40,789	1,576	43	1,619	1,829·35	73·80	1,903·15			
		Civil	5	...	5	33	...	33	38	...	38	38	...	38	...	...	...	2·15	...	2·15			
		Total ...	2,092	126	2,218	64,757	3,124	67,881	66,849	3,250	70,099	64,773	3,196	67,969	2,076	54	2,130	2,329·03	97·46	2,426·49			
Grand Total ...		Convicts ...	10,413	227	10,640	45,304	2,241	47,545	55,717	2,468	58,185	45,268	2,214	47,482	10,449	254	10,703	10,291·95	250·27	10,542·22			
		Under-trial ...	2,028	110	2,138	42,451	1,697	44,148	44,479	1,807	46,286	42,620	1,756	44,376	1,859	51	1,910	2,071·48	80·23	2,151·71			
		Civil	400	...	400	2,653	...	2,653	3,053	...	3,053	2,624	...	2,624	429	...	429	302·64	...	302·64			
		Total ...	12,841	337	13,178	90,408	3,938	94,346	103,249	4,275	107,524	90,512	3,970	94,482	12,737	305	13,042	12,666·07	330·50	12,996·57	12,666·07	330·50	12,996·57
Grand Total for 1909 ...			12,937	292	13,229	92,004	3,676	95,680	104,941	3,968	108,909	92,100	3,629	95,729	12,841	339	13,180	13,029·35	310·40	13,339·75	13,029·35	310·40	13,339·75

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8			
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other jails.			
								A.						B.							A.		B.	
								To undergo sentence						In transit for transportation or to other jails										
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1910.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	980	40	1,469	126	2,449	166	167	4	346	16	2	1	...	...	...	...	2,964	187	3,151	253	44	19	1
2	Vellore	1,265	58	1,835	157	3,100	215	197	34	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	3,319	249	3,568	356	4	18	...
3	Trichinopoly	1,362	...	983	...	2,345	...	151	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,570	...	2,570	220	...	7	...
4	Coimbatore	1,123	...	1,408	5	2,531	5	200	..	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,861	5	2,866	165	...	15	...
5	Penitentiary	964	23	1,930	117	2,894	140	202	1	4	...	64	...	87	3	...	...	3,251	144	3,395	153	3	...	...
6	Cannanore	930	21	1,387	35	2,317	56	92	1	264	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,673	60	2,733	106	...	6	...
7	Salem	531	...	1,126	...	1,657	...	272	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,018	...	2,018	73	...	4	...
8	Bellary	658	32	1,396	76	2,054	108	152	2	39	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	112	2,360	100	...	3	1
	District Jails.																							
9	Vizagapatam	728	...	1,290	10	2,018	10	146	...	22	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2,188	10	2,198	278	4	...	...
10	Cuddalore	337	8	610	16	947	24	217	13	77	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	46	1,287	144	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	266	...	16	...	282	...	251	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	536	...	536	17	...	2	...
12	Palamcottah	353	...	652	...	1,005	...	115	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,228	...	1,228	73	...	6	...
13	Madura	395	16	1,205	42	1,600	58	91	...	31	5	...	...	...				1,722	63	1,785	335	...	1	...
14	Berhampur	185	8	519	11	704	19	57	...	28	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	790	23	813	71	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails.	10,077	206	15,826	595	25,903	801	2,310	55	1,215	39	94	1	87	3	...	...	29,609	899	30,508	2,344	55	81	2
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	19	...	...	...	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	17	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	317	21	7,656	867	7,973	888	211	6	...	...	...	...	17,900	675	...	...	26,084	1,569	27,653	18,191	692	...	...
	Grand Total ...	10,413	227	23,482	1,462	33,895	1,689	2,526	61	1,215	39	94	1	17,987	678	...	...	55,717	2,468	58,185	20,552	747	81	2
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	10,416	231	23,983	1,409	34,399	1,640	2,493	34	1,385	44	86	...	17,558	525	1	...	55,922	2,243	58,165	20,335	560	90	4

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.																									
		A.		B.		C.		D.																			
								By order of Government.																			
								a.		b.																	
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry	159	4	1,202	92	350	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	.	...	10	1	7	...	963	39	1,002	980·29	38·06	1,018·35
2	Vellore	107	8	1,194	124	450	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	9	...	1,179	96	1,275	1,201·89	86·36	1,288·25
3	Trichinopoly	146	...	636	...	362	..	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	35	...	1,162	...	1,162	1,227·23	...	1,227·23
4	Coimbatore	122	...	1,032	5	372	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	1,143	...	1,143	1,129·23	·25	1,129·48
5	Penitentiary	25	...	1,719	108	314	8	...	...	3	..	80	3	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	951	21	972	932·94	26·35	959·29
6	Cannanore	181	2	1,353	36	239	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	32	...	751	19	770	866·40	19·29	885·69
7	Salem	87	...	871	...	225	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	11	...	741	...	741	588·13	...	588·13
8	Bellary	124	10	1,088	69	176	3	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	..	...	4	...	12	...	740	29	769	620·60	22·84	643·44
	District Jails.																										
9	Vizagapatam	25	...	825	6	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	24	...	705	...	705	749·58	1·42	751·00
10	Cuddalore	50	2	537	25	152	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	355	13	368	326·13	13·63	339·76
11	Tanjore	7	..	111	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	273	...	273	266·20	...	266·20
12	Palamcottah	124	...	507	...	130	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	381	...	381	355·02	...	355·02
13	Madura	172	2	692	39	97	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	11	..	411	20	431	378·23	14·87	393·10
14	Berhampur	63	...	387	16	75	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	194	6	200	160·28	3·54	163·82
	Total, Central and District Jails.	1,302	28	12,151	520	3,393	41	1	...	5	1	80	3	11	2	..	...	45	1	154	3	9,949	243	10,192	9,782·15	226·61	10,008·76
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12·27	...	12·27
	Subsidiary Jails	671	17	6,706	849	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	500	11	511	497·53	23·66	521·19
	Grand Total ...	2,063	45	18,860	1,369	3,400	41	1	...	5	1	80	3	12	2	4	...	45	1	165	3	10,449	254	10,703	10,291·95	250·27	10,542·22
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	2,542	63	18,805	1,312	3,301	63	2	...	4	1	95	7	17	...	12	...	34	1	272	5		227	10,640	10,495·89	240·94	10,736·83

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3														4								5			
		Religion.														Age.								Education.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																									
		a.		b.		c.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.																										
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	..	...	...	13	..	91	3	1,365	122	...	...	...	...	30	1	1,212	95	190	29	7	...	146	...	26	...
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	22	9	161	7	1,651	141	...	..	...	...	21	7	1,452	107	339	40	23	3	242	1	25	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	18	...	71	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	728	...	219	...	25	...	284	...	1	...
4	Coimbatore ...	10	...	1	...	44	..	88	...	1,265	5	...	...	...	...	11	...	1,156	2	221	3	20	...	355	...	30	...
5	Penitentiary ...	6	...	16	...	26	..	446	9	1,436	108	...	...	...	...	34	...	1,258	87	622	30	16	...	145	1	27	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	..	...	...	55	1	419	6	913	28	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,127	31	227	4	26	...	114	...	52	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	11	...	94	..	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	903	...	200	..	8	...	34	...	65	...
8	Bellary	.	...	1	...	11	..	163	4	1,221	72	...	...	...	...	11	3	1,165	56	213	17	7	...	105	4	15	...
	District Jails.																										
9	Vizagapatam ..	...	...	5	...	2	...	16	...	1,267	10	...	...	...	...	13	1	1,048	7	224	2	5	...	9	..	31	...
10	Cuddalore ...	...	...	...	...	5	..	15	.	590	16	...	...	...	...	7	..	497	10	101	6	5	...	111	...	15	...
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	..	...	...	2		14	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	12	..	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
12	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	..	40	...	43	...	569	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	544	...	103	...	3	...	174	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	30	2	69	4	1,106	36	...	..	...	...	9	...	895	33	283	9	18	...	219	1	...	...
14	Berhampur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	...	502	11	..	...	...	.	4	..	411	6	87	4	17	1	67	...	26	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	16	...	24	..	279	12	1,693	33	13,814	549	...	...	...	...	178	12	12,438	434	3,030	144	180	4	2,007	10	314	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	2	...	2	...	235	13	888	20	6,529	834	...		...	...	338	91	5,982	623	1,237	142	99	11	947	7	102	...
	Grand Total ...	18	...	26	...	514	25	2,581	53	20,343	1,383	...	...	...	..	516	103	18,420	1,057	4,267	286	279	15	2,954	17	416	...
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	25	...	42	2	499	19	2,459	71	20,951	1,317	...	...	...	...	413	119	19,428	1,038	3,865	232	270	20	3,012	7	596	2

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910—concluded.

		5—*cont.*		6											7		
		Education—*cont.*		Previous occupation.													
		C.		Males.							Females.						
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.			
Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Total.		
		M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,297	125	24	32	154	505	63	187	504	167	1	17	...	1,469	*125	1,594
2	Vellore	1,568	153	31	8	121	1,333	142	158	42	103	17	36	1	1,835	157	1,992
3	Trichinopoly ...	698	...	14	26	97	476	92	111	167	...	...	...	..	983	...	983
4	Coimbatore ...	1,023	5	50	3	210	905	116	97	27	2	...	2	1	1,408	5	1,413
5	Penitentiary ...	1,758	116	52	48	467	633	346	344	40	86	1	30	...	1,930	117	2,047
6	Cannanore ...	1,22[illegible]	35	25	19	384	786	128	41	4	31	1	3	...	1,387	35	1,422
7	Salem ...	1,027	...	11	1	66	861	62	118	7	...	...	...	...	1,126	...	1,126
8	Bellary	1,276	72	41	19	109	913	52	193	39	45	10	18	3	1,396	76	1,472
	District Jails.																
9	Vizagapatam ..	1,250	10	21	1	59	1,038	50	97	21	7	1	2	...	1,290	10	1,300
10	Cuddalore ...	484	16	1	2	26	514	27	30	10	12	...	4	..	610	16	626
11	Tanjore	13	...	...	...	2	7	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
12	Palamcottah ...	478	...	14	11	31	494	48	40	14	...	...	...	..	652	...	652
13	Madura	986	41	28	7	67	912	57	101	33	32	...	9	1	1,205	42	1,247
14	Berhampur ...	426	11	6	4	45	404	14	16	30	6	...	5	...	519	11	530
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	13,505	584	321	181	1,838	9,811	1,200	1,536	939	431	31	126	6	15,826	594	16,420
	Subsidiary Jails.	6,607	860	82	449	550	3,069	534	159	2,813	532	152	121	62	7,656	867	8,523
	Grand Total .	20,112	1,444	403	630	2,388	12,880	1,734	1,695	3,752	963	183	247	68	23,482	1,461	24,943
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	20,338	1,400	464	532	3,113	12,981	1,732	1,687	3,461	902	215	254	38	23,976	1,409	25,385

* Excludes one criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central. Rajahmundry.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	1	4	9	4	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	12	37
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	15	1	335	35	407	22	244	49	91	6	97	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	1,113	113	1,526
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Total admissions ...	19	2	339	14	440	23	257	49	93	7	97	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...	1,469	† 125	1,594
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	6	...	98	8	176	8	208	3	144	5	207	7	88	5	7	...	24	2	4	1	1	...	963	39	1,002
2	Vellore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	...	21	6	8	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	8	46
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	44	8	608	66	472	43	101	20	136	3	78	2	13	...	...	...	12	5	2	...	6	...	1,772	147	1,919
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	17	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	48	8	629	72	497	47	108	20	140	3	79	2	14	...	...	...	12	5	2	...	6	...	1,835	157	1,992
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	114	9	211	24	244	44	152	5	235	4	158	4	23	...	37	6	2	...	...	...	1,179	96	1,275
3	Trichinopoly ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	67	...	342	...	211	...	207	...	69	...	33	...	13	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	952	...	952
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	3	...	7	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	76	...	350	...	219	...	211	...	71	...	33	...	13	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	983	...	983
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	5	...	39	...	113	...	88	...	89	...	394	...	323	...	12	...	46	...	51	...	...	...	1,162	...	1,162
4	Coimbatore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	21	5	12	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	5	44
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	40	...	418	...	432	...	219	...	95	...	63	...	24	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	5	...	1,330	...	1,330
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	61	5	430	...	475	...	219	...	98	...	63	...	24	...	...	...	32	...	1	...	5	...	1,408	5	1,413
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	4	...	64	...	195	...	192	...	165	...	303	...	123	...	10	...	70	...	34	...	3	...	1,143	...	1,143
5	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	70	1	1	1	3	...	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2	95
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	1,059	84	318	21	199	4	144	3	50	1	20	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1,801	115	1,916
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1
		Total admissions ...	1,129	85	324	22	205	4	157	3	76	1	28	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1,930	117	2,047
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	10	150	2	236	2	194	3	13	...	18	4	26	...	...	...	945	21	‡ 966
6	Cannanore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	108	...	513	16	447	9	138	9	70	...	50	...	11	1	...	...	13	...	8	...	6	...	1,364	35	1,399
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	111	...	519	16	453	9	141	9	73	...	52	...	11	1	...	...	13	...	8	...	6	...	1,387	35	1,422
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	15	...	71	5	74	4	88	4	103	...	207	2	93	3	5	...	32	1	63	...	...	...	751	19	770
7	Salem ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	166	...	371	...	287	...	153	...	51	...	54	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1,105	...	1,105
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	182	...	373	...	288	...	154	...	52	...	54	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	3	...	6	...	1,126	...	1,126
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	255	...	111	...	164	...	116	...	8	...	23	...	33	...	1	...	711	...	741
8	Bellary ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	17	2	28	5	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	8	64
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	103	10	458	25	408	25	197	2	50	...	79	1	4	...	...	...	9	4	3	...	5	1	1,316	68	1,384
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	
		Total admissions ...	123	12	488	30	425	26	205	2	54	...	80	1	4	...	...	...	9	4	3	...	5	1	1,396	76	1,472
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	3	...	205	7	194	11	210	4	39	...	65	1	9	...	...	...	9	6	4	...	2	...	740	29	769
	District.																										
9	Vizagapatam ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	4	2	6	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	35	...	395	3	299	...	183	...	182	1	116	...	13	...	4	...	13	2	12	...	2	...	1,254	6	1,260
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
		Total admissions ...	39	2	401	3	308	1	187	1	185	1	126	...	13	...	4	...	13	2	12	...	2	...	1,290	10	1,300
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	41	...	123	...	182	...	166	...	110	...	54	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	705	...	705
10	Cuddalore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	3	...	268	9	171	6	108	...	23	...	23	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	15	615
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	4	...	269	10	171	6	110	...	29	...	23	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	610	16	626
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	1	...	32	1	73	3	150	9	50	...	38	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	13	368

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes one criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

‡ Excludes six criminal lunatics remaining on the 31st December 1910.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences*—concluded.

1	2	3	4																						5		
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. a. For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. b. For a term		Sentenced to death.		Total.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	District—cont.																										
11	Tanjore ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	3	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	4	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	1	...	16	...	64	...	55	...	96	...	33	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	273	...	273
12	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	7	...	7
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	5	...	160	...	207	...	103	...	57	...	49	...	29	...	...	...	18	...	6	...	1	...	635	...	635
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
		Total admissions ...	5	...	164	...	212	...	110	...	58	...	49	...	29	...	...	..	18	..	6	...	1	...	652	...	652
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	10	...	89	...	60	...	84	...	62	...	49	...	18	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	381	...	381
13	Madura ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	15	3	4	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	5	37
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	138	2	349	20	316	9	157	3	67	1	66	...	6	...	...	...	9	1	11	...	7	1	1,126	37	1,163
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	42	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	47
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	153	5	353	21	365	10	168	3	67	1	66	..	6	...	...	...	9	1	11	...	7	1	1,205	42	1,247
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	267	15	62	2	63	...	10	1	...	...	5	1	4	...	...	1	411	20	431
14	Berhampur ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	23	...	43	1	1	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	3	84
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	42	3	177	3	95	...	72	2	15	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	431	8	439
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total admissions ...	65	3	220	4	98	2	89	2	17	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	...	...	519	11	530
		Tota remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	6	19	...	24	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	194	6	200
	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	188	14	137	24	10	8	60	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	48	485
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment..	1,828	108	1,919	198	3,955	118	2,327	88	956	12	714	5	147	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	15,113	544	15,657
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3	...	6	...	155	2	20	...	34	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	2	240
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
		Total admissions ...	2,019	122	5,067	222	4,159	128	2,417	89	1,013	13	766	5	148	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	15,826	594	16,420
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	88	...	836	30	1,294	50	2,466	95	1,311	14	2,135	16	1,227	16	83	...	262	20	234	1	7	1	9,943	243	10,186
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1,249	193	34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,284	193	1,477
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	6,042	669	218	3	104	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,365	674	7,039
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total admissions ...	7,291	862	252	3	109	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,656	867	8,523
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	188	6	254	5	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	11	511
	Grand Total ...	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1,437	207	171	24	11	8	60	1	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,721	241	1,962
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...	7,870	777	5,137	201	4,059	120	2,328	88	956	12	714	5	147	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	21,478	1,218	22,696
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	3	...	6	...	159	2	20	...	37	..	19	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	2	247
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	5	...	9	...	10	...	11	...	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
		Total admissions ...	9,310	984	5,319	225	4,268	130	2,418	89	1,016	13	766	5	148	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	23,482	1,461	24,943
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	276	6	1,090	35	1,352	50	2,466	95	1,311	14	2,135	16	1,227	16	83	..	262	20	234	1	7	1	10,443	254	10,697
	Grand Total for 1909.	Total admissions ...	9,166	933	5,301	259	4,586	132	2,502	54	1,218	9	682	10	205	3	12	...	142	6	94	...	68	3	23,976	1,409	25,385
		Total remaining on the 31st December * ...	320	23	788	33	1,475	49	2,328	51	1,568	18	2,107	21	1,213	12	94	...	253	18	242	1	19	1	10,107	227	10,334

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4												5			6				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.												Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897).				
					Once.			Twice.			More than twice			Total.						A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	A. M.	A. F.	B. M.	B. F.	C. M.	C. F.	D. M.	D. F.	D. Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	1,469	126	1,595	273	4	51	1	48	...	372	5	377	25·32	3·97	23·63	15	1	16	8	...	8	...	8
2	Vellore	1,835	157	1,992	164	14	78	3	62	5	304	22	326	16·57	14·01	16·37	8	6	14	2	1	3	1	2
3	Trichinopoly	983	...	983	117	...	50	...	59	...	226	...	226	22·99	...	22·99	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	1
4	Coimbatore	1,408	5	1,413	143	...	45	...	53	...	241	...	241	17·12	...	17·06	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1,930	117	2,047	122	4	88	...	117	1	327	5	332	16·94	4·27	16·22	22	...	22	10	...	10	...	10
6	Cannanore	1,387	35	1,422	53	...	27	...	29	1	109	1	110	7·85	2·86	7·74	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	1,126	...	1,126	108	...	52	...	46	...	206	...	206	18·29	...	18·29	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	1,396	76	1,472	102	2	32	...	26	...	160	2	162	11·46	2·63	10·93	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
	District Jails.																							
9	Vizagapatam	1,290	10	1,300	145	1	46	...	24	...	215	1	216	16·67	10·00	16·62	6	1	7	...	1	1	...	1
10	Cuddalore	610	16	626	90	...	29	...	35	...	154	...	154	25·25	...	24·60	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1
11	Tanjore	16	...	16	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	25·00	...	25·00	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	652	...	652	51	...	18	...	14	...	83	...	83	12·73	...	12·73	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
13	Madura	1,205	42	1,247	229	1	17	...	12	...	258	1	259	21·41	2·38	20·77	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	519	11	530	52	1	7	...	9	...	68	1	69	13·10	9·09	13·02	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails.	15,826	595	16,421	1,652	27	541	4	534	7	2,727	38	2,765	17·23	6·39	16·84	89	9	98	23	2	25	2	25
	Subsidiary Jails	7,656	867	8,523	378	11	99	2	78	41	555	54	609	7·25	6·23	7·15	207	58	265	8	2	10	2	10
	Grand Total ...	23,482	1,462	24,944	2,030	38	640	6	612	48	3,282	92	3,374	13·98	6·29	13·53	296	67	363	31	4	35	4	35
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	23,983	1,409	25,392	2,101	45	689	11	599	7	3,292	63	3,355	14·14	4·47	13·61	288	70	358	40	4	53		

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4			5				6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1909 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.				Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A. From inside the Jail.	B. From outside the Jail.	C. Total.	A. Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	B. Of those who escaped during the year.	C. Total.	A. Of previous years.	B. Of the year.	C. Total.	A. Under 1 year.	B. Above 1 and under 7 years.	C. Above 7 years.
	Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	5	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	...	5	1	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	District Jails.														
9	Vizagapatam	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
10	Cuddalore	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	18	...	3	3	2	3	5	16	...	16	3	...	...	...
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	*21	4	6	10	11	6	17	10	4	14	10	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	41	4	9	13	13	9	22	28	4	32	13	...	...	...
	Grand Total for 1909.	37	3	19	22	5	10	15	32	12	44	18	4	..	

* Three struck off having escaped more than 10 years ago.

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

Columns: 1 Serial number; 2 Jails; 3 Daily average population; 4 Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts; 5 Offences dealt with by Superintendents — (a) Relating to work, (b) Relating to prohibited articles, (c) Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes, (d) All other breaches of jail rules, (e) Total — each divided into Dealt with by major punishments / Dealt with by minor punishments; 6 By Criminal Courts.

1	2	3	4	5 a major	5 a minor	5 b major	5 b minor	5 c major	5 c minor	5 d major	5 d minor	5 e major	5 e minor	6
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	By Criminal Courts.
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	1,078·35	...	26	268	59	59	29	38	29	166	143	531	...
2	Vellore	1,288·25	...	809	1,381	116	99	4	...	147	241	1,076	1,721	...
3	Trichinopoly	1,227·23	2	190	194	141	200	19	7	91	77	444	478	2
4	Coimbatore	1,129·48	...	224	535	185	215	36	35	178	334	623	1,153	...
5	Penitentiary	959·29	...	108	154	119	166	7	5	129	179	363	504	...
6	Cannanore	885·69	1	7	235	10	41	...	...	46	190	63	466	1
7	Salem	588·13	...	63	300	14	84	16	7	55	253	178	644	...
8	Bellary	643·44	1	200	185	26	32	1	2	55	116	282	365	1
	District Jails.													
9	Vizagapatam	751·00	1	68	243	52	109	...	2	38	143	158	497	1
10	Cuddalore	339·76	1	114	618	6	73	2	17	12	135	134	873	1
11	Tanjore	266·20	...	12	119	16	30	12	18	26	119	66	286	...
12	Palamcottah	355·02	...	105	562	15	77	9	6	90	411	219	1,056	...
13	Madura	393·10	...	1	159	9	88	1	...	17	251	28	498	...
14	Berhampur	163·82	...	58	168	2	15	8	...	10	43	78	226	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	10,008·76	6	1,985	5,181	803	1,288	144	141	923	2,688	3,855	9,298	6
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12·27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	521·19	3	...	17	...	9	...	...	...	19	...	45	3
	Grand Total ...	10,542·22	9	1,985	5,198	803	1,297	145	141	923	2,707	3,856	9,343	9
	Grand Total for 1909 ..	10,736·83	27	2,478	5,793	509	1,362	122	110	875	2,256	3,984	9,521	27

Columns 7 and 8: Punishments inflicted by Superintendents — 7 Minor, 8 Major. 9 Grand total of punishments; 10 Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3; 11 Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3; 12 Ratio of column 9 to column 3; 13 Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.

1	2	7 a	7 b	7 c	7 d	7 e	7 f	8 a	8 b	8 c	8 d	8 e	8 f	8 g	9	10	11	12	13
Serial number.	Jails.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	255	13	61	139	67	535	11	...	63	1	3	83	161	696	52·54	15·81	68·35	·14
2	Vellore	554	21	4	921	221	1,721	54	...	717	1	2	311	1,085	2,806	133·59	84·22	217·81	·04
3	Trichinopoly	24	5	8	219	245	501	18	4	13	...	1	378	444	947	40·82	36·18	77·17	...
4	Coimbatore	300	30	13	150	437	1,230	10	...	135	3	6	494	618	1,878	108·30	57·37	166·27	·16
5	Penitentiary	143	3	5	158	195	504	11	...	219	1	14	122	370	874	52·54	38·57	91·11	·11
6	Cannanore	117	1	...	87	231	466	2	...	36	...	20	5	63	530	52·61	7·11	59·84	...
7	Salem	150	1	35	326	139	651	7	8	104	...	3	56	178	829	110·69	30·27	140·96	...
8	Bellary	150	2	3	117	93	365	2	2	111	5	150	12	282	618	56·73	43·83	100·71	·77
	District Jails.																		
9	Vizagapatam	62	15	1	178	241	497	...	...	131	...	16	11	158	656	66·18	21·04	87·35	...
10	Cuddalore	136	18	3	223	514	894	...	...	81	...	49	4	134	1,029	263·13	39·44	302·86	...
11	Tanjore	92	1	3	106	91	293	3	1	30	...	9	25	68	361	110·07	25·74	135·61	...
12	Palamcottah	424	4	11	393	224	1,056	1	2	70	...	79	67	219	1,275	297·45	61·68	359·13	...
13	Madura	197	4	2	164	131	498	...	1	24	...	...	3	28	526	126·69	7·12	133·81	...
14	Berhampur	81	1	1	102	41	226	...	...	40	3	...	36	79	305	137·98	48·22	186·18	·98
	Total, Central and District Jails	2,715	119	150	3,583	2,870	9,437	122	18	1,804	14	352	1,607	3,917	13,360	94·29	39·14	133·48	·10
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	8·15	8·15	...
	Subsidiary Jails	27	12	...	4	2	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	8·63	...	9·21	...
	Grand Total	2,742	131	150	3,587	2,872	9,482	122	18	1,805	14	352	1,607	3,918	13,409	89·94	37·16	127·19	·10
	Grand Total for 1909	2,957	227	142	3,516	2,769	9,611	106	17	2,249	27	301	1,371	4,071	13,742	89·79	37·94	127·99	·20

No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	980·29	38·06	77·65	3·00	7·92	7·88	213	3	63	4
2	Vellore	1,201·89	86·36	105·58	4·91	8·78	5·69	284	11	188	2
3	Trichinopoly	1,227·23	...	100·47	...	8·19	...	227	...	82	...
4	Coimbatore	1,129·23	·25	106·50	...	9·43	...	306	...	209	...
5	Penitentiary	932·94	26·35	92·01	4·00	9·87	15·18	164	5	67	1
6	Cannanore	866·40	19·29	70·38	...	8·12	...	167	...	93	...
7	Salem	588·13	...	49·86	...	8·48	...	127	...	23	...
8	Bellary	620·60	22·84	46·31	1·00	7·46	4·38	91	1	35	...
	District Jails.										
9	Vizagapatam	749·58	1·42	59·44	...	7·93	...	123	...	35	...
10	Cuddalore	326·13	13·63	6·94	...	2·13	...	22	...	33	...
11	Tanjore	266·20	...	24·48	...	9·20	...	44	...	27	...
12	Palamcottah	355·02	...	32·79	...	9·24	...	69	...	52	...
13	Madura	378·23	14·87	27·28	1·00	7·21	6·72	41	2	34	2
14	Berhampur	160·28	3·54	5·65	...	3·52	...	14	...	14	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9,782·15	226·61	805·37	13·91	8·23	6·14	1,892	22	955	9
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12·27	...	2·00	...	16·30	...	3	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	9,794·42	226·61	807·37	13·91	8·24	6·14	1,895	22	955	9
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	10,021·94	217·68	752·76	11·75	7·51	5·40	1,797	15	741	1

NOTE.—Column 6 includes night watchmen, work overseers and warder guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

A.—Diet scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Articles.		Diet scale for labouring convicts.							Diet scale for females and non-labouring male prisoners.						
		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread ...	oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked ...	,,	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	,,	8	8	8	8	8	..	8	6	6	6	6	6	...	6
Vegetables ...	,,	6		6	..	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	6	...
Flour	,,	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suet	,,	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Rolong or soojee meal ...	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhâl meal	,,	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	.	1	1	...
Coffee	pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	,,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	,,	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10	1/10
Mint and parsley	,,	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/8
Rice	,,	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

Distribution of diet for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring males.	For females and non-labouring males.
Breakfast ...	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	8 oz.
		Coffee	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup	1 ,,	1 ,,
		Potatoes	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 ,,	4 ,,
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried	7 ,,	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 ,,	6 ,,
		Rice	4 ,,	6 ,,
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
	Saturday	Rice	8 ,,	8 oz.
		Suet pudding	12 ,,	...
		Meat curried into mulligatany ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ...	Daily	Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel	1 ,,	...

Ingredients and instructions for European and Eurasian diets.

Bread .. .. Brown, best.
Coffee .. .. To make 1 pint, ½ oz. coffee and ¾ oz. sugar.
Soup .. .. In every pint, 4½ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhâl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding .. 5 oz. flour and ¾ oz. suet and salt.
Meat .. .. Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is issued with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. is made.
Mulligatany .. To make 1 pint, curry-stuff ½ oz., 4½ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhâl meal, onions and salt.
Gruel .. .. To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea .. .. To make 1 pint, ¼ oz. tea and ¾ oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of rice allowed for females and non-labouring males is issued in lieu of pudding.

For Portuguese and Eurasian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts is issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with ¾ lb. coffee and ¾ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued.*

B.—Diet scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

Articles.		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	oz.	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhâl		2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish		5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat is estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly ...		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	Mango pickle is substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions		½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic ...	drachm.	1	...	1	..	1	...	..	

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E.

C.—Diet scale for Native Prisoners in Central and District Jails.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail labouring convicts).	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail labouring convicts).	Native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment to 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Ragi, cholum or cumbu (sifted flour).	25 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	25 oz. of either grain daily.	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	21 oz. daily.
Dhâl	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	*Nil*	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	*Nil.*
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut.	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Tamarind ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Salt	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ...	1 oz. ,,
Curry-powder. *	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Vegetables ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,, ...	6 oz. ,,
Onions	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,, ...	½ oz. ,,
Garlic	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.	1 drachm on meat or fish day (*i.e.*) on Wednesday.
Meat or fresh fish. (or)	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.
Salt fish ...	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E. Brahmans and other non-meat-eating castes (Saivams) are allowed, in lieu o meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhâl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat day (Wednesday).

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*concluded.*

D.—Diet scale for Native Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

Articles of diet.	All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.
Grain { Ragi / Cholam / Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain per diem.
Dhâl	4 oz. daily.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut	½ oz. „
Tamarind	⅓ oz. „
Salt	⅓ oz „
Curry-powder *	½ oz „
Vegetables	6 oz. „
Onions	½ oz. „

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale E.

E.—Diet scale for State Prisoners confined in Jails.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... .. oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Dhâl .. ... „	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or cocoanut oil ... ... „	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt ... .. „	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only ¾ oz. is issued
Tamarind ... „	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Curry-powder * „	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Onions ... „	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables ... „	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish „	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, 2½ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic ... drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Plantains ... oz.	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	
Milk ... ... pint.	...	½	...	...	...	...	½	
Sugar ... ... oz.	...	2	..	2	...	...	2	
Cocoanut ... No.	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	

* Curry-powder is prepared according to sanctioned recipé as follows :—

	oz.	DRS.
Chillies	3	8
Coriander seeds	3	0
Turmeric	0	8

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—Europeans and Eurasians.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of four days continuously is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

B.—Native and Foreign Convicts.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal .. Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of four days continuously is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

Note.—For experimental Diet Scale tentatively tried in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore, please see page 76, Appendix II.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3			4				5					6		
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.				Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Temporary.	Permanent.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	(Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength exclusive of clothing civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.
	Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,018·35	5·96	12·51	...	23,086	23,098	Rs. 23,098	Rs. A. P. 22 4 5	Rs. 27,013	Rs. 314	Rs. 158	Rs. ...	Rs. 27,485	Rs. A. P. 26 13 1	Rs. 664	Rs. 68	Rs. 2,074
2	Vellore ...	1,288·25	1·66	27·39	12	28,625	28,709	28,709	22 1 10	40,949	911	3	...	41,860	32 7 11	1,111	85	2,498
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,227·23	1·46	49·43	84	28,812	29,404	29,404	23 6 7	39,341	1,099	1	...	40,375	32 13 2	2,060	273	2,871
4	Coimbatore ...	1,129·18	59·08	...	592	31,321	31,378	31,378	25 8 6	35,162	413	65	...	36,238	30 11 7	787	133	1,902
5	Penitentiary...	959·29	17·43	...	54	34,762	34,762	34,762	35 9 5	40,860	185	63	...	40,646	41 9 10	1,627	42	2,452
6	Cannanore ...	885·69	·22	34·77	...	22,829	22,851	22,851	24 13 3	29,873	374	139	...	30,186	34 7 2	2,030	244	1,808
7	Salem ...	588·13	36·38	16·10	149	20,274	20,423	20,423	31 14 1	21,176	487	6	...	21,669	34 11 2	618	15	976
8	Bellary ...	613·44	32·13	7·33	160	21,101	21,261	21,261	31 2 2	19,088	245	39	...	19,352	28 10 4	1,474	59	2,031
	Total Central and District Jails	10,008·76	248·56	207·38	1,031	2,69,738	2,73,639	2,73,639	26 0 0	3,31,289	4,676	−108	...	3,35,857	32 11 11	14,081	1,074	21,836
	District Jails.																	
9	Vizagapatam ...	751·00	15·82	...	2,034	11,006	13,040	13,040	17 0 1	23,903	103	−196	...	23,810	31 9 10	1,889	43	2,993
10	Cuddalore ...	339·76	7·98	16·83	...	10,020	10,020	10,020	27 7 9	12,188	212	−86	...	12,314	35 6 7	555	26	557
11	Tanjore ...	266·20	·18	39·80	...	13,566	13,566	13,566	44 4 11	9,166	115	15	...	9,296	34 14 4	872	25	340
12	Palamcottah ...	355·02	23·64	13·76	326	10,436	10,762	10,762	27 6 10	12,303	43	−273	...	12,073	31 14 2	490	3	425
13	Madura ...	399·10	46·21	36·41	...	8,055	8,520	8,520	17 14 7	14,800	136	−103	...	14,833	33 12 3	620	51	386
14	Berhampur ...	163·82	11·07	2·99	465	5,842	5,865	5,865	32 15 7	5,747	36	−63	...	5,720	32 11 4	54	4	583
	Total Central and District Jails	10,008·76	248·56	207·38	1,031	2,69,738	2,73,639	2,73,639	26 0 0	3,31,289	4,676	−108	...	3,35,857	32 11 11	14,081	1,074	21,836
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	12·27	...	...	...	633	633	633	51 9 5	290	3	...	...	293	23 14 1	106	...	...
16	Civil Jail, Madras	...	33·11	3·11	...	3,064	3,064	3,064	92 8 8	10	..	...	...	10	0 4 10	...	...	117
	Subsidiary Jails	521·19	2·15	2,426·49	470	20,836	21,306	21,306	8 12 6	1,16,276	231	64	...	1,16,571	48 1 4	1,514	89	817
	Grand Total ...	10,542·22	2,517·71	302·64	4,401	2,91,271	2,98,672	2,98,672	22 15 8	4,47,865	4,910	−44	...	4,52,731	35 10 8	15,701	1,163	22,770
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	10,736·83	2,519·03	228·89	3,931	2,90,993	2,95,903	2,95,903	22 2 11	5,02,690	8,196	1,070	...	5,11,956	39 3 5	18,292	1,088	12,657

* Note.—In arriving at the figures for this column the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—*continued.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	6—*cont.* Hospital charges—*cont.* D: Proportion of dairy expenses.*	E: Total cost.	F: Cost per head of average strength.	G: Cost per head of average number sick.	7 Clothing and bedding of prisoners. A: Total cost.	B: Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	8 Sanitation charges. A: Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	B: Charges for water-supply.	C: Extraordinary charges.	D: Total cost.	E: Cost per head of average strength.	9 Charges for moving prisoners. A: Transfer charges and road subsistence convicts.	B: Transportation charges.	C: Total cost.	D: Cost per head of average strength.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	91	2,897	2 12 8	197 12 0	2,932	2 13 10	64	3,447	113	3,624	3 7 11	3,538	757	4,295	4 2 3
2	Vellore	450	4,144	3 3 1	143 2 4	3,482	2 11 3	137	96	...	233	0 2 10	2,916	578	3,494	2 11 1
3	Trichinopoly	235	5,439	4 5 3	131 4 6	2,713	2 3 4	809	402	..	1,212	0 15 5	1,778	216	1,994	1 9 5
4	Coimbatore	287	2,535	2 1 0	286 1 11	4,369	3 11 3	125	749	1,703	2,577	2 1 7	2,177	506	2,683	2 2 11
5	Penitentiary	...	3,521	3 9 8	320 1 5	2,293	2 5 7	1,724	1,227	1,440	4,391	4 7 11	1,717	623	2,340	2 6 4
6	Cannanore	237	4,319	4 11 1	181 7 6	2,016	2 4 5	32	486	...	518	0 9 0	1,730	217	1,947	2 1 10
7	Salem	7	1,635	2 8 10	150 13 3	2,153	3 7 2	32	916	136	1,084	1 11 1	972	180	1,152	1 12 9
8	Bellary	...	3,564	5 3 6	180 14 7	3,036	4 7 11	77	23	1,537	1,637	2 6 4	2,237	145	2,382	3 7 10
	District Jails.															
9	Vizagapatam	...	4,665	6 1 4	141 12 0	2,717	3 8 8	41	723	...	764	0 15 11	2,178	36	2,214	2 14 2
10	Cuddalore	12	1,150	3 2 6	167 10 3	808	2 5 2	11	224	...	235	0 10 4	593	36	629	1 11 7
11	Tanjore	...	1,237	4 0 8	212 8 8	509	1 14 7	83	174	24	281	0 14 8	283	72	355	1 2 7
12	Palamcottah	...	918	2 5 5	114 5 2	454	1 3 2	24	59	...	83	0 3 5	552	144	696	1 12 5
13	Madura	6	1,063	2 3 9	107 9 5	725	1 10 5	100	98	876	1,074	2 4 1	576	72	648	1 5 10
14	Berhampur	...	641	3 9 8	500 12 6	471	2 11 1	13	26	2,520	2,559	14 6 2	1,132	...	1,132	6 5 10
	Total Central and District Jails	737	37,728	3 9 4	168 6 9	28,678	2 12 9	3,272	8,651	8,349	20,272	1 14 10	22,379	3,582	25,961	2 7 6
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	106	8 10 3	...	43	3 8 1	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	2 5 10
16	Civil Jail, Madras	...	117	3 8 6	220 12 1	2	0 1 0	105	210	...	315	9 8 3	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	...	2,420	0 15 7	76 8 6	1,835	0 12 1	9,860	588	160	10,608	4 5 11	17,751	..	17,751	7 5 1
	Grand Total	737	40,371	3 1 8	157 9 7	*30,558	2 6 6	13,237	9,449	8,509	31,195	2 6 5	40,159	3,582	43,741	3 5 10
	Grand Total for 1909	870	32,907	2 7 6	106 4 5	32,334	2 7 8	11,838	10,403	9,547	31,788	2 6 2	31,356	5,279	36,635	2 11 11

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for this column the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13-H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—*continued.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	10 Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies. A: For lighting.	B: Disciplinary charges.	C: Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	D: Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	E: Execution charges.	F: Other miscellaneous charges.	G: Total cost.	H: Cost per head of average strength.	11 Travelling allowances. A: Total cost.	B: Cost per head of average strength.	12 Contingencies. A: Rents, rates and taxes.	B: Service postage and telegrams.	C: Telephone charges.	D: Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	E: Office furniture.	F: Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	G: Total cost.	H: Cost per head of average strength.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	292	44	640	217	34	89	1,316	1 4 4	228	0 3 6	...	255	220	20	..	17	512	0 7 11
2	Vellore	516	154	965	611	39	170	2,455	1 14 3	59	0 0 9	23	385		21	...	14	443	0 5 6
3	Trichinopoly	458	1	871	588	10	586	2,514	2 0 0	61	0 0 9	...	270	643	39	...	7	959	0 12 3
4	Coimbatore	443	106	718	558	31	— 24	1,832	1 7 10	274	0 3 7	...	569	470	68	63	33	1,203	0 15 8
5	Penitentiary	617	468	984	458	36	316	2,879	2 15 2	245	0 4 0	2,131	300	253	44	10	1,119	3,857	3 15 2
6	Cannanore	371	— 1	721	421	25	143	1,680	1 13 2	77	0 1 5	...	438	...	22	83	46	589	0 10 3
7	Salem	247	25	700	285	31	116	1,404	2 3 1	77	0 1 11	...	190	...	11	2	10	213	0 5 4
8	Bellary	173	96	636	164	28	55	1,152	1 11 0	394	0 9 3	1,669	170	...	26	...	6	1,871	2 11 10
	District Jails.																		
9	Vizagapatam	183	19	470	168	23	381	1,244	1 9 11	182	0 3 10	751	125	...	20	..	25	921	1 3 3
10	Cuddalore	81	15	245	147	...	78	566	1 8 10	13	0 0 7	16	133	...	9	...	32	190	0 8 4
11	Tanjore	268	9	395	168	...	200	1,040	3 6 4	38	0 2 0	...	110	...	17	11	4	142	0 7 5
12	Palamcottah	96	50	299	123	26	37	631	1 9 9	126	0 5 2	...	140	..	43	2	34	219	0 8 11
13	Madura	343	19	395	168	26	246	1,197	2 8 3	151	0 5 1	76	143	95	63	6	1	384	0 12 11
14	Berhamper	130	11	198	23	3	120	485	2 11 7	299	1 10 11	..	57	...	9	...	23	89	0 8 0
	Total Central and District Jails	4,218	1,016	8,237	4,099	312	2,513	20,395	1 15 0	2,224	0 3 5	4,666	3,285	1,681	412	177	1,371	11,592	1 1 7
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14	1	7	19	...	37	78	6 5 9	...	..	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	0 6 6
16	Civil Jail, Madras	91	...	77	24	...	...	192	5 12 9	37	1 1 11	352	15	...	1	...	3	371	11 3 3
	Subsidiary Jails	6,900	537	528	26	...	791	8,782	3 9 11	165	0 1 1	2,383	96	...	195	352	47	3,073	1 4 3
	Grand Total	11,223	1,554	8,849	4,168	312	3,341	29,447	2 4 3	2,426	0 3 0	7,401	3,401	1,681	608	529	1,421	15,041	1 2 8
	Grand Total for 1909	10,337	1,096	10,777	4,487	205	4,087	30,989	2 5 2	1,737	0 2 1	7,439	3,346	1,082	764	425	911	13,967	1 0 9

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	13 — Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards. A: Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	B: Dietary dead-stock.	C: Hospital dead-stock.	D: Garden and agricultural plant.	E: Lighting dead-stock.	F: Disciplinary dead-stock.	G: Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H: Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	I: Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	J: Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K: Total cost.	L: Cost per head of average strength.	14 — Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
	Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	90	474	...	...	...	159	154	— 187	...	102	792	0 12 3	67,179	64 12 8
2	Vellore	347	790	305	...	4	80	154	— 932	...	3	751	0 9 3	85,630	65 15 3
3	Trichinopoly	...	75	...	50	14	937	91	— 614	...	69	622	0 7 11	85,293	67 14 6
4	Coimbatore	3	1,443	31	...	...	101	95	170	...	13	1,856	1 8 2	84,945	69 1 11
5	Penitentiary	...	639	...	51	...	195	433	...	...	..	1,318	1 5 7	96,252	98 8 9
6	Cannanore	...	696	15	25	45	159	118	111	...	...	1,169	1 4 4	65,362	70 15 11
7	Salem	127	247	...	— 5	6	125	99	...	...	5	604	0 15 1	50,414	78 11 2
8	Bellary	129	291	34	21	...	27	91	...	...	3	596	0 14 0	55,245	80 14 4
	District Jails.														
9	Vizagapatam	...	171	...	...	...	91	91	...	...	8	361	0 7 6	49,918	65 1 7
10	Cuddalore	...	167	...	— 1	9	86	65	— 68	...	4	262	0 11 6	26,187	71 13 3
11	Tanjore	60	154	...	...	33	18	63	...	1	2	331	1 1 4	26,795	87 8 3
12	Palamcottah	233	185	— 1	— 4	...	58	64	— 8	...	— 3	524	1 5 4	26,486	67 7 11
13	Madura	...	2	...	...	75	232	64	— 80	— 32	...	261	0 8 9	28,856	60 10 6
14	Berhampur	67	275	24	...	— 1	25	63	...	...	...	453	2 8 9	17,714	99 9 4
	Total Central and District Jails	1,056	5,609	408	137	185	2,293	1,645	— 1,608	— 31	206	9,900	0 15 1	7,66,276	72 12 11
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	96 11 10
16	Civil Jail, Madras	— 2	..	109	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	122	3 10 11	4,230	127 12 1
	Subsidiary Jails	89	407	9	20	421	72	3	...	...	88	1,109	0 7 4	1,83,620	75 10 9
	Grand Total ...	1,143	6,016	526	157	615	2,365	1,654	— 1,608	— 31	294	11,131	0 13 8	9,55,313	73 8 1
	Grand Total for 1909	1,132	1,646	62	81	686	1,434	1,135	— 3,127	— 40	203	3,212	0 3 10	9,91,428	74 5 2

—	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons	24,916	11,907	2,330	* 2,288	41,441
Do. 1909	26,881	12,518	2,294	† 2,511	44,224

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 (*excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.*

1	2	3 — Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				4 — Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				5 — Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				6 — Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				7 — Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.			
Serial number.	Jails.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	26 5	27 14	25 1	22 4	33 13	44 5	31 1	26 13	3 2	3 5	3 4	2 13	3 9	3 10	2 5	2 14	2 15	3 14	7 2	3 8
2	Vellore	21 0	19 7	21 3	22 2	38 3	34 10	28 4	32 8	1 10	1 11	2 6	3 3	1 11	2 8	3 3	2 11	0 1	..	0 2	0 3
3	Trichinopoly	25 13	23 15	23 7	23 7	40 3	31 4	47 10	32 14	3 12	3 5	2 10	4 5	1 12	2 6	2 7	2 3	0 1	1 9	0 12	0 15
4	Coimbatore	22 11	22 3	25 10	25 8	35 2	35 2	42 2	30 12	3 8	1 6	3 5	2 1	0 8	2 13	3 12	3 11	2 12	0 7	1 11	2 2
5	Penitentiary	31 0	33 13	34 10	35 9	35 12	39 12	44 5	41 10	3 6	2 14	2 1	3 10	3 7	2 5	3 2	2 6	6 14	6 11	6 1	4 8
6	Cannanore	26 6	28 8	23 13	24 13	41 1	49 7	27 7	34 1	2 8	2 12	3 15	4 11	2 6	2 3	3 3	2 4	1 13	1 12	0 8	0 9
7	Salem	25 15	28 13	31 7	31 14	34 8	39 8	28 3	34 11	1 3	1 3	1 8	2 9	1 11	2 3	2 13	3 7	0 6	0 3	0 5	1 11
8	Bellary	30 6	27 9	26 11	31 2	34 10	40 12	32 7	28 10	3 13	4 4	2 8	5 3	2 9	3 4	1 13	4 8	0 2	0 2	3 0	2 6
	District Jails.																				
9	Vizagapatam	24 9	22 3	18 15	17 0	35 3	40 4	39 12	31 1	3 0	5 8	4 11	6 1	3 6	3 3	2 10	3 9	0 12	1 14	0 15	1 0
10	Cuddalore	27 7	24 9	22 5	27 8	38 13	30 10	43 2	35 7	1 4	1 5	1 15	3 2	1 6	1 9	2 7	2 5	0 4	0 2	0 4	0 10
11	Tanjore	29 1	30 7	28 5	44 5	40 13	41 3	36 4	34 14	2 12	3 11	4 11	4 1	2 10	2 2	2 4	1 15	0 12	0 15	0 15	0 15
12	Palamcottah	29 13	28 10	27 5	27 7	31 15	36 14	35 3	31 14	1 14	1 7	1 14	2 5	1 9	1 15	2 13	1 3	0 2	...	0 6	0 3
13	Madura	17 10	17 8	17 7	17 15	34 1	34 13	52 0	33 12	2 8	1 13	2 5	2 4	1 10	1 10	3 0	1 10	2 5	1 2	1 14	2 4
14	Berhampur	39 7	30 1	29 11	33 0	23 0	37 6	37 3	32 11	2 6	1 10	3 7	3 10	1 13	2 10	2 15	2 11	2 2	2 8	1 9	14 6
15	Mangalore	36 1	47 11	...	...	27 7	31 11	...	...	3 4	3 13	...	...	1 7	1 8	...	...	1 1	0 4	...	...
16	Russellkonda	39 11	38 10	...	...	33 7	38 8	...	...	1 7	3 4	...	...	2 4	5 12	...	...	0 11	3 13	...	...
17	Nellore	36 6	...	...	...	34 5	..	...	...	1 15	...	...	..		..	...	...	0 10	...	.	...
	Total Central and District Jails ...	26 3	25 13	25 2	26 0	36 5	38 4	37 0	32 12	2 12	2 10	2 14	3 9	2 2	2 9	2 13	2 13	1 11	1 10	2 0	1 15
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	31 9	40 2	44 6	51 9	38 0	35 3	38 9	23 14	18 9	16 9	12 2	8 10	3 7	1 2	0 10	3 8	0 6	0 4	0 1	.
19	Civil Jail, Madras	74 12	84 0	79 9	92 9	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 5	2 2	2 7	0 2	3 8	...	...	...	0 1	5 1	10 14	7 11	9 8
	Subsidiary Jails	6 15	7 7	8 7	8 12	41 5	46 10	48 10	48 1	0 11	0 10	0 12	1 0	0 13	0 9	1 0	0 12	4 0	3 10	3 15	4 6
	Grand Total ...	22 15	22 8	22 3	23 0	37 2	39 14	39 3	35 11	2 6	2 4	2 7	3 2	1 14	2 3	2 8	2 6	2 2	2 1	2 6	2 6

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—*concluded.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 (*excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*), *compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years*—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—*cont.*	8 Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				9 Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				10 Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				11 Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				12 Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				13 Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	Central Jails.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry	3 8	2 14	3 9	4 2	1 14	1 7	1 11	1 4	0 6	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 10	0 9	0 8	0 8	...	0 6	0 2	0 12	75 11	87 14	74 9	64 13
2	Vellore	1 15	2 3	2 4	2 11	1 10	1 14	1 14	1 14	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 7	0 10	0 8	0 5	0 15	0 6	0 5	0 9	67 4	63 3	59 15	65 15
3	Trichinopoly	2 0	1 7	1 0	1 9	2 8	2 4	1 14	2 0	0 3	...	0 3	0 1	0 5	0 5	0 4	0 12	...	...	...	0 8	75 6	65 7	79 4	67 14
4	Coimbatore	2 2	1 14	2 4	2 3	2 3	1 14	2 8	1 8	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 4	0 9	1 2	0 12	1 0	1 10	0 14	0 5	1 8	70 0	66 8	80 11	69 2
5	Penitentiary	1 8	1 12	1 9	2 6	2 13	3 2	2 10	2 15	0 6	0 2	0 4	0 4	1 12	3 15	3 8	3 15	1 9	0 2	0 13	1 6	88 7	94 8	99 0	98 9
6	Cannanore	2 7	2 7	1 12	2 2	2 2	1 13	2 1	1 13	0 9	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 10	1 15	0 6	1 0	1 4	80 6	88 6	63 6	71 0
7	Salem	1 6	1 14	1 7	1 13	2 0	1 6	1 12	2 3	0 2	0 3	...	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 8	...	0 15	67 4	75 0	66 1	78 11
8	Bellary	3 3	3 7	3 11	3 8	1 8	1 8	1 7	1 11	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 9	1 1	0 12	1 7	2 12	1 12	0 5	0 5	0 14	79 2	82 1	73 5	80 14
	District Jails.																								
9	Vizagapatam	1 15	3 0	2 7	2 14	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 10	0 10	1 0	0 3	0 4	1 2	0 14	1 3	1 3	1 3	0 4	0 3	0 7	73 5	79 12	72 9	65 2
10	Cuddalore	1 12	1 2	1 2	1 12	1 13	1 12	1 12	1 9	0 8	0 7	..	0 1	0 8	0 9	0 7	0 8	0 11	0 11	0 6	0 11	73 0	61 14	72 1	71 13
11	Tanjore	0 15	1 2	0 15	1 3	1 11	2 4	2 1	3 6	0 7	.	0 2	0 2	0 9	0 6	0 8	0 7	1 0	0 2	...	1 1	77 2	78 14	71 6	87 8
12	Palamcottah	1 4	1 15	0 10	1 12	1 15	1 14	1 12	1 10	0 6	0 1	0 1	0 5	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 9	1 0	0 9	...	1 5	71 13	72 0	68 11	67 8
13	Madura	1 5	1 14	1 0	1 6	5 7	2 8	3 6	2 8	0 2	0 10	0 2	0 5	2 3	2 1	2 12	0 13	0 10	3 6	0 3	0 9	65 8	65 2	80 10	60 10
14	Berhampur	4 7	3 10	2 15	6 6	1 14	3 0	3 3	2 12	1 13	0 1	0 10	1 11	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 8	...	0 15	...	2 9	76 12	82 1	81 15	99 9
15	Mangalore	1 3	3 1	...	...	2 12	3 1	...	...	0 3	0 1	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 13	87 13	...	...
16	Russellkonda	2 2	1 5	...	...	3 4	2 13	...	...	1 6	...	...	...	1 2	0 15	...	...	1 0	...	...	...	86 5	94 10	...	...
17	Nellore	7 5	...	...	...	2 1	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	2 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	..	..	...
	Total Central and District Jails ...	2 2	2 3	2 0	2 7	2 3	1 15	2 1	1 15	0 5	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 13	1 0	0 15	1 1	0 15	0 8	0 3	0 15	74 9	75 13	74 4	72 13
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1 12	1 4	0 14	2 6	3 6	3 12	4 9	6 6	...	...	...	...	0 7	0 9	0 4	0 6	...	...	0 6	...	97 8	98 12	101 15	96 12
19	Civil Jail, Madras	...	..	...	...	4 4	5 2	5 8	5 13	...	...	...	1 2	6 4	16 3	10 11	11 3	2 1	0 4	0 4	3 11	94 13	119 1	104 3	127 12
	Subsidiary Jails	7 8	7 4	6 0	7 5	3 10	3 6	3 7	3 10	...	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 10	1 7	1 4	1 4	0 7	0 6	0 7	0 7	65 15	71 6	73 14	75 11
	Grand Total ...	3 1	3 2	2 12	3 6	2 7	2 4	2 5	2 4	0 4	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 12	1 2	1 1	1 2	0 14	0 7	0 4	0 14	73 2	75 2	74 5	73 8

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8														9	10		
							Average number employed on working days.															Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
							A.	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.					K.	L.					
								B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations. G.	Additions and alterations. H.	New jails. I.	New jails. J.			Public Works. (a)	Public Works. (b)				
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, etc.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Works department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Works department.	Manufactures.	Public Works—Jails.	Other extramural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures 8 K.
	Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	17·74	1,000·18	14·11	61·61	58·59	...	80·37	88·17	100·93	144·17	72·85	27·50	...	...	...	351·85	...	...	...	8·03	8·81	35·17
2	Vellore	22·00	1,206·81	28·91	69·39	6·92	...	110·69	110·70	103·49	194·13	60·05	...	...	...	...	582·23	...	...	...	8·74	8·74	45·96
3	Trichinopoly	4·03	1,222·25	40·88	103·63	23·57	...	100·17	96·23	175·86	209·42	58·19	5·87	...	...	...	403·13	...	...	...	8·22	7·87	33·39
4	Coimbatore	9·17	1,120·31	8·15	21·15	46·69	...	196·63	101·91	107·78	81·13	13·91	2·36	4·58	...	...	595·72	...	...	...	9·52	9·16	53·17
5	Penitentiary	17·98	942·02	9·99	·29	20·66	...	92·22	82·26	20·37	89·19	3·95	...	9·61	..	...	613·18	...	...	...	9·79	8·73	65·09
6	Cannanore	7·32	879·50	23·13	66·25	2·72	...	83·40	74·47	60·68	136·19	160·77	...	...	..	...	271·59	...	...	...	9·48	8·47	30·88
7	Salem	2·05	586·32	10·01	48·12	32·41	...	49·98	50·68	18·19	148·16	78·86	...	22·11	..	...	127·58	...	...	...	8·53	8·64	21·76
8	Bellary	11·60	631·87	19·17	23·65	48·06	...	47·48	59·76	43·31	120·19	22·74	·93	6·10	...	...	240·48	..	...	...	7·51	9·46	38·06
	District Jails.																							
9	Vizagapatam	4·20	747·87	32·02	75·28	40·61	...	53·25	50·07	61·03	62·37	23·92	284·31	...	...	...	59·01	...	...	...	7·92	6·70	7·89
10	Cuddalore	4·59	335·76	6·80	24·12	25·41	...	9·93	32·98	23·71	95·72	·05	4·62	·59	...	...	111·53	...	...	...	2·96	9·82	33·22
11	Tanjore	·84	265·30	5·03	5·90	2·67	...	24·47	26·84	25·80	46·23	·41	8·23	...	...	...	119·99	...	...	...	9·22	10·12	45·23
12	Palamcottah	7·20	347·89	7·90	9·68	23·56	...	32·80	32·44	21·65	37·85	5·66	2·05	...	...	...	174·30	...	...	...	9·43	9·32	50·10
13	Madura	2·97	390·16	8·72	19·82	33·26	...	28·61	36·90	35·65	42·39	18·64	7·23	...	...	...	158·91	...	...	...	7·33	9·46	40·74
14	Berhampur	8·83	155·18	1·26	1·88	16·37	...	5·69	19·65	23·88	29·48	13·96	...	·78	...	...	42·23	...	...	...	3·67	12·66	27·21
	Total, Central and District Jails	121·42	9,891·73	217·01	530·77	381·73	...	831·99	863·06	822·33	1,437·22	563·99	313·10	43·77	...	...	3,856·76	..	...	...	8·41	8·73	38·99
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	18·42	1·69	...	...	...	2·97	...	13·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·12	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	38·95	487·76	10·17	4·95	120·18	...	...	...	239·16	56·48	6·00	·03	...	...	...	50·79	...	...	...	..	...	10·41
	Grand Total ...	160·37	10,397·91	228·87	535·72	501·91	...	834·96	863·06	1,075·25	1,493·70	569·99	343·13	43·77	...	...	3,907·55	...	...	...	8·03	8·30	37·58
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	155·51	10,588·06	283·14	584·87	556·88	...	790·78	871·84	1,070·81	1,497·11	597·94	333·95	28·12	...	...	3,972·62	...	...	...	7·47	8·23	37·52

* *E.g.*, as being *en route*, on penal diet, in quarantine, etc.

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1910.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1910.	Total.	Paid into the treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by cash and transfer accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1910.	Total.	Cash earning (being total of column 10, less total column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
				RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	1,000·48	351·85	414 7	10,629 11	11,044 2	17,737 15	221 8	17,959 7	6,915 5	6 15	19 10	
2	Vellore	1,266·81	582·23	377 12	35,766 13	36,144 9	61,974 5	262 0	62,236 5	26,091 12	20 10	44 13	
3	Trichinopoly	1,222·25	408·13	168 1	26,992 1	27,160 2	42,778 2	273 9	43,051 11	15,891 9	13 0	38 15	
4	Coimbatore	1,120·31	595·72	299 10	1,79,486 15	1,79,786 9	2,14,491 13	435 7	2,14,927 4	35,140 11	31 6	59 0	
5	Penitentiary	942·02	613·18	81 11	51,076 1	51,157 12	70,331 8	30 12	70,362 4	19,204 8	20 6	31 5	
6	Cannanore	879·50	271·59	181 4	22,081 9	22,262 13	* 25,426 4	273 2	25,699 6	3,436 9	3 15	12 10	
7	Salem	536·33	127·58	379 7	9,088 15	9,468 6	18,253 8	80 2	18,333 10	8,865 4	15 2	69 8	
8	Bellary	631·87	210·48	60 6	11,405 5	11,465 11	22,989 4	44 4	23,033 8	11,567 13	18 5	48 2	
	District Jails.												
9	Vizagapatam	747·87	59·01	33 7	5,174 5	5,207 12	6,160 12	66 11	6,227 7	1,019 11	1 6	17 4	
10	Cuddalore	336·76	111·53	81 15	8,220 8	8,302 7	12,586 13	333 14	12,920 11	4,618 4	13 12	41 7	
11	Tanjore	265·30	119·99	595 4	11,866 0	12,461 4	† 13,764 3	864 12	14,628 15	2,167 11	8 3	18 1	
12	Palamcottah	347·89	174·30	73 12	13,874 4	13,948 0	17,012 8	171 2	17,183 10	3,235 10	9 5	18 9	
13	Madura	390·16	158·94	359 8	5,381 5	5,740 13	8,692 2	671 7	9,363 9	3,622 12	9 5	22 13	
14	Berhampur	155·18	42·23	32 1	1,558 2	1,590 3	2,038 15	69 14	2,108 13	518 10	3 5	12 4	
	Total Central and District Jails	9,891·73	3,856·76	3,138 9	3,92,601 14	3,95,740 7	5,34,238 0	3,798 8	5,38,036 8	1,42,296 1	14 6	36 14	
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	18·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Subsidiary Jails	487·76	50·79	...	336 1	336 1	1,974 12	...	1,974 12	1,638 11	3 6	32 4	
	Grand Total ...	10,397·91	3,907·55	3,138 9	3,92,937 15	3,96,076 8	5,36,212 12	3,798 8	5,40,011 4	1,43,934 12	13 13	36 13	
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	10,588·06	3,972·62	3,114 4	3,77,600 9	3,80,714 13	5,85,745 12	3,138 9	5,88,884 5	2,08,169 8	19 11	52 6	

* Includes Rs. 1,915-3-6 remitted to the credit of XXIII. Stationery and Printing.

† Includes Rs. 20-7-3 remitted into the Lahore Treasury.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 11, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 *minus* column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 *minus* column 6).
		RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
	Central Jails.						
1	Rajahmundry	67,179	64 13	6,915 5	6 11	60,263 11	58 2
2	Vellore	85,630	65 15	26,091 12	20 2	59,538 4	45 13
3	Trichinopoly	85,293	67 14	15,891 9	12 10	69,401 7	55 4
4	Coimbatore	84,945	69 2	35,140 11	28 9	49,804 5	40 9
5	Penitentiary	96,252	98 9	19,204 8	19 11	77,047 8	78 14
6	Cannanore	65,362	71 0	3,436 9	3 12	61,925 7	67 4
7	Salem	50,414	78 11	8,865 4	13 13	41,548 12	64 14
8	Bellary	55,245	80 14	11,567 13	16 15	43,677 3	63 15
	District Jails.						
9	Vizagapatam	49,918	65 2	1,019 11	1 5	48,898 5	63 13
10	Cuddalore	26,187	71 13	4,618 4	12 11	21,568 12	59 2
11	Tanjore	26,795	87 8	2,167 11	7 1	24,627 5	80 7
12	Palamcottah	26,486	67 8	3,235 10	8 4	23,250 6	59 4
13	Madura	28,856	60 10	3,622 12	7 10	25,233 4	53 0
14	Berhampur	17,714	99 9	518 10	2 15	17,195 6	96 10
	Total Central and District Jails ..	7,66,276	72 13	1,42,296 1	13 8	6,23,979 15	59 5
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	1,187	96 12	...	...	1,187 0	96 12
16	Civil Jail, Madras	4,230	127 12	...	...	4,230 0	127 12
	Subsidiary Jails	1,83,620	75 11	1,638 11	0 11	1,81,981 5	75 0
	Grand Total ...	9,55,313	73 8	1,43,934 12	11 1	8,11,378 4	62 7
	Grand Total for 1909	9,91,428	74 5	2,08,169 8	15 10	7,83,258 8	58 11

No. XIV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9											
																					Ratio per mille of average strength.											
																					A.			B.			C.			D.		
Serial number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																															
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	878	100	978	980·29	38·06	1,018·35	1,001	78	1,079	170	3	173	14·25	·25	14·50	7	...	7	173·42	78·82	163·88	14·54	6·57	14·24	7·14	...	6·87	7·14	...	6·87
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	5·49	·47	5·96	25	3	28	1	...	1	·05	...	·05	...	...	...	182·15	...	167·79	9·11	..	8·39	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	20	...	20	12·51	...	12·51	23	...	23	3	...	3	·10	...	·10	...	...	...	239·81	...	239·81	7·99	...	7·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	898	100	998	998·29	38·53	1,036·82	...	...	...	174	3	177	14·40	·25	14·65	7	...	7	174·30	77·86	170·71	14·42	6·49	14·13	7·01	...	6·75	7·01	...	6·75
2	Vellore ...	Convicts ...	1,217	94	1,311	1,201·89	86·36	1,288·25	1,296	105	1,401	773	33	806	27·09	1·76	28·85	9	...	9	643·15	382·12	625·65	22·54	20·38	22·39	7·49	...	6·99	7·49	...	6·99
		Under-trials ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	10	...	10	10·06	...	10·06	25	...	25	2	...	2	·10	...	·10	...	...	...	198·81	...	198·81	9·94	...	9·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,227	94	1,321	1,211·95	86·36	1,298·31	...	...	...	775	33	808	27·19	1·76	28·95	9	...	9	639·47	382·12	622·35	22·43	20·38	22·30	7·43	...	6·93	7·43	...	6·93
3	Trichinopoly...	Convicts ...	1,256	...	1,256	1,227·23	...	1,227·23	1,361	...	1,361	678	...	678	41·09	...	41·09	34	...	34	552·46	...	552·46	33·48	...	33·48	27·70	...	27·70	27·70	...	27·70
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1·46	...	1·46	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	48	...	48	27·39	...	27·39	44	...	44	9	...	9	·34	...	·34	...	...	...	328·59	...	328·59	12·41	...	12·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,304	...	1,304	1,256·08	...	1,256·08	...	...	...	687	...	687	41·43	...	41·43	34	...	34	546·94	...	546·94	32·98	...	32·98	27·07	...	27·07	27·07	...	27·07
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	1,192	6	1,198	1,129·23	·25	1,129·48	1,207	...	1,207	170	...	170	8·41	...	8·41	4	...	4	150·55	...	150·51	7·45	...	7·45	3·54	...	3·54	3·54	...	3·54
		Under-trials ...	64	...	64	49·25	·83	50·08	76	...	76	5	...	5	·27	...	·27	1	...	1	101·52	...	99·84	5·48	...	5·39	20·30	...	19·97	20·30	...	19·97
		Civil prisoners.	40	...	40	49·43	...	49·43	87	...	87	5	...	5	·18	...	·18	...	...	...	101·15	...	101·15	3·64	...	3·64	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,296	6	1,302	1,227·91	1·08	1,228·99	...	...	...	180	...	180	8·86	...	8·86	5	...	5	146·59	...	146·46	7·22	...	7·21	4·07	...	4·07	4·07	...	4·07
5	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	857	51	908	932·94	26·35	959·29	1,007	19	1,026	268	6	274	10·50	·40	10·90	3	..	3	287·26	227·70	285·63	11·25	15·18	11·36	3·22	...	3·13	3·22	...	3·13
		Under-trials ...	29	5	34	16·35	1·08	17·43	24	4	28	2	1	3	·05	·05	·10	...	...	...	122·32	925·92	172·12	3·06	46·29	5·74	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	886	56	942	949·29	27·43	976·72	...	...	...	270	7	277	10·55	·45	11·00	3	...	3	284·42	255·20	283·60	11·41	16·41	11·26	3·16	...	3·07	3·16	...	3·07
6	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	880	31	911	866·40	19·29	885·69	948	19	967	671	8	679	23·30	·12	23·42	32	...	32	774·47	414·72	766·63	26·89	6·22	26·44	36·93	...	36·13	36·93	...	26·13
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	·22	...	·22	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	26	...	26	34·77	...	34·77	65	...	65	17	...	17	·38	...	·38	...	...	...	488·93	.	488·93	10·93	...	10·93	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	906	31	937	901·39	19·29	920·68	...	...	...	688	8	696	23·68	·12	23·80	32	...	32	763·27	414·72	755·96	26·27	6·22	25·85	35·50	...	34·76	35·50	...	34·76
7	Salem ...	Convicts ...	727	...	727	588·13	...	588·13	746	...	746	251	...	251	10·04	...	10·04	12	...	12	426·78	...	426·78	17·07	...	17·07	20·40	...	20·40	20·40	...	20·40
		Under-trials ..	40	...	40	36·38	...	36·38	79	...	79	15	...	15	·62	...	·62	...	...	...	412·31	...	412·31	17·04	...	17·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	16·10	...	16·10	30	...	30	4	...	4	·18	...	·18	...	...	...	248·45	...	248·45	11·18	...	11·18	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	803	...	803	640·61	...	640·61	..	...	...	270	...	270	10·84	...	10·84	12	...	12	421·47	...	421·47	16·92	...	16·92	18·73	...	18·73	18·73	...	18·73
8	Bellary ...	Convicts ...	583	35	618	620·60	22·84	643·44	751	29	780	330	12	342	18·12	1·07	19·19	8	...	8	531·74	525·39	531·52	29·20	46·85	29·82	12·89	...	12·43	12·89	...	12·43
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	30·40	1·73	32·13	66	4	70	10	3	13	·32	·19	·51	1	...	1	328·95	1,734·10	404·61	10·53	109·83	15·87	32·89	...	31·12	32·89	...	31·12
		Civil prisoners.	5	...	5	7·33	...	7·33	13	...	13	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	624	35	659	658·33	24·57	682·90	...	..	...	340	15	355	18·44	1·26	19·70	9	...	9	516·16	610·50	519·84	28·01	51·28	28·85	13·67	...	13·18	13·67	...	13·18
	District Jails.																															
9	Vizagapatam...	Convicts ...	517	...	517	749·58	1·42	751·00	852	3	855	676	1	677	32·13	·03	32·16	25	...	25	901·84	704·23	901·46	42·86	21·13	42·82	33·35	...	33·29	33·35	...	33·29
		Under-trials ...	...	..	...	15·26	·56	15·82	60	1	61	18	...	18	·75	...	·75	1	...	1	1,179·55	..	1,137·80	49·15	...	47·41	65·53	...	63·21	65·53	...	63·21
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	517	...	517	764·84	1·98	766·82	...	...	...	694	1	695	32·88	·03	32·91	26	...	26	907·38	505·05	906·34	42·99	15·15	42·92	33·99	...	33·91	33·99	...	33·91
10	Cuddalore ...	Convicts ...	272	17	289	326·13	13·63	339·76	405	20	425	113	13	126	5·48	1·28	6·76	3	2	5	346·49	953·04	370·85	16·80	93·91	19·90	9·20	146·74	14·72	9·20	146·74	14·72
		Under-trials ...	34	...	34	7·79	·19	7·98	37	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	19	...	19	16·83	...	16·83	28	...	28	3	...	3	·10	...	·10	...	...	...	178·25	...	178·25	5·94	...	5·94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	325	17	342	350·75	13·82	364·57	...	...	...	116	13	129	5·58	1·28	6·86	3	2	5	330·72	940·67	353·84	15·91	92·62	18·82	8·55	144·72	13·71	8·55	144·72	13·71

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910—concluded.

1	2		3			4			5			6			7			8			9											
																					Ratio per mille of average strength.											
																					A.			B.			C.			D.		
Serial number.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails—concld.																															
11	Tanjore ...	Convicts ...	320	...	320	266·20	...	266·20	284	...	284	124	...	124	5·04	...	5·04	4	...	4	465·82	..	465·82	18·93	...	18·93	15·03	...	15·03	15·03	...	15·03
		Under-trials ...	..	...	...	·18	...	·18	2	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	30	...	30	39·80	...	39·80	71	...	71	18	..	18	·78	...	·78	...	...	..	452·26	...	452·26	19·60	...	19·60	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	350	...	350	306·18	...	306·18	...	...	...	142	...	142	5·82	...	5·82	4	...	4	463·78	.	463·78	19·01	...	19·01	13·06	...	13·06	13·06	...	13·06
12	Pakamcottah...	Convicts ...	324	...	324	355·02	...	355·02	396	...	396	143	...	143	7·91	...	7·91	1	...	1	402·79	...	402·79	22·28	...	22·28	2·82	...	2·82	2·82	...	2·82
		Under-trials ...	30	..	30	23·64	...	23·64	57	...	57	4	...	4	·12	...	·12	...	...	...	169·20	...	169·20	5·08	...	5·08	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	12	...	12	13·76	...	13·76	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	366	...	366	392·42	...	392·42	...	...	...	147	...	147	8·03	...	8·03	1	...	1	374·60	...	374·60	20·46	...	20·46	2·55	..	2·55	2·55	...	2·55
13	Madura ...	Convicts ...	313	16	329	378·23	14·87	393·10	466	13	479	124	8	132	8·21	·47	8·68	12	...	12	327·84	535·00	335·79	21·71	31·61	22·08	31·73	...	30·53	31·73	..	30·53
		Under-trials ...	40	3	43	44·93	1·28	46·21	83	1	84	13	4	17	·72	·21	·93	1	...	1	289·34	3,125·00	367·89	16·02	164·06	20·13	22·26	...	21·64	22·26	...	21·64
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	36·41	...	36·41	68	...	68	10	...	10	·27	...	·27	...	...	...	274·65	...	274·65	7·42	...	7·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	389	19	408	459·57	16·15	475·72	...	...	...	147	12	159	9·20	·68	9·88	13	...	13	319·86	743·03	334·23	20·02	42·11	20·77	28·29	...	27·33	28·29	...	27·33
14	Berhampur ...	Convicts ...	118	15	133	160·28	3·54	163·82	236	7	243	27	1	28	1·25	·01	1·26	...	1	1	168·46	282·49	170·92	7·80	2·82	7·69	...	282·49	6·10	...	282·49	6·10
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	10·78	·29	11·07	35	1	36	1	...	1	·02	...	·02	...	...	...	92·76	...	90·33	1·86	...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	7	...	7	2·99	...	2·99	7	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	153	15	168	174·05	3·83	177·88	...	...	...	28	1	29	1·27	·01	1·28	...	1	1	160·87	261·10	163·03	7·30	2·61	7·20	...	261·10	5·62	...	261·10	5·62
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,454	365	9,819	9,782·15	226·61	10,008·76	...	...	...	4,518	85	4,603	212·82	5·39	218·21	154	3	157	461·86	375·09	459·90	21·76	23·79	21·80	15·74	13·24	15·69	15·74	13·24	15·69
		Under-trials ...	301	8	309	242·13	6·43	248·56	...	...	...	69	8	77	2·92	·45	3·37	4	...	4	284·97	1,244·17	309·78	12·06	69·98	13·56	16·52	...	16·09	16·52	...	16·09
		Civil prisoners.	289	...	289	267·38	...	267·38	...	...	...	71	...	71	2·43	...	2·43	...	...	..	265·54	...	265·54	9·09	...	9·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	10,044	373	10,417	10,291·66	233·04	10,524·70	...	...	...	4,658	93	4,751	218·17	5·84	224·01	158	3	161	452·60	399·07	451·41	21·20	25·06	21·28	15·35	12·87	15·30	15·35	12·87	15·30
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	12·27	...	12·27	20	..	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	33·11	...	33·11	47	...	47	12	...	12	·53	...	·53	...	...	...	362·43	...	362·43	16·01	...	16·01	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	497·53	23·66	521·19	...	...	...	464	23	487	8·34	·58	8·92	11	...	11	932·61	972·10	934·40	16·76	24·51	17·11	22·11	...	21·11	22·11	...	21·11
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,829·35	73·80	1,903·15	...	...	...	1,227	54	1,281	21·07	1·63	22·70	15	1	16	670·73	731·71	673·09	11·52	22·09	11·93	7·11	13·55	7·36	8·20	13·55	8·41
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	2·15	..	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,519	1,771	6,290	2,329·03	97·46	2,426·49	...	...	...	1,691	77	1,768	29·41	2·21	31·62	26	1	27	726·05	790·07	728·62	12·63	22·68	13·03	10·30	10·26	10·30	11·16	10·26	11·13
	Grand Total.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	10,291·65	250·27	10,542·22	...	...	...	4,982	108	5,090	221·16	5·97	227·13	165	3	168	484·07	431·53	482·82	21·49	23·85	21·54	16·03	11·99	15·94	16·03	11·99	15·94
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,071·48	80·23	2,151·71	...	...	...	1,296	62	1,358	23·99	2·08	26·07	19	1	20	625·64	772·78	631·13	11·58	25·93	12·12	8·21	12·46	8·37	9·17	12·46	9·29
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	302·64	...	302·64	...	...	...	83	...	83	2·96	...	2·96	...	...	...	274·25	...	274·25	9·78	...	9·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of all ...	14,634	2,144	16,778	12,666·07	330·50	12,996·57	...	...	...	6,361	170	6,531	248·11	80·5	256·16	184	4	188	502·21	514·37	502·52	19·59	24·36	19·71	14·37	12·10	14·31	14·53	12·10	14·47
	Grand Total for 1909 ...		14,456	2,095	16,551	13,029·35	310·40	13,339·75	...	...	...	7,050	221	7,271	298·99	10·64	309·63	301	9	310	541·09	711·98	545·06	22·95	34·28	23·21	19·57	22·55	19·64	23·10	28·99	23·24

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No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3																				4											
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from											
Serial number.	Jails.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis, and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and Debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other Respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All Causes.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
	Central Jails.																																
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	17	...	17	1	3	...	2	..	43	...	5	2	14	1	20	1	9	..	...	...	16·69	...	16·69	·98	4·91	1·96	19·64	·98	169·88	6·87
2	Vellore	...	..	79	6	109	...	...	...	20	...	190	1	7	1	41	...	60	...	116	...	...	...	61·32	4·66	84·61	...	5·43	·78	46·57	...	625·65	6·99
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	125	12	140	1	37	9	21	...	46	1	...	...	27	...	140	5	51	...	...	...	101·86	9·78	114·08	·81	...	...	114·08	4·07	552·46	27·70
4	Coimbatore	...	...	29	2	41	...	3	..	1	...	32	...	2	1	6	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	25·68	1·77	36·30	...	1·77	·89	...	...	150·51	3·54
5	Penitentiary... ...	...	...	..	...	10	...	12	1	8	...	70	...	6	...	25	...	4	1	28	...	...	...	..	...	10·42	...	6·25	...	4·17	1·04	285·63	3·13
6	Cannanore	...	...	80	5	74	2	4	2	26	...	164	7	11	5	28	...	110	4	48	...	...	...	90·33	5·65	83·55	2·26	12·42	5·65	124·20	4·52	766·63	36·13
7	Salem	...	...	19	3	72	...	3	3	..	...	42	...	3	...	18	...	23	1	20	1	...	...	32·31	5·10	122·40	...	5·10	...	39·11	1·70	426·78	20·40
8	Bellary	...	...	3	...	116	2	14	2	1	...	79	...	1	1	11	...	12	...	22	...	...	...	4·66	...	180·28	3·11	1·55	1·55	18·65	...	531·52	12·43
	District Jails.																																
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	64	7	325	...	13	7	5	...	103	1	16	6	46	...	44	...	10	...	...	...	85·22	9·32	432·76	...	21·30	7·99	58·59	...	901·46	33·29
10	Cuddalore	...	...	40	1	8	...	2	1	5	...	35	1	1	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	117·73	2·94	23·55	...	2·94	...	17·66	...	370·85	14·72
11	Tanjore	...	...	3	...	4	..	1	2	5	1	28	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	8	...	...	...	11·27	...	15·03	...	...	.	26·37	...	465·82	15·03
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	28	...	1	...	7	...	19	...	1	...	4	...	3	1	25	...	...	...	..	...	78·87	...	2·82	...	8·45	2·82	402·79	2·82
13	Madura	...	...	21	4	21	...	3	1	3	..	34	2	4	2	5	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	53·42	10·18	53·42	...	10·18	5·09	5·09	...	335·79	30·53
14	Berhampur	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	36·63	...	30·52	...	..	...	24·42	...	170·92	6·10
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	...	..	486	40	970	6	96	28	104	1	890	13	57	18	242	2	435	13	360	1	...	..	48·56	4·00	96·92	·60	5·70	1·80	43·46	1·30	459·90	15·69
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	...	..	486	40	970	6	96	28	104	1	890	13	57	18	242	2	435	13	360	1	...	...	48·50	3·99	96·80	·60	5·69	1·80	43·41	1·30	459·33	15·67
	Grand Total for 1909.	87	37	708	63	862	9	101	37	217	12	955	23	83	21	280	1	495	12	389	...	8·50	3·61	69·14	6·15	84·18	·88	8·11	2·05	48·34	1·17	509·69	26·27

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.
† All the diseases shown under the respiratory system in the annual returns except those already entered in columns D and G.

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	285·09	2	7·02	106·58	1	9·38	205·33	1	4·87	284·25	2	7·04	132·83	1	7·53	1,014·08	7	6·90
2	Vellore	318·92	2	6·27	319·50	5	15·65	207·92	2	9·62	296·50	...	...	146·66	..	..	1,289·50	9	6·98
3	Trichinopoly	130·34	1	7·67	171·17	1	5·84	253·58	6	23·66	501·83	18	35·87	164·58	8	48·61	1,221·50	34	27·83
4	Coimbatore	367·00	1	2·72	96·42	...	...	248·67	1	4·02	322·83	1	3·10	94·25	1	10·61	1,129·17	4	3·54
5	Penitentiary	217·42	1	4·60	216·00	...		216·16	...	...	186·75	1	5·35	115·50	1	8·66	951·83	3	3·15
6	Cannanore	182·33	8	43·88	77·25	5	64·72	224·75	7	31·15	211·67	7	33·07	188·92	5	26·47	884·92	32	36·16
7	Salem	122·67	3	24·46	83·67	1	11·95	118·91	5	42·05	214·50	3	13·99	59·08	...	...	598·83	12	20·04
8	Bellary	255·00	7	27·45	138·17	...	...	120·17	...	...	104·08	1	9·61	32·00	...	...	649·42	8	12·32
	District Jails.																		
9	Vizagapatam	187·25	4	21·36	205·58	7	34·05	227·08	3	13·21	107·92	9	83·40	14·75	2	135·59	742·58	25	33·67
10	Cuddalore	118·09	2	16·94	101·75	2	19·66	105·25	.	...	4·75	1	210·53	9·25	...	...	339·09	5	14·75
11	Tanjore	21·33	...	...	50·75	1	19·70	95·50	1	10·47	90·42	2	22·12	9·42	...	...	267·42	4	14·96
12	Palamcottah	137·92	1	7·25	83·58	...		90·91	...	..	35·92	...	...	9·17	...	...	357·50	1	2·80
13	Madura	176·25	8	45·39	83·42	4	47·95	58·58	...	...	58·58	...	...	8·25	...	...	385·08	12	31·16
14	Berhampur	55·67	1	18·00	29·40	...	...	56·25	...	...	14·56		...	3·64	...	...	159·42	1	6·27
	Total, Central & District Jails.	2,575·18	41	15·92	1,763·24	27	15·31	2,229·06	26	11·66	2,434·56	45	18·48	988·30	18	18·21	9,990·34	157	15·72
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	·38	...	...	2·72	...	...	3·19	...	...	3·65	...	...	3·65	...	...	13·59	.	...
	Subsidiary Jails	563·75	11	19·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	563·75	11	19·51
	Grand Total ...	3,139·31	52	16·56	1,765·96	27	15·29	2,232·25	26	11·65	2,438·21	45	18·46	991·95	18	18·15	10,567·68	168	15·90
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	3,325·09	65	19·55	1,944·08	47	24·18	2,145·22	55	25·64	2,361·01	76	32·19	965·00	34	35·23	10,740·40	277	25·79

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
	Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry	625·25	4	6·40	174·83	1	5·72	81·92	2	24·41	61·75	...	...	65·08	...	...	5·25	...	...
2	Vellore	504·00	4	7·94	273·17	3	10·98	206·33	2	9·69	114·33	...	...	160·00	...	...	31·67	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	333·00	3	9·01	300·00	2	6·67	199·92	6	30·01	169·00	13	76·92	174·33	8	45·89	45·25	2	44·20
4	Coimbatore	479·42	1	2·09	199·00	...	...	176·42	...	...	119·83	2	16·69	133·75	...	...	20·75	1	48·19
5	Penitentiary	385·33	1	2·60	149·25	1	6·70	151·58	...	...	124·42	...	...	114·83	...	...	26·42	1	37·85
6	Cannanore	356·67	17	47·66	128·67	8	62·17	160·17	1	6·24	116·42	2	17·18	88·42	4	45·24	34·58	...	...
7	Salem	260·42	5	19·20	127·42	2	15·70	112·66	2	17·75	33·58	3	89·34	51·75	...	...	13·00	...	...
8	Bellary	284·92	7	24·57	139·58	...	...	106·75	1	9·37	71·75	...	...	46·42	...	...	1·00	...	...
	District Jails.																		
9	Vizagapatam	396·33	17	42·89	182·75	5	27·36	124·67	2	16·04	30·08	...	...	7·83	1	127·71	·92	...	...
10	Cuddalore	182·25	2	10·97	79·66	2	25·11	42·83	...	...	17·92	...	...	14·17	1	70·57	2·25	...	...
11	Tanjore	126·67	...	...	39·17	1	25·53	51·50	...	...	32·08	3	93·52	17·33	...	..	·67	...	...
12	Palamcottah	141·92	1	7·05	80·58	...	..	53·58	...	...	42·92	...	...	34·08	...	...	4·42	...	...
13	Madura	190·92	10	52·38	58·58	2	34·14	47·75	...	..	36·83	...	...	42·58	...	...	8·42	...	...
14	Berhampur	82·12	1	12·18	41·58	...	...	28·13	...	...	4·39	...	...	2·46	..	...	·74	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	4,349·22	73	16·78	1,974·24	27	13·68	1,544·21	16	10·36	975·30	23	23·58	952·03	14	14·71	195·34	4	20·48
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	2·06	...	...	3·19	...	...	2·52	...	..	4·13	...	...	1·69	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	563·75	11	19·51	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	4,912·97	84	17·10	1,976·30	27	13·66	1,547·40	16	10·34	977·82	23	23·52	956·16	14	14·64	197·03	4	20·30
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	5,158·24	126	24·43	2,002·66	41	20·47	1,462·67	45	30·78	930·26	24	25·80	875·99	35	35·86	211·18	6	28·41

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, etc.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1910.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.																												
1	Rajahmundry.	4	...	65	5	69	5	74	5·49	·47	5·96	34	4	38	23	1	24	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	...	12
2	Vellore ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
3	Trichinopoly.	11	...	22	...	33	...	33	1·46	...	1·46	26	...	26	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore ...	39	2	581	8	620	10	630	49·25	·83	50·08	290	9	299	266	...	266	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	63	1	64
5	Penitentiary.	7	...	503	55	510	55	565	16·35	1·08	17·43	166	22	188	320	29	349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21	4	28
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	·22	...	·22	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem ...	37	...	579	...	616	...	616	36·38	...	36·38	383	...	383	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
8	Bellary ...	26	...	226	14	252	14	266	30·40	1·73	32·13	128	7	135	92	6	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	1	32
	District Jails.																												
9	Vizagapatam.	27	1	257	13	284	14	298	15·26	·56	15·82	137	9	146	116	5	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	30	...	30
10	Cuddalore ...	3	...	130	5	133	5	138	7·79	·19	7·98	71	4	75	42	1	43	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
11	Tanjore ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	·18	...	·18	...	.	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah.	21	...	257	...	278	...	278	23·64	...	23·64	120	...	120	124	..	124	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
13	Madura ...	71	2	656	14	727	16	743	44·93	1·28	46·21	470	11	481	210	3	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	46	2	48
14	Berhampur ...	11	...	210	7	221	7	228	10·78	·29	11·07	155	5	160	54	2	56	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	.	12	...	12
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	258	5	3,494	121	3,752	126	3,878	242·13	6·43	248·56	1,986	71	2,057	1,463	47	1,510	16	...	16	...	...	...	4	...	4	283	8	291
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,770	105	38,957	1,576	40,727	1,681	42,408	1,829·35	73·80	1,903·15	11,666	648	12,314	8,091	326	8,417	19,371	663	20,034	8	...	8	15	1	16	1,576	43	1,619
	Grand Total.	2,028	110	42,451	1,697	44,479	1,807	46,286	2,071·48	80·23	2,151·71	13,652	719	14,371	9,554	373	9,927	19,387	663	20,050	8	...	8	19	1	20	1,859	51	1,910
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	2,134	61	3,969	1,664	46,103	1,725	47,828	2,249·57	69·46	2,319·03	13,786	629	14,415	10,469	430	10,899	19,760	550	20,310	33	...	33	27	4	31	2,028	112	2,140

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1910.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1910 in the part of the Jail devoted to														Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
		Central Jails.																		
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells	9	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	334	400	141	5,149 11 11	198 6 0	The increase in the total accommodation is due to the interchange of the Hospital and female wards. Four condemned cells are now used as observation cells for females.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	528	729				
		Total ...	50	...	77	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	16	100	862	1,129				
		Total average population ...	14·40	·25	53·15	3·69	12·41	...	5·44	·47	·10	...	3·07	34·12	899·72	1,036·82				
2	Vellore ...	Cells	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	204	291	148	5,515 0 10	9,516 11 6	Forty quarantine cells were completed and occupied during the year.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1,013	1,199				
		Total ...	64	12	88	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,217	1,490				
		Total average population ...	27·19	1·76	53·41	2·91	9·96	...	...	...	·46	...	1·02	81·69	1,119·91	1,298·31				
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	147	191	152	1,116 8 5	682 14 6	The old quarantine yard which has been in use solely for the confinement of civil prisoners has been transferred from column 6 to 8. The construction of 27 cells sanctioned in G.O., No. 322 W., dated 14th March 1907, was completed during the year and brought to use; hence the increase.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44				
		Do. without do. ...	72	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,181				
		Total ...	72	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,252	1,416				
		Total average population ...	41·43	...	33·68	...	27·05	...	1·46	...	·08	...	·31	...	1,152·97	1,256·08				
4	Coimbatore.	Cells	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	376	458	111	4,011 11 1	11,615 13 10	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	4	...	...	...	128	196				
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	871				
		Total ..	147	...	76	...	40	...	64	...	4	...	...	6	1,188	1,525				
		Total average population ...	8·86	...	61·83	...	49·25	...	48·98	·83	1·73	...	·41	·25	1,056·85	1,228·29				
5	Penitentiary.	Cells	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	24	6	257	329	46	9 12 0	22,768 11 6	The convict warders' block was extended during the year so as to accommodate 10 more convicts, while the capacity of the observation wards was reduced by 2; hence the increase by 8 in the total accommodation.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	265	309				
		Do. without do. ...	59	8	46	...	...	...	29	5	...	5	...	...	282	434				
		Total ...	59	8	63	...	...	...	29	5	33	5	24	42	804	1,072				
		Total average population ...	10·55	·45	1·57	·02	...	...	16·30	1·03	17·65	...	1·75	25·93	901·67	976·72				
6	Cannanore.	Cells	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	160	139	2,975 13 11	4,535 8 2	The increase is due to (1) the construction of additional quarantine cells; (2) the excess by 4 found in the capacity of association wards; and (3) a hitherto lumber room having been brought to use to accommodate 4 prisoners.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	58	1	78	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	781	974				
		Total ...	58	1	138	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	880	1,134				
		Total average population ...	23·68	·12	34·58	...	34·39	...	·22	...	...	...	...	19·17	808·52	920·68				
7	Salem ...	Cells	...	...	60	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	636 + 2	738	103	762 15 6	20,449 7 2	The changes are due to the conversion of what was called the female ward into a Leper annexe, the construction of a civil debtors' ward, and the demolition of the old undertrial ward to make room for the new main gate. * Represents accommodation available in the Leper annexe.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	35	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 + 51	160				
		Total ...	35	...	60	...	36	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	674 + 53*	898				
		Total average population ...	10·84	...	18·88	...	15·92	...	35·76	...	...	...	·75	...	528·16	640·61				
8	Bellary ...	Cells	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	388	413	94	540 12 11	8,179 9 1	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	38	...	12	3	5	...	36	...	...	...	...	21	187	302				
		Total ...	38	...	15	3	5	...	36	...	...	...	8	35	575	715				
		Total average population ...	18·44	1·26	23·46	3·78	7·33	...	30·08	1·54	..	...	·41	17·99	578·61	682·90				
		District Jails.																		
9	Vizagapatam.	Cells	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	279	91	1,123 13 4	21,198 6 3	The increase is due to the completion of the buildings sanctioned in G.O., No. 143 W., dated 29th January 1909.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	38	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	335				
		Total ...	41	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	614				
		Total average population ...	32·88	·03	127·86	...	...	...	14·51	·56	·06	...	·99	1·39	588·54	766·82				
10	Cuddalore ...	Cells	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	262	281	237	2,717 5 4	7,454 7 4	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	20	4	54	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	10	141				
		Total ...	22	4	54	...	19	...	34	...	...	...	...	17	272	422				
		Total average population ...	5·58	1·28	32·60	...	16·73	...	7·79	·19	...	...	·16	12·35	287·59	364·57				
11	Tanjore ...	Cells	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	296	258	9,7 11 6	9,404 0 11	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8				
		Do. without do. ...	15	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	83				
		Total ...	15	...	22	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	312	387				
		Total average population ...	5·82	...	12·00	...	30·02	...	·18	...	...	...	8·00	...	241·16	306·18				
12	Palamcottah.	Cells	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	210	194	2,509 5 0	109 11 5	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Do. without do. ...	15	...	54	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	86	197				
		Total ...	15	...	56	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	324	437				
		Total average population ...	8·03	...	32·49	...	13·76	...	23·52	...	...	...	·32	...	314·30	392·42				

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1910—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1910 in the part of the jail devoted to														Super-ficial area per prisoner within cells and sleeping yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Female Convicts.	Juvenile Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.		By jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
13	Madura ...	*District Jails*—concld.																R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
		Cells ... ... separate	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	90	90		1,193 10 8	5,305 11 4	The increase is due to the construction of a block of 24 cells sanctioned in G.O., No. 88 W., dated 23rd January 1909.
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	36	...	40	...	...	...	14	5	192	192	125			
		Do. do. without do. ...	20	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	5	88	154				
		Total ...	22	4	20	...	36	...	43	...	...	...	26	10	45,522	34,654				
		Total average population...	196	88	34,754	...	36,114	...	14,121	1,107	...	...	11,111	3,223	45,521	72,644				
14	Berhampur.	Cells ... ... separate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7		129 5 9	2,569 10 1	The decrease of accommodation in this Jail is due to the demolition of an association block.
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	225	100			
		Do. do. without do. ...	20	...	44	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	14	5	142	154				
		Total ...	20	...	44	...	7	...	28	...	...	...	14	5	284	379				
		Total average population...	127	91	33,65	...	2,749	...	10,76	759	...	...	3,223	1,111	8,771	11,725				
Total Central and District Jails.		Cells ... ... separate	16	...	433	9	...	...	49	...	37	...	25	4	3,535	4,473		32,624 12 5	1,321,814 8 3	
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation...	...	...	8	...	289	...	94	...	4	...	36	8	237	557				
		Do. do. without do....	642	29	368	3	...	...	197	8	...	5	225	5	7,184	7,476				
		Total ...	658	29	809	12	289	...	361	8	41	5	286	17	9,956	12,506				
		Total average population...	218·17	5·84	393·18	10·40	293·35	...	239·21	5·98	20·98	...	210·2	17·87	8,557·90	18,755·10				
Civil Jail, Madras.		Cells ... ... separate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,535	9,535				
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,535	9,535				
		Do. do. without do. ...	10	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,535	9,535				
		Total ...	10	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,605	28,605				
		Total average population...	53	...	...	...	32·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,115·25	9,115·25				
Total ...		Cells ... ... separate	16	...	433	9	...	...	49	...	37	...	25	4	3,535	4,473				
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	8	...	360	...	64	8	4	5	236	8	237	557				
		Do. do. without do. ...	622	29	368	3	...	...	197	8	...	5	225	5	7,184	7,476				
		Total ...	638	29	809	12	360	...	361	8	41	5	286	17	9,956	12,506				
		Total average population...	218·70	5·84	393·48	10·40	297·33	...	239·21	5·98	20·98	...	210·2	17·87	8,557·90	18,755·10				
Total for 1909.		Cells ... ... separate	9	...	333	5	...	...	...	...	37	...	22	4	3,535	3,935				
		Barracks ... ... separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	8	...	293	...	64	8	4	5	236	8	237	561				
		Do. do. without do. ...	655	34	418	9	...	...	212	...	...	...	225	5	7,184	7,773				
		Total ...	664	34	759	14	293	...	360	8	41	5	283	17	9,956	12,269				
		Total average population...	209·35	8·44	69·78	11·76	278·06	...	309·36	8·14	19·16	19	96	18·7	9,115·25	9,853·10				

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
				Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lb.	C. From 5 to 10 lb.	D. Over 10 lb.	Total.	A. Up to 1 lb.	B. From 1 to 5 lb.	C. From 5 to 10 lb.	D. Over 10 lb.	Total.
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,001	103	99	354	236	111	791	33	58	14	2	107
2	Vellore	962	80	62	241	267	191	761	26	67	20	8	121
3	Trichinopoly ...	563	74	...	107	67	20	194	...	157	106	32	295
4	Coimbatore ...	818	121	72	208	140	78	498	48	97	42	12	199
5	Penitentiary ...	1,159	46	96	532	254	...	882	45	150	36	...	231
6	Cannanore ...	900	127	118	274	100	51	543	48	122	47	13	230
7	Salem	643	110	68	152	184	82	486	15	25	6	1	47
8	Bellary	731	125	32	277	147	53	509	9	75	10	3	97
	District Jails.												
9	Vizagapatam ...	613	40	22	175	163	87	447	13	81	27	5	126
10	Cuddalore ...	393	33	...	168	97	66	331	...	22	5	2	29
11	Tanjore	98	8	6	21	22	28	77	1	8	3	1	13
12	Palamcottah ...	363	49	52	109	57	36	254	11	33	13	3	60
13	Madura	570	101	139	120	90	...	349	80	28	12	...	120
14	Berhampur ...	274	77	35	77	40	14	166	7	19	5	...	31
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9,088	1,094	792	2,815	1,864	817	6,288	336	942	346	82	1,706
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	9,091	1,094	792	2,816	1,865	818	6,291	336	942	346	82	1,706
	Total for 1909 ...	18,499	2,685	1,657	5,516	3,772	1,903	12,848	745	1,515	506	200	2,966

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission. Sentenced to				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year. Sentenced to				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7. Sentenced to				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.
			One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Central Jails.														RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	165	128	53	9	49	97	244	500	29	57	111	262	10 11 3	0 9 4
2	Vellore	2	239	118	72	37	34	83	239	809	25	46	100	246	24 15 6	0 12 6
3	Trichinopoly ...	..	127	80	119	36	46	84	250	411	30	59	121	231	8 8 9	1 0 8
4	Coimbatore ...	...	138	87	120	27	36	77	229	506	27	49	103	256	10 10 3	0 14 5
5	Penitentiary ...	2	91	121	84	26	46	85	220	475	28	52	114	311	12 9 6	0 15 4
6	Cannanore ...	...	66	79	74	23	43	84	239	425	28	52	136	247	8 4 3	1 0 7
7	Salem	1	105	61	43	16	36	75	225	453	26	49	129	276	14 3 9	0 9 8
8	Bellary	1	104	42	26	7	36	93	232	385	29	57	131	287	11 0 0	0 12 2
	District Jails.															
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	190	92	32	14	38	92	266	344	26	61	107	233	4 14 0	0 7 5
10	Cuddalore	...	95	31	22	8	36	81	173	373	27	50	118	216	8 8 3	0 10 3
11	Tanjore	...	57	31	29	6	40	87	219	512	29	56	114	323	14 10 2	0 14 8
12	Palamcottah ...	...	77	33	16	4	42	86	191	286	26	45	91	224	7 9 10	0 9 7
13	Madura	1	58	28	10	3	32	103	266	562	31	46	159	429	21 7 9	0 15 10
14	Berhampur ...	...	54	16	3	2	34	72	145	195	28	49	118	190	2 8 0	0 5 8
15	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	1	1	2	3	9	33	102	266	9	33	102	266	3 3 3	1 9 9

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910.

1		2																		3		
		Convicts admitted into jail during the year 1910 under sentences not exceeding																				
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A. One month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas — For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas — For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	219	2	293	...	160	...	53	1	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	749	8	752
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	1	...	5	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	22	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	206	15	25	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	15	253
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	22	2	33	1	56	8	13	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	13	140
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Chap. XI, Sec. 211 ...	Making false charge	4	1	17	6	28	2	11	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	11	76
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	55	2	79	...	24	1	15	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	3	182
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	6	...	15	...	3	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	31
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	4	1	6	3	7	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	14
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	31	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	42
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	40	...	2	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	44
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries	13	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	25
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	..	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	8	...	20	...	...	...	117	12	16	...	50	2	215	15	230
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	1	...	8	...	8	...	11	...	12	...	57	1	32	1	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	136	2	138
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	14	11	11	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	16	45
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child...	...	4	5	5	1	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	23
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	455	17	271	2	96	1	26	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	865	20	885
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	116	2	261	2	147	6	116	3	56	...	38	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	13	751
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	34	1	29	...	16	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	1	89
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	105	8	115	1	42	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	9	280
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	2	...	9	2	17	...	21	2	9	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	6	65
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	12
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	2,382	150	2,295	124	2,277	62	566	9	360	4	201	2	27	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8,112	351	8,463

STATEMENT D—*concluded.*

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910—concluded.

1		2																		3		
		Convicts admitted into Jail during the year 1910 under sentences not exceeding																				
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A. One month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: For life.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas: For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	2	...	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	11	1	12	...	53	1	131	...	130	.	37	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	385	2	387		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	1	...	4	...	3	...	4	1	26	1	229	...	40	...	2	...	12	...	19	...	...	...	340	2	342		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	25	...	36	...	8	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	78		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	87	4	164	2	103	2	44	...	24	1	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	427	9	436		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	56	13	118	20	79	10	30	...	24	2	6	...	3	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	45	361		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	19	...	40	1	36	1	22	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	2	134		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	69	2	65	1	41	...	9	...	5	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	202		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	108	4	36	2	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	6	160		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	4	...	11	...	12	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	129	8	557	23	685	18	181	...	110	...	47	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1,723	49	1,772		
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	5	...	3	...	6	1	12	2	13	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3	60		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	6	...	37	1	33	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2	81		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	42	8	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	8	76		
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	...	...	6	...	146	3	1,104	63	169	...	72	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	67	1,564		
	Offences against other laws ...	5,002	717	682	21	140	6	10	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,838	744	6,582		
	Total for Central and District Jails	2,019	122	5,067	222	4,159	128	2,417	89	1,013	13	766	5	148	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	15,826	594	16,420		
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	7,291	862	252	3	109	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,656	867	8,523		
	Grand Total ...	9,310	984	5,319	225	4,268	130	2,418	89	1,016	13	766	5	148	1	5	...	134	12	48	..	50	2	23,482	* 1,461	24,943		
	Grand Total for 1909 ...	9,166	933	5,301	259	4,586	132	2,502	54	1,218	9	682	10	205	3	12	...	142	6	94	...	68	3	23,976	1,409	25,385		

* Excludes one Criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

APPENDIX II.

SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement of Assets of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year 1910.

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1910.							Closing balance on 31st December 1910.													Remarks.
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.	Difference between columns 9 and 16.	Paid into the Treasury during 1910 by cash or invoice.	Amount. Received from the Treasury during 1910.	Amount. Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (−).	Total increase (+) or decrease (−) in assets of jail manufacturing departments during the year 1910 (total of columns 17 and 20).		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		22
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		
	Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	414 7	6,739 4	3,534 15	4,409 14	2,633 0	2,106 2	15,625 6	221 8	5,810 2	4,784 4	4,043 1	2,313 13	...	17,182 12	+ 1,557 6	17,737 15	10,629 11	+ 7,108 4	+ 8,665 10		
2	Vellore	377 12	47,540 15	13,255 10	7,306 12	6,968 4	1,363 3	74,086 2	262 0	45,123 1	10,505 8	7,461 5	4,489 7	1,047 8	66,803 13	− 7,282 5	61,974 5	35,766 13	+ 26,207 8	+ 18,925 3		
3	Trichinopoly	168 1	6,495 1	7,236 10	4,473 0	4,322 5	1,395 4	21,299 13	273 9	6,961 5	6,002 15	4,558 7	3,385 10	760 5	20,422 9	− 877 4	42,778 2	26,992 1	+ 15,786 1	+ 14,908 13		
4	Coimbatore	299 10	42,746 3	49,653 14	1,11,047 15	36,856 10	13,421 7	2,27,182 13	435 7	55,907 6	46,836 11	1,09,097 3	43,049 9	14,860 0	2,40,466 4	+ 13,283 7	2,14,491 13	1,79,486 15	+ 35,004 14	+ 48,288 5		
5	Penitentiary	81 11	7,939 12	17,634 15	2,646 7	14,062 14	1,303 9	41,062 2	30 12	7,931 12	14,755 11	5,136 3	16,349 0	16 4	44,178 2	+ 3,116 0	70,331 8	51,076 1	+ 19,255 7	+ 22,371 7		
6	Cannanore	181 4	8,905 4	12,362 8	21,192 7	5,894 14	1,710 4	46,826 1	273 2	13,625 12	8,809 3	20,806 1	4,949 15	1,221 15	47,233 2	+ 4 7 1	*25,426 1	22,081 9	+ 3,344 11	+ 3,751 12		
7	Salem	379 7	13,596 12	4,936 8	8,204 2	647 6	3,059 9	24,704 10	80 2	10,539 10	4,767 4	8,018 3	1,293 6	580 5	24,118 4	− 586 6	18,253 8	9,088 15	+ 9,164 9	+ 8,578 3		
8	Bellary	60 6	3,556 5	1,599 7	1,150 0	3,332 15	1,195 0	8,504 1	44 4	2,645 9	1,788 11	1,395 1	1,297 10	212 9	6,958 10	− 1,545 7	22,989 4	11,405 5	+ 11,583 15	+ 10,038 3		
	District Jails.																					
9	Vizagapatam	38 7	1,714 3	1,199 13	945 1	600 8	...	4,493 0	66 11	2,176 4	1,828 11	1,033 13	821 9	57 3	5,929 13	+ 1,436 13	6,160 12	5,174 5	+ 986 7	+ 2,423 4		
10	Cuddalore	81 15	1,445 2	3,588 0	5,429 6	240 15	279 4	10,506 2	333 14	1,759 3	2,489 7	5,284 5	196 10	206 12	9,856 11	− 649 7	12,586 13	8,220 8	+ 4,366 5	+ 3,716 14		
11	Tanjore	595 4	3,920 0	2,381 0	1,201 2	326 2	135 13	8,287 11	864 12	3,965 5	5,127 0	1,261 7	863 5	438 4	11,643 9	+ 3,355 11	†13,764 2	11,866 0	+ 1,898 3	+ 5,254 1		
12	Palamcottah	73 12	1,707 14	608 4	703 13	2,560 5	...	5,654 0	171 2	1,953 0	1,052 11	722 12	5,296 1	101 1	9,604 9	+ 3,449 9	17,012 8	13,874 4	+ 3,138 4	+ 6,578 13		
13	Madura	359 8	1,290 3	1,990 10	1,116 1	1,374 1	561 1	5,569 6	671 7	1,546 11	1,038 11	1,108 11	359 10	96 4	4,628 14	− 940 8	8,692 2	5,381 5	+ 3,310 13	+ 2,370 5		
14	Berhampur	32 1	893 0	235 12	523 0	146 13	...	1,825 10	69 14	894 11	643 8	550 14	158 12	...	2,317 11	+ 492 1	2,038 15	1,558 2	+ 480 13	+ 972 14		
	Total ...	3,138 9	1,48,489 14	1,20,212 14	1,70,349 0	79,967 0	26,530 8	4,95,626 13	3,798 8	1,60,849 1	1,10,431 3	1,70,178 6	84,875 5	19,598 8	5,10,834 11	+ 15,207 14	5,34,238 0	3,92,601 14	+ 1,41,636 2	+ 1,56,844 0		
	Total for 1909 ...	3,114 4	1,31,199 15	1,11,792 13	1,65,706 0	1,47,227 3	25,092 8	5,33,947 11	3,138 9	1,48,489 14	1,20,212 14	1,70,349 0	79,967 0	26,530 8	4,95,626 13	− 38,320 14	5,83,739 14	3,77,355 9	+ 2,06,384 5	+ 1,68,063 7		

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14 the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

* Includes Rs. 1,915-3-6 remitted to the credit of XXIII. Stationery and Printing.

† Includes Rs. 20-7-3 remitted into the Lahore Treasury.

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL)

Comparative Statement of Manufactures.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total value of articles manufactured during the year		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of General statement No. XI).	
		1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Central Jails.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	17,566 12 8	24,134 14 6	37·65	35·17
2	Vellore	91,667 4 9	61,355 6 10	49·18	45·96
3	Trichinopoly	48,501 13 0	42,456 13 6	28·17	33·39
4	Coimbatore	2,01,713 13 6	2,25,425 4 5	55·64	53·17
5	Penitentiary	56,624 0 0	69,470 0 0	65·83	65·68
6	Cannanore	22,402 4 6	26,712 4 7	25·09	30·88
7	Salem	25,308 14 11	27,814 6 1	25·00	21·76
8	Bellary	18,209 0 4	23,427 10 8	33·22	38·06
	District Jails.				
9	Vizagapatam	11,009 14 0	11,268 15 1	10·80	7·89
10	Cuddalore	11,105 14 0	11,520 12 0	35·64	33·22
11	Tanjore	19,150 8 1	13,513 6 0	47·21	45·23
12	Palamcottah	17,504 9 4	21,975 8 4	47·37	50·10
13	Madura	10,320 0 0	9,006 0 0	41·53	40·74
14	Berhampur	2,205 8 0	2,684 3 11	19·95	27·21
	Total ...	5,51,290 5 1	5,70,765 9 11	38·93	38·99

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the cost per head under diet after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.

Jails.	Cost per head under diet.	
	As per statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rajahmundry	26 13 4	29 2 1
Vellore	32 7 11	31 7 4
Trichinopoly	32 13 9	35 1 4
Coimbatore	30 11 7	32 10 11
Penitentiary	41 9 16	41 15 11
Cannanore	34 1 2	36 8 10
Salem	34 11 2	32 11 5
Bellary	28 10 4	29 7 5
District Jails.		
Vizagapatam	31 0 10	34 9 6
Cuddalore	35 6 7	35 0 1
Tanjore	34 14 4	36 12 8
Palamcottah	31 14 2	33 3 3
Madura	33 12 3	39 10 11
Berhampur	32 11 4	31 13 6
Total Central and District Jails ...	32 11 11	34 1 8
Criminal Leper ward, Madras	23 14 1	26 9 8
Civil Jail, Madras	0 4 10	0 4 10
Total, Jails ...	32 10 1	33 15 11

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness, and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1910 (vide *G.O., No.* 385, *Judicial, dated* 25*th February* 1896.)

1	2	3	4				5				6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.				Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-Jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-Jails by District Medical officers.
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.						
1	Ganjám	14	1,058	1,551	...	2,609	85·21	60·53	...	145·74	29·40	1·36	2	13·72	58	10
2	Vizagapatam	22	3,451	4,002	1	7,454	84·12	182·04	·08	266·24	8·90	3·35	4	15·02	49	12
3	Gódávari	14	924	1,246	..	2,170	12·47	54·73	.	67·20	4·93	·30	1	14·88	50	9
4	Kistna	16	1,136	1,691	...	2,827	10·34	78·23	...	88·57	3·32	·67	1	11·26	54	15
5	Guntúr	13	1,549	2,604	...	4,153	21·59	117·06	...	138·65	5·09	·95	3	21·64	44	10
6	Nellore	13	1,403	2,087	.	3,490	14·27	93·84	...	108·11	3·71	2·66	...	...	31	67
7	Kurnool	12	842	1,738	...	2,580	18·06	85·03	.	103·09	7·83	1·08	...	...	44	9
8	Bellary	10	631	1,365	...	1,996	10·24	69·61	...	79·85	5·52	·71	...	...	29	11
9	Anantapur	10	503	1,303	...	1,806	8·09	58·67	...	66·76	5·87	·56	1	14·98	31	8
10	Cuddapah	13	1,135	1,774	...	2,909	23·47	77·14	...	100·61	7·55	1·87	...	..	40	67
11	North Arcot	19	2,463	2,724	...	5,187	32·57	106·78	...	139·35	4·83	1·92	1	7·18	43	12
12	Salem	16	1,506	2,156	2	3,664	21·34	71·78	·01	93·13	5·17	·68	...	...	35	16
13	Chingleput	10	839	1,142	...	1,981	13·75	50·39	..	64·14	5·98	·61	1	15·59	22	50
14	South Arcot	17	1,263	2,807	...	4,070	18·28	127·95	...	146·23	5·28	·52	2	13·68	47	2
15	Tanjore	20	1,070	1,867	4	2,941	9·11	71·17	·03	80·31	3·11	2·02	...	...	62	17
16	Trichinopoly	13	585	1,270	...	1,855	7·05	62·03	...	69·08	4·40	2·03	...	...	48	10
17	Madura 10	33	2,064	4,244	1	6,309	30·42	204·02	·00	234·44	5·38	2·31	1	4·27	86	24
18	Ramnad 12															
19	Tinnevelly 11															
20	Malabar .. ... 19 / Anjengo 2	21	2,432	2,308	1	4,741	43·10	119·61	·02	162·73	6·47	1·99	3	18·44	50	65
21	South Canara	9	744	863	...	1,607	25·53	50·61	...	76·14	12·52	3·70	4	52·53	32	13
22	Coimbatore	14	1,681	3,195	...	4,876	27·16	148·58	..	175·74	5·90	2·11	3	17·67	39	11
23	The Nilgiris	3	374	471	29	874	5·02	13·35	2·01	20·38	4·90	·22	..	...	8	158
	Total ...	312	27,653	42,408	38	70,099	521·19	1,903·15	2·15	2,426·49	6·88	31·62	27	11·13	902	596
	Total for 1909 ...	312	26,895	43,247	48	70,190	497·21	2,005·71	3·85	2,506·77	6·75	34·84	33	13·36	807	444

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.*

1	2	3	4				5				6						7						
			Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.						
							A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dilling charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
							RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjám	14	85·21	60·53	...	145·74	3,111	199	3,310	22 11 5	5,939	41	27	...	6,007	41 3 6	34	22	221	..	277	1 11 5	203 10 10
2	Vizagapatam ...	22	84·12	182·04	·08	266·24	4,223	43	4,266	16 0 4	13,420	82	16	..	13,518	50 12 7	112	1	255	...	368	1 6 1	109 13 7
3	Gódávari	14	12·47	54·73	...	67·20	450	...	450	6 11 2	3,141	...	...	...	3,141	46 11 10	9	..		..	9	0 2 2	30 0 0
4	Kistna	16	10·34	78·23	...	88·57	508	...	508	5 11 9	4,784	...	.	...	4,784	54 0 5	37	...			37	0 6 8	55 3 7
5	Guntúr	13	21·59	117·06	...	138·65	267	...	267	1 14 10	7,601	...	.	...	7,601	54 13 2	28	..		...	28	0 3 3	29 7 7
6	Nellore	13	14·27	93·84	...	108·11	1,871	58	1,929	17 13 6	4,971	76	2	...	5,049	46 11 7	12	57	152	..	221	2 0 8	83 1 4
7	Kurnool	12	18·06	85·03	...	103·09	451	...	451	4 6 0	4,753	...	...	...	4,753	46 7 8	42	...	..	...	42	0 6 6	38 11 3
8	Bellary	10	10·24	69·61	...	79·85	210	...	210	2 10 1	3,116	...	...	...	3,116	39 0 4	7	..	...	...	7	0 1 5	9 13 9
9	Anantapur ...	10	8·09	58·67	...	66·76	82	..	82	1 3 8	2,975	..	...	...	2,975	44 9 6	27	...		..	27	0 6 6	48 3 5
10	Cuddapah	13	23·47	77·14	.	100·61	591	..	591	5 14 0	4,706	...	..	...	4,706	46 12 5	84	...	122	..	206	2 0 9	110 2 7
11	North Arcot ...	19	32·57	106·78	..	139·35	967	...	967	6 15 0	6,556	...	...	...	6,556	47 0 9	85	...	..		85	0 9 9	44 4 4
12	Salem	16	21·34	71·78	·01	93·13	449	...	449	4 13 2	4,595	...	...		4,595	49 5 6	45	...	..	..	45	0 7 9	66 2 10
13	Chingleput ...	10	13·75	50·39	...	64·14	492	...	492	7 10 9	3,209	...	...	...	3,209	50 0 6	104	...		..	104	1 0 11	170 7 10
14	South Arcot ...	17	18·28	127·95	...	146·23	747	.	747	5 1 9	7,964	...		...	7,964	54 7 5	24	...		..	24	0 2 8	46 2 6
15	Tanjore	20	9·11	71·17	·03	80·31	507	..	507	6 5 0	3,875	...	...	...	3,875	48 4 4	176	...	..	..	176	2 3 1	87 2 1
16	Trichinopoly ...	13	7·05	62·03	...	69·08	520	...	520	7 8 5	3,408	...	...	...	3,408	49 5 4	44	...	..	..	44	0 10 2	21 10 10
17	Madura, 10 ...	33	30·42	204·02	·00	234·44	646	...	646	5 10 6	5,031	...	...	...	5,031	47 6 1	73	.	...	...	73	0 7 4	46 5 2
18	Ramnad, 12 ...						344	...	344		2,222	...	...	...	2,222		13	..	...	...	13		
19	Tinnevelly, 11 ...						336	...	336		3,855	...	...	...	3,855		21	...	...	...	21		
20	Malabar 19 ... / Anjengo 2 ...	21	43·10	119·61	·02	162·73	1,967	170	2,137	13 2 1	8,077	23	14	...	8,114	19 13 11	261	9	1	...	271	1 10 8	136 2 11
21	South Canara ...	9	25·53	50·61	...	76·14	1,392	..	1,392	18 4 6	2,986	9	5	...	3,000	39 6 5	193	...	66	.	259	3 6 5	70 0 0
22	Coimbatore ...	14	27·16	148·58		175·74	573	...	573	3 4 2	7,977	...	...	...	7,977	45 6 3	44	...	.		44	0 4 6	20 13 8
23	Nilgiris	3	5·02	13·35	2·01	20·38	132	..	132	6 7 8	1,115	..	...	...	1,115	60 11 2	39	...		...	39	1 14 7	177 4 4
	Total ...	312	521·19	1,903·15	2·15	2,426·49	20,836	470	21,306	8 12 6	1,16,276	231	64	...	1,16,571	48 1 4	1,514	89	817	...	2,420	0 15 7	76 8 6
	Total for 1909 ...	312	497·21	2,005·71	3·85	2,506·77	20,765	349	21,114	8 6 9	1,21,542	126	56	...	1,21,724	48 10 1	1,485	75	299	...	1,859	0 11 10	53 5 9
	Russellkonda ...	...	69·03	9·36	...	78·39	2,038	199	2,237	28 8 7	2,371	41	27		2,439	31 1 10	28	22	221	...	271	3 7 4	602 3 7
	Koraput	...	31·42	37·35		68·77	2,939	43	2,982	43 5 9	1,602	82	16	...	1,700	24 11 6	81	1	255	...	337	4 14 5	127 2 9
	Nellore	...	6·46	39·75	...	46·21	1,378	58	1,436	31 1 3	2,284	76	2	.	2,362	51 1 10	7	57	152	...	216	4 10 9	141 2 10
	Calicut	...	10·61	14·89	...	25·50	1,967	170	2,137	83 12 10	916	23	14	...	953	37 6 0	93	9	1	...	103	4 0 8	302 15 1
	Mangalore	..	14·54	19·91		34·45	1,392	...	1,392	40 6 6	1,417	9	5	...	1,431	41 8 7	95	...	66	...	161	4 10 9	110 4 5

STATEMENT G—*continued.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—continued.

Serial number.	Districts—*cont.*	8 Clothing and bedding of prisoners. A Total cost.	8 B Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	9 Sanitary charges. A Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying.	9 B Charges for water-supply.	9 C Extraordinary charges.	9 D Total cost.	9 E Cost per head of average strength.	10 Charges for moving prisoners. A Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	10 B Transportation charges.	10 C Total cost.	10 D Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjám	185	1 4 4	683	10	...	693	4 12 1	867	...	867	5 15 2
2	Vizagapatam ...	274	1 0 6	520	59	...	579	2 2 10	1,523	...	1,523	5 11 6
3	Gódávari	34	0 8 1	216	25	6	247	3 10 10	642	...	642	9 8 10
4	Kistna	230	2 9 7	376	21	...	397	4 7 9	683	.	683	7 11 5
5	Guntúr	25	0 2 11	405	7	...	412	2 15 7	2,087	...	2,087	15 0 10
6	Nellore	117	1 1 4	275	41	...	316	2 14 9	1,235	...	1,235	11 6 9
7	Kurnool	57	0 8 10	199	1	...	200	1 15 0	616	..	616	5 15 7
8	Bellary	52	0 10 5	177	1	...	178	2 3 8	411	...	411	5 2 4
9	Anantapur ...	34	0 8 2	257	13	1	271	4 0 11	497	...	497	7 7 1
10	Cuddapah	159	1 9 3	433	11	...	444	4 6 7	1,178	...	1,178	11 11 4
11	North Arcot ...	87	0 10 0	973	35	...	1,008	7 3 9	897	...	897	6 7 0
12	Salem	88	0 15 1	448	7		455	4 14 2	923	...	923	9 14 7
13	Chingleput ...	50	0 12 6	412	1	...	413	6 7 0	407	...	407	6 5 6
14	South Arcot ...	79	0 8 8	803	4	...	807	5 8 4	572	...	572	3 14 7
15	Tanjore	4	0 0 10	761	33	...	794	9 14 2	530	...	530	6 9 7
16	Trichinopoly ...	76	1 1 7	280	46	...	326	4 11 6	130	...	130	1 14 1
17	Madura 10 ...	53	0 3 11	330	5	...	335	3 11 6	527	...	527	4 9 8
18	Ramnad 12 ...	4		195	2	...	197		222	...	222	
19	Tinnevelly 11 ...	...		336	4	...	340		331	...	331	
20	Malabar 19 ... / Anjengo 2 ...	49	0 4 10	802	57	28	887	5 7 3	1,258	...	1,258	7 11 8
21	South Canara ...	29	0 6 1	277	24	125	426	5 9 6	1,141	...	1,141	14 15 9
22	Coimbatore ...	112	0 10 2	595	133	...	728	4 2 3	913	..	913	5 3 1
23	Nilgiris	37	2 0 3	107	48	..	155	7 9 8	161	..	161	7 14 5
	Total ..	1,835	0 12 1	9,860	588	160	10,608	4 5 11	17,751	...	17,751	7 5 1
	Total for 1909 ...	2,558	1 0 4	9,146	596	71	9,813	3 14 8	15,105	...	15,105	6 0 5
	Russellkonda ...	166	2 1 11	6	10	...	16	0 3 3	102	...	102	1 4 10
	Koraput	217	3 2 6	36	...	...	36	0 8 5	48	...	48	0 11 2
	Nellore	85	1 13 5	90	...	...	90	1 15 2	899	...	899	19 7 3
	Calicut	11	0 6 11	16	32	28	76	2 15 8	303	...	303	11 14 1
	Mangalore	...	..	102	23	125	250	7 4 1	733	...	733	21 4 5

Serial number.	Districts—*cont.*	11 Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies. A Lighting.	11 B Disciplinary charges.	11 C Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	11 D Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	11 E Execution charges.	11 F Miscellaneous charges.	11 G Total cost.	11 H Cost per head of average strength.	12 Travelling allowances. A Total cost.	12 B Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjám	271	...	112	.	...	117	500	3 6 11	4	0 0 5
2	Vizagapatam ...	844	11	167	...	...	113	1,135	4 4 3	93	0 5 7
3	Gódávari	216	16	...	10	...	28	270	4 0 3	16	0 3 10
4	Kistna	353	16	...	...	..	25	394	1 7 2	...	...
5	Guntúr	190	24	1	...	..	71	286	2 1 0	2	0 0 3
6	Nellore	135	49	83	...	...	40	307	2 13 5	5	0 0 9
7	Kurnool	259	22	...	...	...	19	300	2 14 7	...	...
8	Bellary	162	20	5	...	...	1	188	2 5 8	...	..
9	Anantapur ...	155	38	...	...	...	4	197	2 15 3	...	...
10	Cuddapah	328	36	34	...	...	6	404	4 0 3	...	...
11	North Arcot ...	340	13	32		...	23	408	2 14 10	..	..
12	Salem	361	16	...	...	...	13	390	4 2 0	3	0 0 6
13	Chingleput ...	161	7	...	...	...	7	175	2 11 8	...	...
14	South Arcot ...	376	16	...	...	..	11	403	2 12 1	23	0 2 6
15	Tanjore	239	12	...		..	26	277	3 7 2	...	...
16	Trichinopoly ...	260	17	...	...	...	27	334	4 13 4	...	...
17	Madura 10 ...	417	34	...	...	..	39	490	3 15 6	1	0 0 1
18	Ramnad 12 ...	170	17	...	...	...	18	205		..	
19	Tinnevelly 11 ...	205	7	...	...	...	24	236		...	
20	Malabar 19 ... / Anjengo 2 ...	736	76	45	3	...	59	919	5 10 4	6	0 0 7
21	South Canara ...	196	10	31	13	..	15	265	3 7 8	12	0 2 6
22	Coimbatore ...	411	44	...		.	102	557	3 2 9	..	...
23	Nilgiris	115	6	18	...	...	3	142	6 15 6	..	...
	Total ..	6,900	537	528	26	...	791	8,782	5 9 11	165	0 1 1
	Total for 1909 ...	6,202	484	1,108	42	...	801	8,637	3 7 2	155	0 1 0
	Russellkonda ...	52	...	112	..	...	11	175	2 3 9	2	0 0 5
	Koraput	144	11	167	...	...	78	400	5 13 1	93	1 5 8
	Nellore	25	...	83	...	.	3	111	2 6 5	...	...
	Calicut	46	22	45	...	.	21	134	5 4 1		...
	Mangalore	52	2	31	13	...	9	107	3 1 8		...

STATEMENT G—*concluded.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1910 *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs*—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts—*cont.*	13 Contingencies. A Rents, rates and taxes.	13 B Service postage and telegrams.	13 C Telephone charges.	13 D Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	13 E Office furniture	13 F Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	13 G Total cost.	13 H Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjám	70	15	...	...	9	7	101	0 11 1
2	Vizagapatam ...	20	25	...	4	...	11	60	0 3 7
3	Gódávari	73	...	..	8	17	...	98	1 7 4
4	Kistna	220	...	...	2	117	...	339	3 13 3
5	Guntúr	36	...	...	4	5	...	45	0 5 2
6	Nellore	449	9	...	8	9	8	483	4 7 6
7	Kurnool	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	24	14	...	38	0 7 7
9	Anantapur	14	...	..	14	1	...	29	0 6 11
10	Cuddapah	...	11	...	9	45	...	65	0 10 4
11	North Arcot ...	75	...	..	10	8	...	93	0 10 8
12	Salem	59	3	...	...	3	...	65	0 11 2
13	Chingleput ...	45	...	...	32	45	...	122	1 14 5
14	South Arcot ...	68	...	..	11	1	.	80	0 8 9
15	Tanjore	..	...	...	4	...	...	4	0 0 10
16	Trichinopoly ..	976	...	...	8	19	....	1,003	14 8 4
17	Madura, 10 ...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	0 2 10
18	Ramnad, 12 ...	6	...	...	3	...	...	9	
19	Tinnevelly, 11 ...	5	...	...	6	17	...	28	
20	Malabar, 19 ... / Anjengo, 2 ...	10	16	...	38	41	19	124	0 12 2
21	South Canara ...	257	17	...	5	...	2	281	3 11 1
22	Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Nilgiris	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	0 1 7
	Total ...	2,383	96	...	195	352	47	3,073	1 4 3
	Total for 1909 ...	2,299	81	...	377	304	55	3,116	1 3 11
	Russellkonda ...	29	15	..	...	...	7	51	0 10 5
	Koraput	...	25	...	...		11	36	0 8 5
	Nellore	415	9	...	3	...	8	435	9 6 7
	Calicut	...	16	...	8	2	19	45	1 12 3
	Mangalore	257	17	...	3	..	2	279	8 1 7

Serial number.	Districts—*cont.*	14 Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards. A Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	B Dietary dead-stock.	C Hospital dead-stock.	D Garden and agricultural plant.	E Lighting dead-stock	F Disciplinary dead-stock.	G Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	H Daily live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	I Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 11 F).	J Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	K Total cost.	L Cost per head of average strength.	15 Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjám	1		...	3	6	4	2	...	...	5	21	0 2 4	11,965	82 1 7
2	Vizagapatam ...	...	66	...		42	5	1	...	...		114	0 6 10	21,930	82 5 11
3	Gódávari	...	16	...	1	13		...			4	34	0 8 1	4,941	73 8 5
4	Kistna	..	49	...	...	75	29	...	...	.	39	192	2 2 8	7,564	85 6 5
5	Guntúr	2	35	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	..	42	0 4 10	10,795	77 13 9
6	Nellore	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	..	...	21	0 3 1	9,683	89 9 1
7	Kurnool	...	...	.	...	7	2	..	...	...	17	26	0 4 0	6,115	62 8 3
8	Bellary	1	37	...	.	51	...	...	...	...	..	89	1 1 10	4,289	73 11 5
9	Anantapur	...	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	0 0 3	4,113	61 9 9
10	Cuddapah	...	5	...	4	43	..	...	...	...	...	52	0 8 3	7,805	77 9 3
11	North Arcot ...	4	...	...	...	48	2	...	...	...	9	63	0 7 3	10,164	72 15 0
12	Salem	...	..	...	— 2	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	...	7,013	75 4 10
13	Chingleput ...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...		...		..	4,972	77 8 3
14	South Arcot ...	8	..	...	...	9		.	..		...	17	0 1 10	10,716	73 4 6
15	Tanjore	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	.		13	0 2 7	6,180	76 15 3
16	Trichinopoly ..	15	...	...	..	9	13		..	...	.	37	0 8 7	5,878	85 1 5
17	Madura, 10 ...	..	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	4	14	0 1 10	7,174	66 5 3
18	Ramnad, 12 ...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3,216	
19	Tinnevelly, 11 ...	...	4	...		5	...	...	.	...	4	13		5,100	
20	Malabar, 19 ... / Anjengo, 2 ...	56	153	...	9	36	1		...	...	5	260	1 9 7	14,025	86 3 0
21	South Canara ...	1	32	9	5	28	4	...	...	...	..	79	1 0 7	6,884	90 6 7
22	Coimbatore ...	..	...	...	..	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	0 0 8	10,911	62 1 5
23	Nilgiris	...	2	...	..	12	...	...	..	..	...	14	0 11 0	1,797	88 2 10
	Total ...	89	407	9	20	421	72	3	...	..	88	1,109	0 7 4	1,82,620	75 10 9
	Total for 1909 ...	30	204	...	37	138	230	67	...	...	91	1,097	0 7 0	1,85,178	73 13 11
	Russellkonda ...	..	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	5	11	0 2 3	5,470	69 12 6
	Koraput	...	66	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	72	1 0 9	5,921	86 1 7
	Nellore	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	0 3 6	5,644	122 2 3
	Calicut	...	84	..	...	19	1	...	...	...	2	106	4 2 6	3,868	151 11 0
	Mangalore	1	...	.	5	11	2	...	...	...	...	28	0 13 0	4,381	127 2 9

STATEMENT H.

Experimental scales of diet for labouring prisoners tentatively tried in the Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore Jails.

—		Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	Ragi	15	105
	Cholam or	15	105
	Cumbu	15	100
2. Rice		5	35
3. Pulse (dholl)		*5	35
4. Vegetables		6	42
5. Oil		½	3½
6. Tamarind		½	3½
7. Salt		½	3½
8. Curry powder		¼	1¾
9. Onions		½	3½

NOTE.—26 ounces of cumbu to be considered as equivalent to 25 oz. of ragi or cholam.
* 2 oz. of which may be replaced thrice a week by 2 oz. of smoked or dried fish or 4 oz. of fresh fish.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Inspector-General of Prisons.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 20th March 1911.
No.—A.

Order—No. 1197, Judicial, dated 24th July 1911.

The total number of prisoners in Madras jails on the 31st December 1910 was 13,042, or 1 in every 3,174 of the population. These 13,042 prisoners were distributed as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts	10,449	254	10,703
Under-trial	1,859	51	1,910
Civil	429	..	429
	12,737	305	13,042

The number of prisoners admitted into the jails during the year was 94,346, of whom 47,545 were convicts, 44,148 under-trial prisoners, and 2,653 civil prisoners. These figures, however, include admissions by transfer, and the true number of new convicts was 24,943, or one in every 1,660 of the population. Only 1,461 of these convicts were females. Similarly, the true number of under-trial prisoners received into custody during the year was 26,236.

The daily average prison population was 12,997, while for convicts alone it was 10,542. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 13,340 and 10,737.

In the central and district jails and the Madras Civil Jail the total accommodation available was sufficient for 12,006 prisoners and the daily average population of these jails was 10,558. The accommodation was, therefore, ample.

2. *Convicts—Education.*—Of the 24,943 convicts admitted during the year only 2,971 were able to read and write and 416 men were able to read but not write. The proportion of literate convicts was 13·58 per cent., while in the general population the proportion of literates at the census of 1901 was 11·8 per cent.

3. *Sentence.*—The great majority of the sentences were for short terms of imprisonment, 41 per cent. being for a period not exceeding one month, 22 per cent. for over one month but not exceeding three months and 18 per cent. for over three months but not exceeding six months, or a total of 81 per cent. with sentences not exceeding six months. The average period of confinement of convicts imprisoned in subsidiary jails was only 6·88 days. These statistics suggest that sufficient use is not made of the provisions of section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under which the courts are empowered to release a first offender, whose offence is one of the kind

specified in the section, on probation of good conduct. The number of cases in which orders were passed under this provision in 1909 was only 160, and it is evident that this treatment of first offenders is not adopted sufficiently. The attention of all magistrates will be drawn to the advisability of exercising more frequently the power of release on probation which is given by section 562 and District and Sub-divisional Magistrates when examining calendars and inspecting courts should point out to their subordinates every case in which release without imprisonment appeared to be the appropriate method of disposal. The Governor in Council attaches great importance to this matter, for he agrees with the Inspector-General that a light sentence of imprisonment often does more harm than good.

4. *Youthful offenders.*—The foregoing remarks are applicable to all first offenders, but they are specially applicable to youthful offenders. The Governor in Council notices with regret that the number of convicts under 16 years of age admitted during the year was no less than 619. Of this number, 363 were under the age of 15, the limit for admission to a Reformatory, but only 52 were sent to the Reformatory. Of the 619 convicts under 16 years of age, 429 were admitted into subsidiary jails and presumably were given sentences not exceeding one month. Taking only those under 15 years of age, 265 out of 363 were admitted to subsidiary jails. The Governor in Council entirely agrees with the Inspector-General of Prisons in his views upon the unwisdom of short sentences of imprisonment for juveniles. When a boy is convicted for the first time he should ordinarily either be released on probation or be given a flogging after the manner of school discipline. If he is a member of the criminal classes, being brought up to lead a life of crime, he should, even for a first offence, be sent to the Reformatory, or if he is over 15 years of age, be given a fairly long sentence of imprisonment, which he will serve in the special jail for juvenile adults at Tanjore. It is true that magistrates of the second and third class are not empowered to award sentences of whipping or sentences of imprisonment for more than six months, but they are at liberty to forward the accused to the District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate, whenever they are of opinion that he ought to receive a sentence different in kind from or more severe than that which they are empowered to inflict (section 349, Code of Criminal Procedure), and District Magistrates and Sub-divisional Magistrates must see that this discretion is freely used. The alternative will be to require the police to bring all youthful offenders in the first instance before magistrates of the first class. The Governor in Council will not at present give a direction to that effect, but he must insist on the closest supervision being exercised by District Magistrates over the treatment of youthful offenders in order to secure that effect shall be given to the views expressed above.

The foregoing remarks are not applicable to female youthful offenders, for they are not punishable with whipping and they are not admitted either to the Reformatory or to the Tanjore jail. There were 103 female convicts under the age of 16 admitted in 1910. No less than 91 of them were admitted to subsidiary jails; 67 of them were below the age of 15; and only 4 had been previously convicted. There can be little doubt that for the majority of these cases the appropriate treatment would have been release on probation; while if imprisonment is called for it should be for a term which will give opportunities for reform.

5. *Habitual offenders.*—The number of habitual offenders admitted in 1910 was 3,374, or 13·53 per cent. of the total. But of this number only 1,306 had been convicted more than once, and only 660 more than twice. No less than 609 of the habituals are shown as confined in sub-jails, which suggests that they were given light sentences of imprisonment. Moreover of these 609 sub-jail prisoners 101 had two previous convictions and 119 more than two. Leniency towards habitual offenders is seldom justified and the Governor in Council desires that all District Magistrates will carefully scrutinize every case in which a light sentence is passed on an individual who has been previously convicted.

6. *Separation of prisoners.*—The Prisons Act (section 27) requires the complete separation of all prisoners under the age of 18 from other prisoners, and rule 295 of the Jail Manual directs that, as far as possible, habitual offenders shall be separated from other convicts. The Inspector-General should state in future reports any instance in which it has not been found possible to comply with these requirements to which the Government attach great importance.

7. *Under-trial prisoners.*—In reviewing the report for 1909 the Government noted with dissatisfaction that the average detention of an under-trial prisoner was 30·8 days, and the attention of magistrates was drawn to the matter. The statistics for 1910 show a slight improvement, the average detention having fallen to 29·9 days; but this cannot be accepted as satisfactory, seeing that no less than 26,236 under-trial prisoners were admitted during the year and that a high proportion of these must have been accused of offences of comparatively minor importance. There are two remedies for this unsatisfactory feature in the administration of the criminal law—greater expedition in the disposal of cases and a more liberal use of the power of granting bail. The former depends largely on the watchful supervision of the superior magistrates; the latter on the judicious application of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires that a person accused of a non-bailable offence shall be released on bail if it appears to the court that there are not reasonable grounds for believing that he has committed the offence, though there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt. As 55 per cent. of the persons confined pending trial were eventually acquitted or discharged, release on bail must have been justifiable in many cases.

8. *Jail offences and punishments.*—The number of cases in which corporal punishment was found necessary fell from 27 in 1909 to 14 in 1910, and the cases in which penal diet and punishment fetters were awarded also show a decline. It is noteworthy that it is the habitual who is most prone to offend against jail discipline: 13 out of the 14 floggings were inflicted on men of this class. Only 9 offences were dealt with by a criminal court as against 27 in 1909 and 122 in 1908.

9. *Financial.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 36,115 in the total *net* expenditure in the year as compared with that of 1909 which appears to have been due chiefly to a saving in dietary charges on account of the smaller population. The total cost per head of average strength was Rs. 73-8-1 as compared with Rs. 74-5-2 in 1909, but the net cost of maintenance per head of the population in 1910 went up from Rs. 58-11-0 to Rs. 62-7-0. This is reported to be due to a decrease in cash earnings, the figures of which are exhibited in statement XIII. The average cash earnings per head were only Rs. 11-1-0 against Rs. 15-10-0 in 1909 and this average is made up of amounts ranging from Rs. 28-9-0 per head in Coimbatore jail to Rs. 1-5-0 per head in Vizagapatam. The very low earning of the last-named jail may be accounted for by the fact that the convicts were employed throughout the year in building operations connected with the raising of the status of that jail.

10. The items of expenditure which contributed chiefly to the increased net cost of maintenance were establishment charges, hospital charges, charges for moving prisoners and extraordinary charges. The increase in the last item is explained in paragraph 35 of the Inspector-General's report, while the increase in the cost of moving prisoners is in part due to a change in the period of payment. The increase under hospital charges is accounted for by large supplies of medical stores having been stocked, which presumably will reduce the charges under this head in the current year. The increase in establishment charges was due to the re-organization of the warder and subordinate medical establishments.

11. In sub-jails, again, while the total expenditure decreased by nearly Rupees 1,600, the charges per head went up from Rs. 73-13-11 to Rs. 75-10-9. This is due to a fall in population. Another explanation for the comparatively higher cost of maintenance of sub-jail prisoners is found in the fact that special warder establishments were sanctioned towards the end of 1909 and employed in the year under review for the special sub-jails at Russellkonda, Koraput, Nellore, Mangalore and Calicut. In these sub-jails guarding is done by warders and not by the police as in other sub-jails.

12. *Health.*—The death-rate among the prisoners, which was 29·3 in 1908 and 23·2 in 1909, fell to 14·5 *per mille.* This is the lowest death-rate ever recorded, and the Government agree that this highly satisfactory feature of the year's working reflects great credit upon the prison officials, and especially upon those employed in the central jails. The health of some jails, however, is still not completely satisfactory and the Inspector-General has examined these cases in paragraphs 46—49 of his report. At Cannanore certain sanitary works are being carried out. The statement that the men received in the Vizagapatam jail are "usually in an emaciated

condition and sodden with malaria" should not be accepted without examination. It is suggested that prisoners received from the Agency tracts have long and arduous marches and that the food supplied on the march may leave something to be desired. It may be doubted whether either statement is correct, and it must be remembered that these hill people are accustomed to long journeys and rude fare. A closer examination into the causes of the relative unhealthiness of the Vizagapatam jail seems called for.

In Trichinopoly and Madura there seems to be an opening for sanitary improvements and these are being undertaken.

13. The revised diet scale was in force throughout the year at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Trichinopoly. A special report upon it has been dealt with separately and it is sufficient to say here that the evidence points to its being entirely satisfactory.

14. The Government notice with displeasure that the Tanjore jail was again left unvisited by the Sessions Judge. The present Judge should report how many visits he has paid to the jail this year. The Government are glad to see that M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avargal of Salem and M.R.Ry. Muthukumara Muppanar Avargal of Tanjore continue to take an interest in the local prisons.

15. His Excellency in Council congratulates Colonel Macnamara upon his successful administration of the department and he notices with approval the good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 79 of the report.

(True Extract.)

H. A. Stuart,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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