

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1907.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1908.

(A)
R
Y:4:62.2118/107
N08;2
27122

201

/

CONTENTS.

	PARAS.
Introductory	1
Inspector-General of Prisons	2
Different classes of jails	3

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

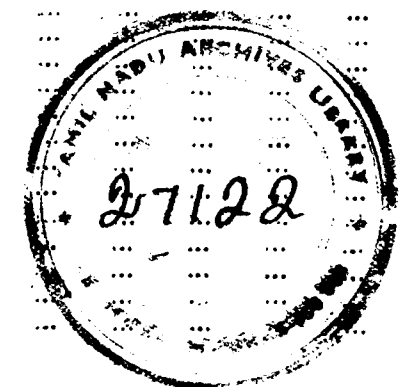
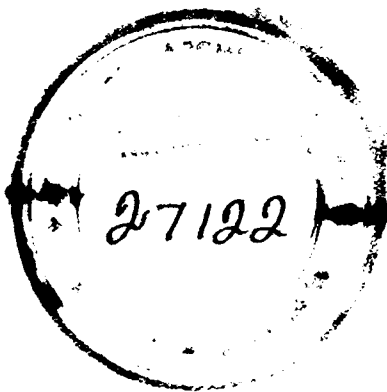
General Summary	4
Classification of offences—Statement D	5
Statement No. I—Convicts	6
Statement No. XVIII—Under-trial prisoners	7
Civil prisoners	8
State prisoners	9
Statement No. II—Religion of convicts	10
Do. Age of convicts	11
Do. Education of convicts	12
Do. Previous occupation of convicts	13
Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentences	14
Statement No. IV—Previously-convicted prisoners	15
Youthful offenders	16
Statement No. V—Escapes and recaptures	17
Statement No. VI—Offences and punishments	18
Corporal punishments	19
Conduct of habituels	20
Fetters	21
Statement No. VII—Prison officers	22
Remission system	23
Statement No. VIII—Diet scales	24

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Total expenditure during the year	25
Establishment	26
Dietary charges	27
Hospital charges	28
Clothing and bedding	29
Sanitation charges	30
Charges for moving prisoners	31
Miscellaneous services and supplies	32
Travelling allowances	33
Extraordinary charges	34
Statement G	35
Grand Total of expenditure as per statement No. IX	36
Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts	37
Statement No. XII—Net cash earnings	38
Statement No. XII-A	39
Statement No. XIII	40
Value of supplies made for departmental use	41

VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality in 1907	42
Death-rate in the several classes of jails	43
Coimbatore	44
Cannanore	45
Vizagapatam	46
Tanjore	47
Criminal Leper ward, Madras	48
Other Jails	49
Subsidiary Jails	50
Statement No. XV—Classes of diseases	51
Cholera	52
Dysentery	53
Malarial fevers	54
Tubercle of the lungs	55
Anæmia and debility	56



	PARAS.
Pneumonia	57
Other diseases	58
Mortality according to sentences—Statements Nos. XVI and XVII	59
Prisoners' weighments—Statement B	60

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Accommodation—Statement A	61
Visits to jails	62
Inspections	63
Expenditure on jail buildings	64
Records, civil stores and service registers	65
General features of the year	66
Matters of administrative importance during the year	67
Conduct of Jail Establishments	68
Conduct of officers	69
Annual Reports of Superintendents of Central Jails	70

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS

JUDICIAL.

	PAGES
General Summary showing the distribution of all classes of prisoners	22 & 23
STATEMENT No. I.—Admission and disposal of convicts	24 & 25
Do. " II.—Religion, age, previous occupation and state of education of convicts	26 & 27
Do. " III.—Sentences of convicts	28 to 32
Do. " IV.—Number of re-convicted criminals admitted	33
Do. " V.—Escapes and recaptures of convicts	34
Do. " VI.—Jail offences and punishments	35
Do. " VII.—Employment of convicts as Prison officers	36
Do. " VIII.—Diet-scales for Europeans, foreign convicts and Natives (Central, District and Sub-Jail) including punishment diets	37 to 40

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT No. IX.—Expenditure in guarding and maintenance	41 to 44
Do. " X.—Expenditure compared with three preceding years	45 & 46
Do. " XI.—Employment of convicts	47
Do. " XII.—Cash earnings of convicts	48
Do. " XIII.—Net cost of prisoners	49

VITAL.

STATEMENT No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality amongst all classes	50 to 53
Do. " XV.—Admissions and deaths from chief diseases amongst convicts	54
Do. " XVI.—Mortality according to length of original sentences	55
Do. " XVII.—Mortality according to length of time passed in jail	56

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—Particulars regarding under-trial prisoners	57
Do. A.—Nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners	58 to 61
Do. B.—Condition of prisoners discharged	62
Do. C.—Working of mark system	63
Do. D.—Nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned	64 to 67

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

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—Balance sheet of the Manufacturing department	70
Do. E.—Cost per head under diet after allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations	71
Do. F.—Population, sickness and mortality in subsidiary jails	72
Do. G.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners in subsidiary jails	73 to 75

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
21st March 1908.

From

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

To

THE HON'BLE MR. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Jail Department of the Madras Presidency for the year 1907.

2. The Office of Inspector-General of Prisons was held by me uninterruptedly throughout the year.

3. No change took place in the number of Central Jails, viz., 8, during the year, but the number of District Jails was reduced from 9 to 8 by the closure of Nellore Jail on the 1st July 1907. A temporary sub-jail opened at Sholavandán in 1906 was closed by G.O., No. 875-J. of the 14th May 1907, and a new sub-jail was opened at Nellore under G.O., No. 345-J. of the 22nd February 1906. The number of sub-jails therefore remained the same, viz., 307, at the close, as at the beginning of the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. There were 12,653 prisoners in confinement on the 1st January 1907; 91,143 were received and 90,678 discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 13,118 on the 31st December. The corresponding figures in 1906 were, respectively, 12,687, 92,833, 92,867 and 12,653. Notwithstanding the fact that a larger number of prisoners remained at the end of 1907 as compared with 1906, the daily average fell from 12,591 to 12,369 or a decrease of 222. The tendency towards the close of the year was in the direction of a general rise, and this is believed to be due to scarcity and the consequent enhanced prices of foodstuffs.

5. The number of criminal offences for which convicts were admitted to jail fell from 26,529 in 1906 to 24,497 in 1907. Offences against property including convictions for trespass of various kinds, formed 48 per cent. of the whole as against 46 per cent. last year, though the actual number of admissions to jail for theft, including the allied offences of criminal breach of trust, receiving stolen property, dishonest misappropriation and cheating, fell from 8,310 in 1906 to 8,115 in 1907. Cases of failure to furnish security went up from 1,190 to 1,300, and those of house-breaking

from 2,120 to 2,188, while those of robbery and aggravated theft, fell from 667 to 451, cases of dacoity from 448 to 408 and offences against the public tranquillity from 999 to 580. Madura and Tanjore furnish between them, 179 of the latter convictions. The number of cases of murder and attempt to murder went up from 210 to 234.

6. A decrease of 7.7 per cent. took place in the number of convicts admitted to jails direct during the year as compared with the preceding year. The figures for 1907 are 23,049 males and 1,448 females. Malabar heads the list with 2,764 direct committals, while Anantapur shows only 272. The number of convicts received by transfer was 20,986 against 22,030 in 1906. Of the former number, 3,510 (including 78 from other Provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence and the balance of 17,476 for other purposes. The 4 convicts shown as received from jails outside the Province, came from Mercara for deportation to Port Blair. As to the disposal of convicts during the year, 1,818 were released on appeal against 2,030 in the year preceding; 19,996 were released on expiry of sentence against 23,552, and 2,927 were released under the remission rules against 3,087 in 1906. The number of convicts released by order of Government fell from 9 to 5; those transferred to a lunatic asylum from 19 to 13, and the deaths from 223 to 193, while the number deported to the Andamans increased from 69 to 96, the number of convicts who escaped and remained uncaptured from 5 to 8 and the executions from 39 to 67. Three of the convicts released by order of Government had spent 14 years or more in jail and the remaining 2 were released on medical grounds. The daily average strength of convicts was 10,043 as compared with 10,404 in 1906 and 10,560 convicts remained at the end of the year against 10,322 in the preceding year. It is interesting to observe that up to the close of 1907, no fewer than 75 of the 1,745 convicts released on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation, were again admitted to jail. This circumstance would go to show that it is very necessary to exercise great care in the selection of prisoners for release, even at times of national rejoicing, or what was intended to be an act of clemency towards the criminal classes, may turn out to be detrimental to the welfare of the more law-abiding community. Another interesting fact in the year's figures is that 75 convicts who were natives of Madras and convicted of offences outside the Presidency were received for release, while only 22 natives of other parts of India were transferred to their own provinces for the same purpose.

7. Under-trial prisoners received and discharged numbered, respectively, 43,217 and 43,003 against 42,101 and 41,771 in the year preceding, and at the close of the year no fewer than 2,194 remained in custody—the largest number on record for the past twenty years. This is not a circumstance that bodes well for the future, and is probably due to the prevailing scarcity and an increase in petty thefts. During 1907, the daily average number of under-trials in custody was 2,054, or an increase of 5.6 per cent. on the figures of 1906. This is also the highest average for twenty years with the exception of the year 1900 when famine rates ruled in the market. Excluding under-trial prisoners transferred, and who should be excluded to arrive at accurate information, the under-trial population was 24,366, of whom 14,050 or 57.66 per cent. were acquitted of the charges brought against them, while 8,061 or 33 per cent. were found guilty and convicted. Amongst this class of prisoners there were 29 escapes and 32 deaths, of which 28 escapes took place from, and 27 deaths took place in, sub-jails. Last year, there were 24 escapes and 38 deaths. Excluding transfers from the under-trial population, the average period of detention pending the disposal of cases, was 30.8 days—a period altogether too long, especially when it is borne in mind that nearly 58 per cent. of these prisoners are discharged at the time of trial. This would seem to indicate the need of strengthening the hands of the magistracy, especially at times of undue pressure. Every day's delay in the average period of detention, means extra charges for food for over 1,000 prisoners which is also a consideration.

8. At the beginning of the year, 351 civil prisoners were in custody; 2,443 were received and 2,422 released during the year, which latter number includes three released by order of Government under section 653 of the Civil Procedure Code. Two civil debtors died in jail. The

daily average of this class was 272, against 242 last year, and this number is the highest on record, a circumstance perhaps not altogether unconnected with the hardness of the times.

9. The only State prisoner in custody and who was confined in the Vellore jail, was released and placed under Police surveillance at Cuddalore, under G.O., No. 810-J., dated 4th May 1907.

10. Of the convicts admitted to jail, 87.5 per cent. were Hindus, 10.1 per cent. Muhammadans and 2.4 per cent. Christians. The Christians are the same as last year, while the percentage of Muhammadans has increased from 9.3 in 1906, this increase corresponding to the reduction in the case of Hindus.

11. The numbers convicted, classified according to age, show, with the exception of the convictions of persons over sixty years, a reduction on the figures of the previous year. The number of boys under sixteen years of age fell from 483 to 463 and girls from 217 to 138. The decrease, in the case of boys especially, is not very marked, but such as it is, it is a pleasure to record, and it is hoped, that we have at last reached the turning point and that succeeding years will show a steady reduction in the number of youthful criminals admitted to our jails. This is a subject on which I hold very unalterable opinions and one in which I believe the largest field for criminal reform lies. It should be the exception to have any boy or girl convicted of an offence, sent to a jail. In the case of boys, at any rate, the action taken to enlarge the Reformatory School at Chingleput should in future reduce the number of admissions of this class to jail, but this in itself is not enough, and the help of the magistracy must be enlisted and the seriousness of sending youthful offenders to prison, fully impressed on them. During the year gone by, I addressed Government on this subject and drew attention to specific instances in which boys of tender years have been committed to prison for short periods. It is unnecessary therefore for me to repeat my views in this report, but I may be permitted to quote a couple of brief extracts from the most recent Report of the Prison Commissioners of England. They say, speaking of boys being sent to jail for a few days:—"It is difficult to conceive a system of punishment, less calculated to deter or reform. The only result must be, to rob the prison of its terrors and the boy of his self-respect. The complex and costly machinery of imprisonment was never intended for such a purpose and such a method of dealing with juvenile delinquency can only stimulate and not abate, the criminal tendency in the young." And again:—"In the case of the young and impressionable and imaginative, a sentence which only familiarizes with what ought to be the great mystery and dread of the interior of a prison, and which does not admit of sufficient time for the application of any reformatory influence, must do more harm than good."

12. Of convicts admitted, 15.32 per cent. were literate as compared with 13.53 last year.

13. Fifty-five per cent. of the male convicts admitted belonged to the agricultural classes, the percentage last year being 52. The details in the statement scarcely call for any special remark, as they do not vary much from one year to another.

14. The percentages of convicts admitted under sentences "not exceeding one month," "above five years but not exceeding ten years" and "above ten years" show a decline, while the other headings show an increase. At the close of the year there were confined in the jails of the Presidency, 19 prisoners under sentence of death, 261 under sentence of transportation for life, 59 for transportation for a term and 148 under sentence for periods exceeding ten years, and of the convicts admitted, 21,154 or 86.35 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 2,337 or 9.54 per cent. to simple imprisonment, 504 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 502 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Where a choice lies between simple and rigorous imprisonment, it is a pity that the rigorous form is not more frequently selected, as simple imprisonment, which entails no obligation to work, is, practically speaking, neither punitive nor deterrent in the case of the vast majority of persons sent to jail.

15. The number of convicts admitted to jail during the year 1907 who had been previously convicted was 3,568 or 14.57 per cent. of the whole as compared with 13.74 per cent. in the year preceding. The table following gives particulars of habitual criminals according to the authority by whom they have been classified:—

1 Jails.	2 Number of convicts admitted.			3 Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituals before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.			4 Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear but who were after arrival in jails identified as having been habituals.			5 Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.			6 Total number of habituals.		
	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Rajahmundry ...	2,258	1,720	1,523	277	391	270	3	5	3	5	4	...	285	400	273
Vellore ...	1,830	1,333	1,585	285	292	303	1	1	1	...	2	...	286	296	304
Trichinopoly ...	447	684	504	91	105	92	9	38	20	17	1	...	117	144	112
Coimbatore ...	1,490	1,753	1,505	181	276	347	2	4	...	...	1	...	183	281	347
Penitentiary ...	3,683	2,741	2,317	410	364	454	...	35	43	...	1	...	410	400	497
Cannanore ...	1,181	1,053	1,412	55	102	184	...	...	1	...	...	...	55	102	185
Salem ...	1,322	1,413	1,299	172	215	221	8	...	...	...	...	...	180	215	221
Bellary ...	1,347	1,275	1,191	186	176	132	6	5	6	12	...	3	204	181	141
Russellkonda ...	184	286	240	26	44	37	...	2	1	...	1	...	26	47	38
Berhampur ...	490	396	413	59	54	36	...	1	...	...	1	...	59	56	36
Vizagapatam ...	981	844	1,030	195	213	242	4	5	1	...	...	...	199	218	243
Nellore ...	1,288	694	286	150	120	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	150	121	29
Cuddalore ...	974	762	810	133	124	143	5	2	26	1	15	42	139	141	211
Tanjore ...	718	566	664	138	139	164	7	5	3	2	...	...	147	144	167
Madura ...	1,109	1,176	1,016	153	145	113	1	...	...	...	...	...	154	145	113
Palamcottah ...	777	610	491	106	86	99	...	5	9	...	6	4	106	97	112
Mangalore ...	521	502	465	34	57	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	57	47
Total ...	20,580	17,788	16,751	2,651	2,903	2,913	46	109	114	37	32	49	2,734	3,044	3,076

The figures, especially in columns 4 and 5, vary so largely in the same locality, from year to year, that it does not seem possible to draw any conclusions from them that would have any general or useful application, nor can I bring myself to believe that the same methods in making the classification, are followed in all places, or even in the same place in different years. If this were so, I should expect more uniformity in the figures, but they diverge in a most bewildering manner. My personal impression—and I am making enquiries into the matter—is, that some habituals are put down in column 3, who strictly speaking should appear in column 4; that is, that in reality the Jail Superintendent makes the classification, though the information necessary to enable him to do so, is given in the documents sent with the convict, and he gives the credit to the Court. It would be better if the committing Magistrate entered the words 'habitual' or 'casual' on every warrant and this would remove any doubt as to who made the classification. In England, the difficulties I have been endeavouring to bring to light, have also been felt. The Prison Commissioners, in their last report, say that "the position is not satisfactory so long as the duty of discrimination is not fully exercised by the Courts before commitment" and that "many Governors advert to this sparing exercise by magistrates of their powers of classification." In my opinion, the whole system of classifying convicts is unscientific and unpractical, and too much dependent on individual judgment. Our object is to separate the good from the bad and prevent contamination by contact, and unless certain definite principles are followed throughout, the classification is apt to be defective. I have addressed Government on this subject and given my views of the manner in which I consider the methods of classification might be improved. The question is one of grave importance, but I need not lengthen this report, unduly, by further reference to it here.

16. There were 311 boys and 105 girls under the age of 15 years admitted to jail during the year as compared with 319 boys and 170 girls in 1906. Of the boys, 44 were transferred to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 3 others were committed direct to the school by the Courts. In paragraph 11, I have given my views about the system of committing youthful

offenders under the age of 16 years to jail, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat my observations, but a few remarks concerning juvenile-adults who form a large section of our prison population, may not be out of place. A proposal is now before Government to set aside a separate institution for this class with a view to keeping them altogether apart from adults, and subjecting them to a system, which, according to the most recent reports and experiences, is best calculated to lead to reform. I refer to that known as the Borstal system about which much very valuable information is given in the report of the Prison Commissioners for the year ending 31st March 1907. The Commissioners say:—"We are sanguine enough to believe that the concentration of individual attention on young prisoners of this age (between 16 and 21 years) from the application of the Borstal system in its full sense at Borstal and Lincoln, has already begun to bear good fruit," and further on, "There must be in course of time, though the process be slow and almost unobserved, a gradual lessening of that number of reckless, wayward and uncontrollable lads, who, unless means are taken to pull them up sharply at a critical moment in their lives, when the State has them in its custody, must inevitably continue to swell the ever-rolling wave of habitual, hopeless and incurable crime." The prospects, therefore, of success, from the introduction of the Borstal system, into the Presidency even in a modified way to suit our local conditions, are encouraging. The methods employed are simple, and consist briefly, in firm but kindly treatment, a fair amount of liberty under control, the teaching of a useful trade and generally the development of mind and body in a healthy direction, or to borrow a metaphor from a distinguished statesman—to let a little sunshine into the hearts of these youths and some of the moonshine out of their heads.

17. The year gone by was an unfavourable one so far as escapes are concerned, as there were 25 compared with 15 in the preceding year. Of these, 12 were from sub-jails. Nineteen men were recaptured, of whom 2 escaped in previous years. In this connection it is of interest to note that 21 out of the 25 men had less than a year's sentence to run and this bears out what was stated in paragraph 17 of my report for 1906, as to the possibility of escapes of short-termed prisoners being to some extent due to the better treatment meted out in jail to men sentenced to a year or more as compared with those with shorter terms. The additional sentence for escaping has occasionally the immediate effect of removing the individual to the more favoured class. The employment of prisoners outside the jail soon after conviction, even when sentenced to short terms, is a practice that should be discontinued. Many of the convicts who got away, were only a few days in jail, but were sent to work in the garden and had not apparently become reconciled to jail-life. Some bolted in broad day-light, while the most usual practice is a resort to the confidence trick. Insufficiently high or insecure walls or palisading and unserviceable locking arrangements have rendered many of the escapes possible. There is a great want of uniformity in the sentences awarded for escaping. A convict at Coimbatore with an original sentence of 3 months, escaped from the garden after being 22 days in jail, and got an additional sentence of 6 months, while a quarantine prisoner at Tanjore with an original sentence of a year, who was 11 days in jail and also escaped from the garden, was supposed to be sufficiently punished by a further sentence of 2 months. There is very little material difference in the circumstances attending these two escapes, and certainly not enough to account for the disparity in the sentences. Tanjore had 4 escapes, 3 of which were of long-termed men confined in separate cells. In this case, the locking arrangements were faulty and the guarding inefficient. Vellore and Russellkonda had 2 escapes each, while Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore had one each.

18. During the year, 11,939 offences were reported against 10,308 in 1906 or an increase of about 16 per cent. Notwithstanding this increase, the figures are below the average of the past five years which was 13,218. The figures for offences against work have advanced from 4,988 in 1906 to 6,631 in 1907. There are some grounds for the belief that the tasks laid down require to be readjusted, and that such as they are, they are not invariably enforced. This subject is receiving attention. What is wanted in a jail is an adequate amount of hard labour, and the exaction of a reasonable task from every

convict physically fit to perform it. Few things are so demoralising as giving an able-bodied man, a form of work and a task that would be more suitable for an old woman. It takes away the punitive character of imprisonment and unfits the individual himself from earning his livelihood on release, especially if he belongs to the labouring class. The offences of possessing prohibited articles went up from 1,715 to 1,876 and assaults from 290 to 307. In the best managed jails, it is found impossible to completely exclude prohibited articles, and this state of affairs is likely to continue so long as establishments are corrupt and systematic and thorough searching is not done at the gateways. It is believed that much contraband finds its way into jails through female warders and their servants who for obvious reasons are exempt from search, and the introduction of tobacco and the like over the main walls, is far from uncommon.

Offences of such a serious character as to be dealt with by a Criminal Court, advanced from 10 in 1906 to 24 in 1907. Of the latter, 12 were for escaping or attempting to escape, 3 for theft, 2 for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 1 for attempting suicide and 6 for assaults. One of the latter deserves special mention. It occurred at the Penitentiary and was a premeditated and determined attempt on the life of the Acting Superintendent Captain Browne, I.M.S., by a convict armed with a knife stolen from the tent shop. I regret to record that Captain Browne was seriously injured and would in all probability have been killed had not assistance promptly arrived. The convict in question was originally sentenced to transportation for life which sentence was commuted to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court. For this murderous assault on the Superintendent, he was sentenced to 3 years' further imprisonment which in my humble opinion was very inadequate, and ill-calculated to deter others from committing similar assaults in future. The Superintendent of a jail has very responsible and onerous duties to perform in maintaining discipline, and deserves, I consider, the largest measure of support which can be consistently given him. At the Penitentiary especially, there are an exceptional number of unruly and desperate characters—the scum of the criminal population of the Presidency. So long as these men were allowed to have a good deal of their own way, as seems to have been the case in past years, they were quite content to eke out their time, without causing unnecessary trouble, but as soon as the disciplinary screw is turned on, it is met by resentment usually culminating in an assault by one of the weaker brethren who is generally made a cat's-paw of by the others, only too willing to awe the officials over them, but cunning and cowardly enough not to commit the act themselves. If convicts are allowed to get the upper hand in a jail, or dictate the terms on which they are willing to conduct themselves peaceably, there is an end to all discipline. It is therefore an incumbent duty to support the Superintendent and his staff in their legitimate efforts to maintain order. In a jail, there must be no doubt as to who is the master and who is to obey. Captain Cameron who has been ably assisted by his jailer, Mr. Davis, has succeeded in improving the discipline at the Penitentiary, which is now not the happy hunting ground that it was some time ago. The resentment shown at the outset against the restrictions imposed, is rapidly wearing away and will, it is hoped, soon disappear altogether.

The number of punishments and its ratio to average strength increased from 10,399, and 99·95 in 1906 to 12,132 and 120·8 in 1907, but the latter figures are still below the average for the past five years, viz., 13,391 and 136·94. There has been an increase under all heads as compared with the preceding year. Opinions vary much as to the correct inference to be drawn from a high ratio of punishments, and I believe it to be associated with a high state of discipline as a rule. Where discipline is bad, it simply means that offences go unchecked and punishments are consequently few, though the same result may come about by prisoners abstaining from committing themselves owing to the fear of punishment. In the latter case, the fewer the punishments the better the discipline. The number of cases of penal diet went up from 152 to 266 and penal diet with solitary confinement from 6 to 8. In my report last year, I drew attention to the worthlessness of putting a man on penal diet, without ensuring that he was not in a position to supplement his food from other sources. For this reason, it should, as a rule, be combined with solitary confinement during which the prisoner eats alone and not in association. I do not consider this punishment too frequently resorted to. In the

first place, the Medical Officer has to certify to the prisoner's fitness to undergo it (section 50, Prisons Act) and this I do not believe he would do, if he thought that any injury would result from it; and in the next place, prisoners are so well fed, that reduced diet for a short period is not such a severe punishment as is supposed. It sharpens a man's appetite and adds to the enjoyment of eating when the punishment is over, which circumstance must be pitted against the inconvenience of having to do a little fasting. If prisoners were fed on the "sufficient for bodily requirements and no more" principle, it would be a different matter and then penal diet should no longer be permitted.

19. Cases of corporal punishment went up from 19 to 40. The following table gives particulars concerning them:—

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	18,447	8,846	...	3	5	5	24	37	·20	·42	}	...
2	District Jails	7,606	3,055	...	...	1	2	...	3	·04	·10		
3	Criminal Leper Ward ...	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Subsidiary Jails	7,169	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
°	Total	33,244	11,939	...	3	6	7	24	40	·12	·34		
°	Total for 1906	35,171	10,270	...	2	3	3	11	19	·05	·18	... ..	

Of the 40 cases, the Penitentiary returns 8, Vellore 7, Coimbatore 6, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly 5 each, Salem 4, Cannanore and Palamcottah 2 each and Berhampur 1. I have, from time to time, gone into the details of these cases and am of opinion that in no instance was corporal punishment inflicted in which it was not thoroughly deserved. Indeed, I am rather inclined to think that Superintendents refrained from resorting to this form of punishment in some cases when they might reasonably have had recourse to it. Assaults on officials and fellow-prisoners are the causes assigned for flogging in most instances. The punishment is one not to be lightly resorted to and this principle is understood and acted upon. It would be a grave mistake in my opinion to abolish it in jails however desirable it may be to discourage its unnecessary frequency, as there are in all our large penal institutions, men of such degraded and desperate character that they cannot be judged by ordinary standards.

20. There were 3,444 habitual convicts in custody at the beginning of the year and 3,158 were admitted, making a total of 6,602 out of a convict population of 27,923. The percentage comes to 23·6 against 21·2 in the preceding year, and they received 43·46 per cent. of the punishments and 75 per cent. of the whippings. My belief with regard to habitual convicts—and I use the word in the sense of an irreclaimable criminal, rather than in the official meaning of the term—is, that it is a great mistake putting them under the remission system or facilitating in any way their release from jail. If the welfare of the community were alone consulted, they would seldom be allowed to go free, but should be confined instead for an indefinite term and until there was reason to suppose they were no longer likely to be a danger to the public. A couple of years ago a proposal was made to discontinue the sending of life prisoners to Port Blair and return those already there to jails in India. The proposal did not meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, for reasons into which I need not enter, but it strikes me, that if Port Blair was cleared of its

convict physically fit to perform it. Few things are so demoralising as giving an able-bodied man, a form of work and a task that would be more suitable for an old woman. It takes away the punitive character of imprisonment and unfits the individual himself from earning his livelihood on release, especially if he belongs to the labouring class. The offences of possessing prohibited articles went up from 1,715 to 1,876 and assaults from 290 to 307. In the best managed jails, it is found impossible to completely exclude prohibited articles, and this state of affairs is likely to continue so long as establishments are corrupt and systematic and thorough searching is not done at the gateways. It is believed that much contraband finds its way into jails through female warders and their servants who for obvious reasons are exempt from search, and the introduction of tobacco and the like over the main walls, is far from uncommon.

Offences of such a serious character as to be dealt with by a Criminal Court, advanced from 10 in 1906 to 24 in 1907. Of the latter, 12 were for escaping or attempting to escape, 3 for theft, 2 for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, 1 for attempting suicide and 6 for assaults. One of the latter deserves special mention. It occurred at the Penitentiary and was a premeditated and determined attempt on the life of the Acting Superintendent Captain Browne, I.M.S., by a convict armed with a knife stolen from the tent shop. I regret to record that Captain Browne was seriously injured and would in all probability have been killed had not assistance promptly arrived. The convict in question was originally sentenced to transportation for life which sentence was commuted to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment by the High Court. For this murderous assault on the Superintendent, he was sentenced to 3 years' further imprisonment which in my humble opinion was very inadequate, and ill-calculated to deter others from committing similar assaults in future. The Superintendent of a jail has very responsible and onerous duties to perform in maintaining discipline, and deserves, I consider, the largest measure of support which can be consistently given him. At the Penitentiary especially, there are an exceptional number of unruly and desperate characters—the scum of the criminal population of the Presidency. So long as these men were allowed to have a good deal of their own way, as seems to have been the case in past years, they were quite content to eke out their time, without causing unnecessary trouble, but as soon as the disciplinary screw is turned on, it is met by resentment usually culminating in an assault by one of the weaker brethren who is generally made a cat's-paw of by the others, only too willing to awe the officials over them, but cunning and cowardly enough not to commit the act themselves. If convicts are allowed to get the upper hand in a jail, or dictate the terms on which they are willing to conduct themselves peaceably, there is an end to all discipline. It is therefore an incumbent duty to support the Superintendent and his staff in their legitimate efforts to maintain order. In a jail, there must be no doubt as to who is the master and who is to obey. Captain Cameron who has been ably assisted by his jailer, Mr. Davis, has succeeded in improving the discipline at the Penitentiary, which is now not the happy hunting ground that it was some time ago. The resentment shown at the outset against the restrictions imposed, is rapidly wearing away and will, it is hoped, soon disappear altogether.

The number of punishments and its ratio to average strength increased from 10,399, and 99·95 in 1906 to 12,132 and 120·8 in 1907, but the latter figures are still below the average for the past five years, viz., 13,321 and 136·94. There has been an increase under all heads as compared with the preceding year. Opinions vary much as to the correct inference to be drawn from a high ratio of punishments, and I believe it to be associated with a high state of discipline as a rule. Where discipline is bad, it simply means that offences go unchecked and punishments are consequently few, though the same result may come about by prisoners abstaining from committing themselves owing to the fear of punishment. In the latter case, the fewer the punishments the better the discipline. The number of cases of penal diet went up from 152 to 266 and penal diet with solitary confinement from 6 to 8. In my report last year, I drew attention to the worthlessness of putting a man on penal diet, without ensuring that he was not in a position to supplement his food from other sources. For this reason, it should, as a rule, be combined with solitary confinement during which the prisoner eats alone and not in association. I do not consider this punishment too frequently resorted to. In the

first place, the Medical Officer has to certify to the prisoner's fitness to undergo it (section 50, Prisons Act) and this I do not believe he would do, if he thought that any injury would result from it; and in the next place, prisoners are so well fed, that reduced diet for a short period is not such a severe punishment as is supposed. It sharpens a man's appetite and adds to the enjoyment of eating when the punishment is over, which circumstance must be pitted against the inconvenience of having to do a little fasting. If prisoners were fed on the "sufficient for bodily requirements and no more" principle, it would be a different matter and then penal diet should no longer be permitted.

Corporal punishments.

19. Cases of corporal punishment went up from 19 to 40. The following table gives particulars concerning them:—

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	18,447	8,846	...	3	5	5	24	37	20	42	}	...	...
2	District Jails	7,606	3,055	...	...	1	2	...	3	04	10			
3	Criminal Lepor Ward ...	22	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Subsidiary Jails	7,169	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total	33,244	11,939	...	3	6	7	24	40	12	34			
	Total for 1906	35,171	10,270	...	2	3	3	11	19	05	18	...		

Of the 40 cases, the Penitentiary returns 8, Vellore 7, Coimbatore 6, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly 5 each, Salem 4, Cannanore and Palamcottah 2 each and Berhampur 1. I have, from time to time, gone into the details of these cases and am of opinion that in no instance was corporal punishment inflicted in which it was not thoroughly deserved. Indeed, I am rather inclined to think that Superintendents refrained from resorting to this form of punishment in some cases when they might reasonably have had recourse to it. Assaults on officials and fellow-prisoners are the causes assigned for flogging in most instances. The punishment is one not to be lightly resorted to and this principle is understood and acted upon. It would be a grave mistake in my opinion to abolish it in jails however desirable it may be to discourage its unnecessary frequency, as there are in all our large penal institutions, men of such degraded and desperate character that they cannot be judged by ordinary standards.

20. There were 3,444 habitual convicts in custody at the beginning of the year and 3,158 were admitted, making a total of 6,602 out of a convict population of 27,923. The percentage comes to 23·6 against 21·2 in the preceding year, and they received 43·46 per cent. of the punishments and 75 per cent. of the whippings. My belief with regard to habitual convicts—and I use the word in the sense of an irreclaimable criminal, rather than in the official meaning of the term—is, that it is a great mistake putting them under the remission system or facilitating in any way their release from jail. If the welfare of the community were alone consulted, they would seldom be allowed to go free, but should be confined instead for an indefinite term and until there was reason to suppose they were no longer likely to be a danger to the public. A couple of years ago a proposal was made to discontinue the sending of life prisoners to Port Blair and return those already there to jails in India. The proposal did not meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, for reasons into which I need not enter, but it strikes me, that if Port Blair was cleared of its

present convict population and hopeless recidivists sent there instead, a move in the right direction would be made. These men have forfeited all claims to liberty and are far more dangerous enemies of the public, than the ordinary murderer whose fault very often consists of taking the law into his own hands to avenge those who have dishonoured him and his family. The instinctive thief or house-breaker is, on the other hand, a real enemy and quite unconcerned as to who comes to grief through his actions. The objects of imprisonment are or should be, reform and deterrence from crime. If these ends are not attained, the only course open is to keep an individual in confinement, not as a punishment but as a protection to the public.

21. There were 4,031 prisoners confined in fetters as a punishment and 253 others for safe custody during 1907 against 3,494 and 134 respectively in 1906.

Fetters.

22. A proportion of 8.44 per cent. of the male population and 4.64 per cent. of the female population of jails was employed as convict officers during the year. The figures vary but little from those of last year, viz., 8.43 and 4.17. I should like to see greater care exercised in the selection of these persons, as the condition of the jail as regards discipline, the prevention of forbidden articles and the like is largely dependent on them and how they perform their duties. They are in immediate contact with the prisoners and know what is going on and as a body are in receipt of many privileges. The appointments are much sought after in jails. Habitual criminals, without doubt, should be debarred from convict rank, and thieves and house-breakers as far as it is possible to do so.

Statement No. VII—
Prison officers.

23. The number of convicts released during the year who earned remission was 2,927 as compared with 3,087 in 1906. Six convicts failed to earn any remission during the year. The largest amount of remission earned was 855 days by a convict at Trichinopoly who was sentenced to transportation for life and the maximum gratuity earned by any single convict was Rs. 21-7-8. No fewer than 1,542 convicts were granted special remission for not having committed any offence during the year and of these, 305 were confined in the Trichinopoly jail. This form of award has, I fear, degenerated into a routine. I was never much in favour of it, as it is not easy to understand why it should be more desirable to give concessions to a prisoner because he did not transgress the jail rules, than it would be for the Police to reward every man who was not put into jail during the year. A prisoner who has forfeited his liberty is, of all people, expected to behave properly, and if he chooses to think otherwise he should be disabused of the idea. Granting him remission of sentence for not assaulting somebody or for doing what he is legally bound to do, is to my mind a confession of weakness. A Conference to remove the difficulties experienced in the working of the mark system, met during the year at Simla, but the orders of Government on the subject have not yet reached me. It is hoped that many improvements will be introduced.

Remission system.

24. The scales of diet laid down were adhered to during the year. As I addressed Government at some length on this subject a few months ago, I do not propose discussing it further in this place.

Statement No. VIII—
Diet scales.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX to XIII AND STATEMENT G.

25. Excluding money spent on buildings by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 13,66,448-4-11 or a sum of Rs. 259-12-0 more than that shown in the Accountant-General's books. The particulars of this difference have been pointed out with a view to adjustment. The total expenditure is less than that of last year, by Rs. 49,686, the reduction being under all heads except dietary, hospital charges, miscellaneous services and supplies, travelling allowance of non-gazetted officers and charges for Police custody. The total of Statement No. IX is less than the total expenditure, by the sum of Rs. 4,62,695, this being due to the exclusion from this statement of manufactory charges, and charges for general supervision and petty construction and repairs, principally. A sum of

Total expenditure during
the year.

Rs. 5,509 being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable stores, etc., has been deducted, while a sum of Rs. 742, the cost of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, has been included as required by the Standing Orders of Government.

26. A decrease of Rs. 3,786 has taken place in the total establishment charges and under the head temporary establishment, owing mainly to instructions issued from my office on the need of economizing in the matter of entertaining temporary hands for guarding condemned prisoners. Against permanent establishment an increase occurs which is due to the revision of strength as sanctioned in G.O., No. 1535, Judicial, of the 8th September 1906. Notwithstanding reduced total expenditure, the cost of establishment per head is slightly higher in 1907 than in 1906. This is because of the smaller average population in the former year. It will be observed that the smaller the jail, the higher the rate per head, the establishment charges come to as a rule. This is exemplified in the cases of Russellkonda, Berhampur, Nellore and Mangalore. Amongst Central Jails, the Penitentiary is the most costly owing to the employment of Europeans for intramural guarding. The whole subject of reorganizing and improving the Warder establishments of the Presidency is before Government and, it is hoped, will soon be satisfactorily disposed of. The surprise is that men can be found to accept service on the terms now offered. The most cheaply managed jail in the Presidency is Madura, because it has a fairly large population and is superintended by the District Medical Officer on an allowance, instead of by a whole-time officer as some jails of a similar size are. The Civil Jail, Madras, has always been an expensive institution.

27. These charges have gone up from Rs. 4,07,811 in 1906 to Rs. 4,50,363 in 1907, notwithstanding a reduced average population. This is due to the higher prices of food-grains prevailing. The cost per head comes to Rs. 37-1-11 as compared with Rs. 32-14-9 in the year preceding. Charges for dietary in any year are largely dependent on the amount of stock in hand at the close of the preceding year and how prices alter from time to time. Without taking the value of stock and other attendant circumstances into consideration, a comparison of the various jails is apt to be misleading. For instance, all Central Jails show an increase in the cost of food per head, except Bellary, which jail fed its prisoners on rice in 1906 for a time, and a shortage in cholam went to swell the dietary charges in the same year. In 1907 there was a reversion to ordinary diet and no shortage to be written off, so, though prices ruled higher, the net result was a reduced expenditure. Comparisons have therefore to be made with caution. Again, Cannanore, which had an absurdly low diet rate last year, shows the highest rate per head, viz., Rs. 41-0-8 in the year under review. Where storage room exists, there is no doubt that storage of grains at harvest time is the one great means of economizing in dietary charges. It is, I think, a mistake to let the season go by without laying in a stock, as some Superintendents are disposed to do, in the hope that prices may eventually fall. Experience shows that prices are seldom lower than when the harvest is garnered, and if this time is allowed to slip by, the Superintendent is more or less at the mercy of the grain merchants. The prisoners must be fed at any cost and the seller is in a position to demand almost what he pleases. Trichinopoly is an expensive jail with a charge for diet of Rs. 40-2-9 per head. Vellore, Tanjore and Cuddalore are also above the average. The cheapest of the Central Jails is Rajahmundry with a cost per head of Rs. 33-12-10. This is partially due to the stoppage of meat for 2½ months and the substitution of dāl, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the sickness and mortality at this jail went down as compared with past years—a circumstance which goes to prove the truth of my contention that meat is unnecessary and might, with advantage, be abolished from the jail dietary. Allowing for the differences in value of the stocks of food in the various jails at the opening and close of the year, Mangalore is the cheapest jail with a cost per head of Rs. 28-9-11, and (excluding Nellore which was abolished) Cannanore was the most expensive with a charge of Rs. 36-10-1. The variation is all the more remarkable, as both jails happen to be close together and what would affect one might also be expected to affect the other. It is also a strange fact that though the Penitentiary is in the heart of the City of Madras, it has the lowest charge per head amongst Central Jails for feeding prisoners, when value of

stock is taken into consideration. This, I consider, very creditable to the arrangements made by Captain Cameron, and shows that in most jails in the Presidency there is a field for economy. At Coimbatore the charges were run up by the substitution of rice for ragi during the prevalence of a cholera epidemic. Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 16,090 were purchased. This is an improvement on last year's figures which were Rs. 19,594. I believe that the expenditure in this direction can be still further cut down, and that Superintendents are fully alive to the need of becoming, as far as possible, self-supporting.

28. Hospital charges advanced from Rs. 27,332 in 1906 to Rs. 29,701 in 1907, and the cost per head from Rs. 2-2-9 to Rs. 2-6-5. Bellary heads the list with a charge of Rs. 3-12-9 and is followed in order by Trichinopoly Rs. 3-12-2, Coimbatore Rs. 3-3-2 and the Penitentiary Rs. 3-6-5. At Bellary and Trichinopoly there are special tubercle wards where convicts are sent from various jails to undergo treatment. Cholera broke out at Coimbatore, which meant increased expenditure, and this jail, as well as the Penitentiary, was debited with a much larger sum than in the previous year for supplies made by the Medical Stores Department. In most jails where an increase against hospital charges took place, it was due mostly to improved diet made on medical recommendation.

29. There has been a reduction against this charge of Rs. 1,792 during the year. The cost per head is highest at Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary and Vizagapatam respectively. At Rajahmundry the increase, as compared with last year, is said to be due to clothing being charged for in 1907, which should have been delivered and paid for in 1906. At the Penitentiary certain articles of bedding were supplied which are not issued yearly, while at Vizagapatam the increased cost is owing to a rise in population and to the circumstance that many undertrials received with insufficient covering, were supplied with clothing.

30. These charges show a decline from Rs. 31,350 to Rs. 26,176. The Penitentiary is the only jail that calls for remark as the charges for sanitation at that institution are about one-fourth of the total for the entire Presidency and none of the other jails are much above the average. The high cost at the Penitentiary is due mainly to charges for water-supply. Stricter supervision is, however, now exercised over the consumption of water, with the result that the charges have come down from Rs. 9-14-1 in 1906 to Rs. 6-14-4 in 1907.

31. Though the number of prisoners transferred, viz., 20,231, was greater than the preceding year, when they were 20,013, and the charges for thirteen months were debited to the department instead of ten months in the year 1906, the total cost fell from Rs. 41,202 in 1906 to Rs. 38,090 in 1907. The explanation of this apparently strange circumstance is that transfers have, as far as possible, been made between adjacent jails, with a view to saving Government the expense that had in past years been incurred, when distance was not taken into consideration. I believe there is still a wide field for economy in these charges, though the geographical arrangement of the Presidency, with its few jails far apart from one another and its large number of sub-jails, is not conducive to economy in the way of transfer charges. At Nellore the cost came to Rs. 7-5-0 a head owing to the closure of the jail and the transfer of the entire convict population to other jails.

32. Expenditure under this head advanced from Rs. 29,934 in 1906 to Rs. 30,459 in 1907 or an increase of Rs. 525. Improved arrangements for lighting, an increase in the number of executions and the purchase of land at Madura account for the higher expenditure.

33. The need of transferring an unusual number of subordinates in the interests of the service brought about increased expenditure under this head.

34. There is a general reduction both in the total expenditure and the cost per head of population against these charges. The jails at Cannanore, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Bellary and Vizagapatam show a higher rate than the average, owing to the purchase of pumps and locks.

35. The daily average population of sub-jails rose from 2,149.07 in 1906 to 2,181.74 in 1907 and the total expenditure and cost per head advanced from Rs. 1,35,895 and Rs. 63-3-9 to Rs. 1,43,817 and Rs. 65-14-8, respectively. The increase in expenditure falls under almost all heads but principally under diet, which was more costly during the year. The dietary charges vary from Rs. 35-2-11 per head in the Nellore district to Rs. 53-4-7 in Ganjam. At Koraput, Calicut and Nellore, the three most important sub-jails and which are more directly under the control of this office, the cost of dieting is lowest, but the establishment charges are highest, owing to there being a warder force at these sub-jails, the cost of which is borne by the Jail Department, while in other sub-jails, the Police do the guarding and bear the expense. The cost of transfers went up owing to the debit of 13 months' charges in the year 1907, as against 10 months' charges in the preceding year. The other figures scarcely call for any special remarks.

36. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 8,76,448 and Rs. 69-9-9 in 1906 to Rs. 9,04,495 and Rs. 73-2-0 in 1907, respectively. The increase in the expenditure per head is more than accounted for by the increased cost of dieting.

37. With a fall in the daily average number of convicts, the average number under sentence of labour on working days, declined from 10,229 in 1906 to 9,961 in 1907. The numbers sick, convalescent and infirm, and those unemployed for other reasons, show a reduction. The latter number 441 or 4.4 per cent. of the total. As stated in the report for last year, this number is distinctly high and this is largely due I believe to the non-employment of prisoners undergoing quarantine. There is no great object in allowing them to remain idle, provided they are not engaged on any industry by which disease is at all likely to be communicated to others. The authorized limits of strength of convict officers and convict servants, viz., 10 per cent. have not been exceeded in any jail. Those employed in gardening operations numbered 1,113 against 1,184 last year. The reduction is insignificant especially when the reduced average population is borne in mind, and it seems that nothing short of strict rules on the subject will be of much avail. The absurdity of the position will become apparent when it is stated that notwithstanding this large employment of labour on gardening, vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 16,090 were purchased. It is only right, however, to note that vegetables, etc., worth Rs. 17,886 were supplied for Prison use and a sum of Rs. 3,324 was realized by sales of garden produce, but even these two sums put together would give less than Rs. 20 per head profit per annum on the number of men engaged. This is less than half what a prisoner can earn when employed on manufactures, so the value of gardening under present conditions, when viewed from the financial standpoint alone, is more than questionable. It is clear we shall have to improve our methods. The system of raising vegetables for sale is to be condemned. Jail gardens exist for the use of the prisoners only and they should be worked with this end in view. It should be the exception to have resort to the market. Nevertheless, though many jails were able to raise a sufficiency of ordinary vegetables, no single jail was able to get through the year without purchasing onions and condiments. Cannanore with a population of 800 only, employed 127 men on an average on gardening, and purchased vegetables, etc., at a cost of Rs. 2,218, while the Penitentiary with a much larger population had only 37 men employed in the garden and spent practically the same sum on purchases. The average number employed in preparing articles for jail use and on manufactures, show a decrease but the percentage of the latter has risen from 38.94 to 39.51 which is satisfactory so far as it goes. The numbers employed on jail repairs and on additions and alterations to buildings, show an advance, owing principally to the large number of convicts employed on building operations at the Vizagapatam Jail. A total of 49.4 prisoners are shown under column 9 as hired out to private individuals. Of these, 42.17 were at Cuddalore where oil is expressed for a private firm at a daily rate per convict.

38. The total receipts of the department during the year come to Rs. 5,44,474-9-6, or a difference of Rs. 521-2-6 from the Accountant-General's figures. This difference is made up by a sum of Rs. 359, the total of certain adjustments communicated to the Accountant-General, and a sum of Rs. 162-2-6 remitted into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Cannanore Central Jail. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 5,44,474-9-6, a sum of Rs. 5,501-1-2 being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, etc., has been deducted, and the balance of Rs. 5,38,973-8-4 is shown in column 8 of Statement No. XII. Taking into consideration, the cash balances at the opening and close of the year and the cash drawn and paid into the various treasuries of Government, the cash earnings for 1907, amount to Rs. 1,73,378-8-0 against Rs. 56,852-11-0 last year or a net increase of Rs. 1,16,525-13-0. This is the highest figure on record with the exception of the year 1898, when the profits were about Rs. 14,000 more. Our progress, however, cannot be accurately judged from these figures, which do not take into consideration, the value of stock at the opening and close of the year, but with this reserve, they are satisfactory; otherwise, we might drift into a position of false security by imagining we have done unusually well, when, in reality, we may, to institute a comparison, be merely paying the shareholders a bloated dividend out of the capital of the company, instead of a more modest return from the true profits of the year. For the success of our figures we are largely indebted to the Military Departments of Government to whom we made supplies to the value of Rs. 1,32,301-10-3 against Rs. 82,973-14-6 in 1906. The Penitentiary did unusually well with a cash profit of Rs. 58,855, of which Rs. 17,955-10-0 were earnings from the Press. Coimbatore comes next with the creditable figure of Rs. 28,447-13-0. Both these jails showed no cash profit last year and I consider both Mr. Gadsden and Captain Cameron deserve to be congratulated on the result. It is satisfactory to note that the Coimbatore Jail has begun to show a substantial return for the large outlay made in past years on machinery and buildings. Amongst District Jails, Tanjore heads the list with a cash profit of Rs. 8,701-2-0 which is below that of last year, but nevertheless satisfactory. Cuddalore Jail has also done remarkably well with a cash balance to credit of Rs. 8,537-11-0 against Rs. 979-14-0 in 1906. Of the large Jails, Vellore shows the poorest return with a cash profit of Rs. 1,408-2-0 only against Rs. 13,485-5-0 in 1906. Mr. Young reports that the fall is due to (1) the stoppage of the sandal industry for a time, and pending a decision as to the sample, (2) the increased cost of leather, (3) the stoppage of tent making, and (4) the reduction in the price of jail-made tents. The price of tents fixed by the Committee is much too low, and if the figures of the estimated cost are correct, as I believe them to be, the tent industry is not a source of profit to us, but a loss. The tent factory was removed to Coimbatore during the year. Better results may, I think, be anticipated from the Vellore Jail next year. Mr. Young is an energetic and keen officer, with great business capacity and has already done splendid work in developing the industries of his jail, especially the carpet industry. Cannanore Jail shows a cash profit of Rs. 2,832-12-0 against *nil* last year, while Salem, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry, Palamcottah and Madura have done fairly well, though in some instances not as well as in 1906. It is said that "comparisons are odious" and they certainly are not always just when applied to jails, as the conditions necessary for making a profit are never alike in any two jails, nor even in the same jail in successive years. What is expected is that Superintendents will make the most of the opportunities given them, by keeping their prisoners at work and disposing of the output in the authorized way, to the greatest advantage, so as to reduce the net cost of upkeep.

39. This statement shows the true profits by taking into account the opening and closing balances of cash, stock, tools and plant and the like and judged by this standard, the manufactory operations of the year do not appear in such a favourable light as when cash transactions alone are considered. The true profits for 1907 are Rs. 1,32,012-12-0 against Rs. 1,41,418-11-0 in 1906 or a fall of Rs. 9,405-15-0. This shows that our cash earnings have been inflated by selling out our stock as there was close on Rs. 40,000 less stock in hand at the close than the beginning of the year. Paucity

Statement No. XII—Net cash earnings.

of orders and a reduced convict population also contributed to reduced profits, while short drawings from the Treasury helped to increase the cash balance to credit. The true profits as compared with last year's figures show at Coimbatore a decline of Rs. 6,221, at Madura Rs. 3,927, and at Palamcottah Rs. 3,639; while Trichinopoly and Cannanore show smaller losses. The Penitentiary has improved its figures of last year considerably. Tanjore takes the foremost place amongst District Jails and Salem and Nellore, the lowest place amongst Central and District Jails respectively. Nellore only existed for half the year, so its figures are incomplete for comparative purposes. The small profits at Salem are said to be due to the lowering of the price of articles which were too highly valued; to the writing off the books of useless teak wood which had accumulated; and to the sale, by auction, at a sacrifice, of several manufactured articles which had been in store for years, and which could not be disposed of in the ordinary way. Owing to errors committed in the preparation of Statement No. XII-A for 1906, at Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam and Tanjore, the profits of these jails show a fictitious increase of Rs. 125-13-4; Rs. 1,114-0-6 and Rs. 125-13-5 respectively, while the profits at Trichinopoly and Cannanore have been decreased by Rs. 240 and Rs. 99-10-8, respectively, owing to errors operating in the reverse direction.

40. Although the total expenditure and total cost per head increased during the year, the average net cost per head fell from Rs. 65-2-0 in 1906 to Rs. 59-2-0 in 1907. This is due to the unusually large cash profits earned. Cannanore is the most expensive jail, with a cost of Rs. 77 per head, while the Penitentiary maintained its prisoners with a net charge to Government of Rs. 27-8-0 each only. Amongst District Jails, Cuddalore stands first with a charge of Rs. 48-5-0, and, excluding Nellore, Russellkonda is at the other end of the scale with a charge of Rs. 75-4-0.

41. Supplies to the value of Rs. 66,954 were made by jails for Jail Departmental use during the year as compared with Rs. 66,805 in 1906. In addition to these, garden produce of the value of Rs. 17,886 was issued for the consumption of prisoners. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 15,245 as compared with Rs. 6,402 in 1906.

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

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and mortality in 1907.

42. The following table gives particulars of the sickness and mortality during 1907, and the four years preceding:—

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.
1903	10,648	211	19.8	16	177	193	1.5	16.6	18.1
1904	10,976	215	19.6	4	173	177	.4	15.7	16.1
1905	12,264	234	19.0	15	169	184	1.2	13.8	15.0
1906	12,691	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

The figures show a reduced ratio of daily average sick, a smaller number of deaths from cholera and all other causes, with a reduced death-rate, so in all directions, the year gone by has been an improvement on its predecessor, though still not up to the standard of former years. There were 5,651 admissions to hospital as compared with 6,521 in 1906, the ratio per mille of strength being 456.86 against 517.92. The sick rate was the lowest on record during the past decade being only 18.09 per mille. The tendency referred to in last year's report, to treat prisoners out of hospital instead of admitting them, seems therefore to have continued in the year under review. As previously pointed out, sick men can do no work and the relaxation from ordinary discipline combined with rest, which prisoners in hospital enjoy, are most important steps in bringing about a speedy recovery. Again, prisoners should not be discharged from hospital as soon as the active symptoms of disease disappear, but retained a few days longer to allow them

Statement No. XII—A.

to regain sufficient strength to perform their work, without deterioration of health. Much less harm is done by allowing a man to remain in hospital, who should not be there, than treating him as an out-patient, when he should be in his bed. The deaths during the year numbered 227, of which 47 were from cholera, against 262 and 55 in 1906. There were 3 cases of suicide, 2 in jails and 1 in the Tirukkóyilur sub-jail (South Arcot). All three were effected by hanging. It is difficult to prevent cases of this kind occurring now and again, owing to the facilities which our cells afford, and the ease with which blankets and other articles can be converted into ropes. Most prisoners who commit the deed show no signs of suicidal tendencies which would cause special attention to be directed towards them. They choose the night time for the act, when it is difficult to see into the interior of cells, and the number of men on guard duty is too small to keep an efficient watch on everybody.

43. In Central Jails, the mortality was 19·76, in District Jails 16·11, and in Sub-jails 15·58. The jails that show a low death-rate are Vellore (7·25), Mangalore (7·74), Salem (10·49) and Nellore (11·01), while in the following jails the mortality was unusually high—Coimbatore (44·12), Cannanore (32·33), Vizagapatam (21·44), Tanjore (18·42) and the Criminal Leper Ward (93·11).

44. This jail, usually so healthy, suffered from cholera which caused 32 deaths. From diseases other than cholera, 23 prisoners died and of these no fewer than 18 were admitted to jail in bad or indifferent health. Six died of dysentery and 4 of tubercle of the lungs, the remaining deaths being due to various causes. During the cholera outbreak, the prisoners were removed into camp. Both Mr. Gadsden and Captain Tucker, the Medical Officer, left no stone unturned to stamp the disease out.

45. For some years past, Cannanore has been an unhealthy jail and the year gone by was no exception. Indeed, the mortality has been on the increase since 1903. There were 27 deaths in the jail, of which 7 are returned as from enteric fever, 5 each from dysentery and pneumonia and 2 each from malarial fever and tubercle of the lungs. The nature of these diseases point, I think, especially to the water-supply and ventilation, and I am disposed to believe that unsuitable food is responsible for more sickness and ill-health than is usually attributed to it. West-Coast men are mostly rice-eaters and ragi does not always agree with them, when they first come into jail. This is borne out by the fact that six of the deaths took place amongst convicts admitted to hospital while undergoing quarantine. The water-supply at Cannanore is by no means good. At the best of times the water is difficult to get, owing to its depth—the penalty to be paid for building a jail on very high ground—and during the dry season of the year the supply is deficient. Mr. Chamier has done all that is possible to improve matters. Concerning the ventilation of sleeping wards enquiries are being made, with a view to improving it if found defective in any way. It is only fair to add that 16 men of the 27 who died were received into jail in bad or indifferent health.

46. This jail returns the same number of deaths as in 1906, viz., 11, but the death-rate shows an improvement on last year. It is of interest to note that this fall in the death-rate is coincident with an increased admission-rate, while at Coimbatore, Cannanore and Tanjore, the mortality rate went up, with a fall in the admission rate. The health of the prisoners received into this jail especially from the Hill Tracts is usually very bad, and the long marches many of them have to undertake before arriving at their destination help to bring about this state. Colonel Pemberton, the Medical Officer, has several times commented on their wretched condition on arrival, and has frequently had to admit them direct into hospital. Of the 11 deaths, 4 were due to dysentery and 3 to pneumonia—diseases always prevalent where the standard of health is low.

47. At Tanjore there were 7 deaths and a mortality of 18·42 per mille, and of these 7 men, only 1 was received in good health. The deaths were caused by unusual diseases such as tubercular peritonitis, malignant ulcer and cirrhosis of the liver.

48. The mortality of 93·11 per mille, which in a large jail would be an appalling figure, was caused by the death of 2 lepers, out of an average strength of 21·48. Both men died of leprosy.

49. At Vellore there was an increase in the death-rate from 4·76 to 7·25; at Cuddalore from 5·76 to 14·47; and at Palamcottah from 7·78 to 14·25; though the mortality in these jails for the year under review was still well below the average for the entire Presidency. At Vellore, 3 men, 2 of whom were 60 years and 1 was 65 years of age, and all received in bad health, died. Of the 5 deaths at Cuddalore, 1 was that of a man of 60, and another 66 years of age, both of whom succumbed to affections of the bowels, while of a similar number of deaths at Palamcottah, two died of tubercle of the lungs and a convict aged 61, of dysentery.

The Rajahmundry jail shows a wonderful improvement on the figures of last year, the mortality having fallen from 40·99 to 11·48. Mr. Cloney, the Superintendent, and also the Medical Officer, are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts to keep out epidemic disease. A great deal has been done to improve the sanitary condition of this jail, which has been in the past so frequently visited by cholera. During 2½ months, meat was stopped in the dietary on the representations of the Medical Officer owing to the danger he saw in the consumption of meat and the introduction of flies with it, from the bazaar, at a time when cholera was very prevalent in the neighbouring city. The result, I think, justified the measure and the jail was seldom healthier than during this period. The Penitentiary also has improved its position as regards health, the mortality having fallen from 22·77 to 14·49. Taking into consideration the insanitary surroundings and the other short-comings of this important jail, the result is eminently satisfactory.

50. There were 34 deaths in sub-jails as compared with 35 last year and a fall in the death-rate from 16·29 to 15·58. The deaths took place in the following districts, Vizagapatam 7, Malabar 6, Salem 3, Gódayari, Guntur, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore 2 each, and Kistna, Anantapur, Tinnevely and Tanjore one each. Like last year, Vizagapatam and Malabar head the list. In the case of the sub-jails in the Vizagapatam district, there is some reason to believe that the conditions under which prisoners are confined, are not always satisfactory. There is overcrowding to an appalling extent at times (as I found out on enquiry when recently visiting the Koraput sub-jail) in all the sub-jails along the route, from Koraput to Vizianagram. This perhaps accounts in part for the heavy mortality and the wretched state of health in which prisoners reach Vizagapatam, to which I have had occasion already to refer. It should be absolutely forbidden to put more prisoners into any compartment than it is registered to contain and when there are prisoners in excess, they should be provided with temporary shelter elsewhere. Cholera caused 8, and dysentery, diarrhoea and pneumonia 4 deaths each; 1 prisoner died of tuberculosis, 1 committed suicide and 12 died from other diseases.

Statement No. XV—
Classes of diseases.

51. The admission and death rates for 1907, and the preceding 3 years amongst convicted prisoners are shown in the following table:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	45	22	341	134	726	393	1091	405
Dysentery	4502	213	6506	310	7826	454	5602	301
Malarial fevers	8814	112	8792	103	6273	20	5821	104
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthi- sis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle ...	1078	415	1003	186	988	242	530	218
Anæmia and debility	595	34	383	31	484	40	904	10
Other general diseases	8005	202	10219	259	9591	282	7951	312
Pneumonia	741	135	900	155	766	182	468	127
Other respiratory diseases	2807	67	2555	42	2491	50	1809	31
Diarrhoea	3447	101	4603	103	4327	101	3742	104
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ...	3829	...	3641	10	2753	...	2900	10
All other causes	10532	359	8957	311	6323	413	7224	260
Total	44394	1662	47900	1624	42549	2178	38042	1944

52. There were 39 deaths from cholera, which is the same number as last year, though the admissions increased from 72 to 105. Coimbatore contributed 32, Madura 5 deaths, and the Penitentiary and

Cholera.

Berhampur 1 each. The disease, as usual, found its way into jails in a very mysterious way. At Coimbatore, the first person attacked was a convict warder who had been 5 years in jail and had not been anywhere near a case of cholera. There were three ways more probable than others, by which the disease may have gained admittance; (1) through the quarantine well which was used for ragi washing; nobody who in some shape did not consume the water of this well got cholera; (2) through the medium of convict warders who were allowed to purchase articles from outside; it was a convict warder who was first attacked and there was an unusual number of this class affected; and (3) by means of flies and crows which have become a great nuisance in many jails. It is not improbable that the custom prevalent in most villages, of using 'the world at large' as a latrine, lends itself to the propagation of many diseases, especially cholera. Filth-feeding birds and flying insects complete the connection. If this method of conveyance is the prevalent one, it is not difficult to understand the 'mystery' occasionally enveloping these outbreaks. Quarantining prisoners will not meet the case, however useful a measure it may be, and our energies must be directed also, to a riddance of crows and other foul-feeding birds and above all, flies. The former should be shot down, and against the flies, which are not so easily exterminated, cleanliness and protection of the food and food-stuffs should be insisted on. The arrangements heretofore in force for putting prisoners into camp at short notice have been inadequate. During the year, a beginning has been made to improve matters by providing a certain number of tents and equipment at fixed centres to be always in readiness, and it is the intention to add to these in future years. It should be possible to empty out any jail within 48 hours of the occurrence of the first case of epidemic disease. Every hour wasted is a loss and no good is done by waiting in the hope that the disease will stop without the need of shifting. Again, evacuation of a jail in a dribbling fashion is not the best way to do it, while the practice too often followed, of camping almost at the jail gate and continuing the use of the jail water and keeping up connection with the jail generally, is worse than useless, as it means all the trouble of a change and the disorganization resulting without a single feature to recommend it. Such a system is based on an entirely wrong conception of the manner in which cholera is propagated.

53. The admissions and deaths from dysentery fell from 776 and 45 in 1906 to 539 and 29 respectively in 1907. This is a distinct advance

Dysentery.

which it is to be hoped will be maintained and improved upon in future years. All jails with the exception of Nellore furnished cases, and in a few, the disease was unusually prevalent. Coimbatore had 116 cases and 6 deaths and Cannanore 101 cases and 5 deaths. The Penitentiary had only 4 cases without a death, which is a remarkably good record. The causes to which the disease is usually attributed are, defective water-supply, climatic influence and chill. Errors in diet, such as over-feeding, bad cooking, together with conditions that favour the breeding of and attract, flies, such as insufficient protection of the food before and after being cooked, the presence of garbage, and want of cleanliness generally in and around the cookhouse, all make towards the spread of bowel affections. The value of improved sanitation, and close attention to the food, is singularly exemplified in the case of Rajahmundry where there were 260 admissions and 11 deaths last year against 49 admissions and 2 deaths in the year under report.

54. There were 560 admissions and 10 deaths during the year as compared with 622 admissions and 2 deaths in 1906. The disease was most prevalent at Bellary, where there were 104 cases and 4

Malarial fevers.

deaths. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in seven jails, but there was a want of uniformity in the methods of administration. This defect I propose removing in due course as far as practicable. The system followed has so far been left to the discretion of individual Medical Officers and the usual dose is 10 to 15 grains issued at intervals, to patients who come from malarious localities and for such periods as the Medical Officer may consider necessary. The statistics of the Presidency for

the year show that only about 16 per cent. of the admissions to hospital and 5 per cent. of the deaths were due to malaria. It seems a little doubtful, whether it is advisable to lay down fixed principles which would apply to all jails even with slight modifications of dose and intervals of administration, to suit different localities, as the subject is one that does not admit of solution in the manner of a mathematical problem. Cast-iron rules would mean waste of quinine and general inapplicability, however well they might apply to a few individual cases. As an instance, the large jail at Trichinopoly had only twelve admissions from malaria during the year without a death. It would be a waste of quinine to dose all the prisoners in this jail for a fixed period. For this reason, discretion must be exercised if economy and waste of labour are to be considered, as I think they should. In fact, individual prisoners ought to be considered, rather than the jail taken as a whole, and this can be better done by the Medical Officer on the spot than by the Inspector-General of Prisons at a distance. I would not endorse the statement in the Review of the Government of India on the jail reports of 1906 that the prophylaxis of malaria is as much a part of efficient jail administration as the suitable dieting of the prisoners. People both in and out of jail get on very well without quinine at times. The same cannot be said of diet. Again, it is said that the success of anti-malarial measures "depends entirely" upon attention to detail and the personal supervision of Medical Officers. This being so, it follows, I think, that if the Inspector-General lays down the measures to be carried out and the dates between which they are to remain in force, the result is to make the Medical Officer a passive agent and take away his initiative and judgment which would tend to deprive him of all interest in the issue.

55. This disease furnished 51 admissions and 21 deaths, against 98 and 24, respectively, in 1906. As there are Tubercle wards at both

Tubercle of the lungs.

Trichinopoly, and Bellary (the latter opened during the past year), to which cases from other jails are sent for treatment, no grounds for useful comparison as to the prevalence of the disease in the various jails, exist. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there has been a marked reduction in the admission rate and a small reduction in the deaths from tubercle. Owing to the rapidity with which the convict population changes, the incidence of the disease from year to year in jails might be regarded, I think, as more an index of the state of health of the general public from whom the prisoners are drawn, than as indicating an improvement or the reverse in the condition of prisoners during their confinement in jail. The duration of the disease is in the majority of cases longer than the average period of imprisonment and this being so, death when it occurs is more often due to infection before admission. It is, I believe, rare for prisoners to become infected while in jail, and all reasonable measures are taken to prevent such taking place.

56. There were 87 admissions and one death against 48 admissions and four deaths in 1906. The death was at Rajahmundry and the convict who was aged 50, was received in indifferent health.

Anæmia and debility.

Pneumonia.

57. The admissions fell from 76 in 1906 to 45 in 1907, while in both years the number of deaths was the same, viz., 10.

58. The other diseases leading to admission to hospital and death appear to call for no special remark. There was no case of plague during the year admitted to any jail, and all prisoners are placed in quarantine outside, so far as the available accommodation permits.

59. Of the 193 deaths that took place amongst convicts, 50.26 per cent. were amongst those who had undergone sentences of 6 months or less. The figures last year were 47.5. Amongst those who had undergone sentences of more than six months, the figures

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

vary with the periods passed in jail, and under the same heading, also from year to year, in such a manner as to enable no safe inference to be drawn from them. The value of these statements is somewhat debatable, as the figures in their preparation is taken into consideration the fact that the figures are much affected by the number of prisoners who are sentenced to death.

52. There were 39 deaths from cholera, which is the same number as last year, though the admissions increased from 72 to 105. Coimbatore contributed 32, Madura 5 deaths, and the Penitentiary and Berhampur 1 each. The disease, as usual, found its way into jails in a very mysterious way. At Coimbatore, the first person attacked was a convict warder who had been 5 years in jail and had not been anywhere near a case of cholera. There were three ways more probable than others, by which the disease may have gained admittance; (1) through the quarantine well which was used for ragi washing; nobody who in some shape did not consume the water of this well got cholera; (2) through the medium of convict warders who were allowed to purchase articles from outside; it was a convict warder who was first attacked and there was an unusual number of this class affected; and (3) by means of flies and crows which have become a great nuisance in many jails. It is not improbable that the custom prevalent in most villages, of using 'the world at large' as a latrine, lends itself to the propagation of many diseases, especially cholera. Filth-feeding birds and flying insects complete the connection. If this method of conveyance is the prevalent one, it is not difficult to understand the 'mystery' occasionally enveloping these outbreaks. Quarantining prisoners will not meet the case, however useful a measure it may be, and our energies must be directed also, to a riddance of crows and other foul-feeding birds and above all, flies. The former should be shot down, and against the flies, which are not so easily exterminated, cleanliness and protection of the food and food-stuffs should be insisted on. The arrangements heretofore in force for putting prisoners into camp at short notice have been inadequate. During the year, a beginning has been made to improve matters by providing a certain number of tents and equipment at fixed centres to be always in readiness, and it is the intention to add to these in future years. It should be possible to empty out any jail within 48 hours of the occurrence of the first case of epidemic disease. Every hour wasted is a loss and no good is done by waiting in the hope that the disease will stop without the need of shifting. Again, evacuation of a jail in a dribbling fashion is not the best way to do it, while the practice too often followed, of camping almost at the jail gate and continuing the use of the jail water and keeping up connection with the jail generally, is worse than useless, as it means all the trouble of a change and the disorganization resulting without a single feature to recommend it. Such a system is based on an entirely wrong conception of the manner in which cholera is propagated.

53. The admissions and deaths from dysentery fell from 776 and 45 in 1906 to 539 and 29 respectively in 1907. This is a distinct advance which it is to be hoped will be maintained and improved upon in future years. All jails with the exception of Nellore furnished cases, and in a few, the disease was unusually prevalent. Coimbatore had 116 cases and 6 deaths and Cannanore 101 cases and 5 deaths. The Penitentiary had only 4 cases without a death, which is a remarkably good record. The causes to which the disease is usually attributed are, defective water-supply, climatic influence and chill. Errors in diet, such as over-feeding, bad cooking, together with conditions that favour the breeding of and attract, flies, such as insufficient protection of the food before and after being cooked, the presence of garbage, and want of cleanliness generally in and around the cookhouse, all make towards the spread of bowel affections. The value of improved sanitation, and close attention to the food, is singularly exemplified in the case of Rajahmundry where there were 260 admissions and 11 deaths last year against 49 admissions and 2 deaths in the year under report.

54. There were 560 admissions and 10 deaths during the year as compared with 622 admissions and 2 deaths in 1906. The disease was most prevalent at Bellary, where there were 104 cases and 4 deaths. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in seven jails, but there was a want of uniformity in the methods of administration. This defect I propose removing in due course as far as practicable. The system followed has so far been left to the discretion of individual Medical Officers and the usual dose is 10 to 15 grains issued at intervals, to patients who come from malarious localities and for such periods as the Medical Officer may consider necessary. The statistics of the Presidency for

the year show that only about 16 per cent. of the admissions to hospital and 5 per cent. of the deaths were due to malaria. It seems a little doubtful, whether it is advisable to lay down fixed principles which would apply to all jails even with slight modifications of dose and intervals of administration, to suit different localities, as the subject is one that does not admit of solution in the manner of a mathematical problem. Cast-iron rules would mean waste of quinine and general inapplicability, however well they might apply to a few individual cases. As an instance, the large jail at Trichinopoly had only twelve admissions from malaria during the year without a death. It would be a waste of quinine to dose all the prisoners in this jail for a fixed period. For this reason, discretion must be exercised if economy and waste of labour are to be considered, as I think they should. In fact, individual prisoners ought to be considered, rather than the jail taken as a whole, and this can be better done by the Medical Officer on the spot than by the Inspector-General of Prisons at a distance. I would not endorse the statement in the Review of the Government of India on the jail reports of 1906 that the prophylaxis of malaria is as much a part of efficient jail administration as the suitable dieting of the prisoners. People both in and out of jail get on very well without quinine at times. The same cannot be said of diet. Again, it is said that the success of anti-malarial measures "depends entirely" upon attention to detail and the personal supervision of Medical Officers. This being so, it follows, I think, that if the Inspector-General lays down the measures to be carried out and the dates between which they are to remain in force, the result is to make the Medical Officer a passive agent and take away his initiative and judgment which would tend to deprive him of all interest in the issue.

55. This disease furnished 51 admissions and 21 deaths, against 98 and 24, respectively, in 1906. As there are Tubercle wards at both Trichinopoly, and Bellary (the latter opened during the past year), to which cases from other jails are sent for treatment, no grounds for useful comparison as to the prevalence of the disease in the various jails, exist. Taking the Presidency as a whole, there has been a marked reduction in the admission rate and a small reduction in the deaths from tubercle. Owing to the rapidity with which the convict population changes, the incidence of the disease from year to year in jails might be regarded, I think, as more an index of the state of health of the general public from whom the prisoners are drawn, than as indicating an improvement or the reverse in the condition of prisoners during their confinement in jail. The duration of the disease is in the majority of cases longer than the average period of imprisonment and this being so, death when it occurs is more often due to infection before admission. It is, I believe, rare for prisoners to become infected while in jail, and all reasonable measures are taken to prevent such taking place.

56. There were 87 admissions and one death against 48 admissions and four deaths in 1906. The death was at Rajahmundry and the convict who was aged 50, was received in indifferent health.

57. The admissions fell from 76 in 1906 to 45 in 1907, while in both years the number of deaths was the same, viz., 10.

58. The other diseases leading to admission to hospital and death appear to call for no special remark. There was no case of plague during the year admitted to any jail, and all prisoners are placed in quarantine outside, so far as the available accommodation permits.

59. Of the 193 deaths that took place amongst convicts, 50.26 per cent. were amongst those who had undergone sentences of 6 months or less. The figures last year were 47.5. Amongst those who had undergone sentences of more than six months, the figures vary with the periods passed in jail, and under the same heading, also from year to year, in such a manner as to enable no safe inferences to be drawn from them. The value of these statements is somewhat doubtful especially when the labour in their preparation is taken into consideration, and they might without loss be much simplified, if not abolished.

60. Of 17,534 convicts released during the year, 67 per cent. gained weight, 16·7 per cent. lost weight and 16·3 per cent. were of the same weight as on admission to jail. The percentage of convicts who gained weight was the highest, and of those who lost weight, the lowest, for the past 20 years. Coimbatore, Russelkonda and Palamcottah which showed high percentages of loss last year, furnish more favourable figures this year.

Prisoners' weighments—
Statement B.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

61. At the close of 1907 there was sufficient accommodation in the jails for 12,025 prisoners of all classes which is a decrease of 111 on the figures at the end of the preceding year. The decrease would have been greater but for the additions made of 112 cells and a tubercular ward for 8 patients at Bellary, 60 cells at Vizagapatam and 24 cells at Madura. The Nellore District jail which was capable of accommodating 272 prisoners was closed on the 1st July. Such slight increases and decreases in the accommodation available in individual jails as occurred, when compared with the figures of the previous year, are recorded in the marginal notes to Statement A. The most important of these is a reduction of 41 in the capacity of the Vizagapatam jail caused by the rearrangement of the masonry berths constructed in the renovated buildings. The amount of cellular accommodation in jails has increased by 181, being 3,778 at the end as compared with 3,597 at the beginning of the year. The progress made in this direction, which is a marked feature of recent years, still continues. Sixty-four cells for under-trial and remand prisoners are nearing completion in the Coimbatore jail, 27 cells are under construction in the close prison at Trichinopoly, and proposals are under consideration for similarly adding to the accommodation in the Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore, Bellary and Madura jails. I think it would be well also when funds permit, to consider the question of substituting cells for association wards in some of the larger jails, especially Coimbatore. The question of remodelling the Penitentiary or abolishing it and building a new jail, is still under consideration. Accommodation for males was found insufficient in the Vizagapatam jail and the usual steps were taken to prevent overcrowding in the wards. The sanctioned extension and improvements to the jail which are now in progress are expected to be completed by the 31st August next: but it is not improbable that further additions may be necessary. Proposals in this connection will be submitted to Government during the current year. Mr. Mitchell, the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam jail, has done some excellent work in the building way, and deserves every credit for the energy and ability he has so far displayed.

62. The number of visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors was 379 in 1907 as compared with a total of 419 during 1906. The Surgeon-General visited 13 jails, the jails not visited being Russelkonda, Madura and Palamcottah, while the Sanitary Commissioner visited the Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly jails. The Sessions Judge at Trichinopoly did not visit the Central jail at that station. Among non-official visitors the largest number of visits was, as usual, paid by M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao of Salem (32) and M.R.Ry. S. Marisiddappah of Bellary (27). Next in order come, M.R.Ry. T. M. Muthukumara Moopanaar (Tanjore), M.R.Ry. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar (Salem), and Mr. M. Sorabji (Cannanore), who paid 24, 18, and 12 visits respectively. Sixteen gentlemen failed to pay regular visits during each quarter.

63. The Inspector-General of Prisons inspected all the central and district jails as well as the special sub-jails at Calicut and Nellore and 8 other sub-jails. The Penitentiary, the Vellore and Cannanore Central jails and the Vizagapatam District jail were visited more than once during the year. Ex-officio visits were paid to the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair, and also to the Reformatory School at Chingleput. Of the 307 sub-jails, 186 were inspected by District Magistrates, 296 by Sub-Divisional Magistrates and 197 by District Medical and Sanitary officers. The total number

Inspections.

of such inspections by Superior Magistrates and Medical Officers was 1,221 in 1907 as against 1,297 in 1906 and 1,455 in 1905. One hundred and ten sub-jails were not inspected by Medical Officers during the year.

64. As compared with 1906, there was a large expenditure on buildings owing to the repairs, additions and alterations carried out by the Jail Department in addition to those executed by the Public Works Department. The total amounted to Rs. 1,71,002-2-4 against Rs. 1,14,991-11-4 in the previous year. Of the former sum, Rs. 36,764-2-7 and Rs. 1,34,237-15-9 were debited to the heads of "Petty construction and repairs" and "45. Civil Works" in the books of the Accountant-General, and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, respectively. The amounts similarly recorded in 1906 were Rs. 37,006-9-4 and Rs. 77,985-2-0. The savings effected by Superintendents on the estimates for works undertaken and completed by them in the capacity of Public Works disbursers during the year amounted to Rs. 13,780-3-11 as against Rs. 2,640-0-0 in 1906, which sums do not include the value of convict labour employed. The total amount spent departmentally in the erection of warders' huts during the year was Rs. 241-0-9 out of sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 455-5-4.

Records, Civil Stores
and Service Registers.

65. The rules governing the maintenance of service registers, inventories of civil stores and the destruction of records were duly observed.

General features of the
year.

66. The most prominent features connected with the administration of the department during the year as indicated in this report, were—

- (1) An increase in the number of prisoners of all classes remaining in confinement at the close of the year.
- (2) An increase in the proportion of previously-convicted offenders admitted.
- (3) A reduction in the number of juveniles under fifteen years of age sentenced to imprisonment.
- (4) A larger number of escapes.
- (5) An advance in the number of prison offences and punishments recorded.
- (6) A reduction in the total expenditure and in the net cost of maintenance per head.
- (7) Larger manufactory cash earnings with a decline in the net profits.
- (8) A smaller number of deaths and a lower death-rate.
- (9) A further increase in cellular accommodation.

Matters of administrative
importance during the
year.

67. The principal events are—

(1) The transfer of the Tent Industry from the Vellore to the Coimbatore Central Jail and re-opening of the question of the prices to be fixed for tents. The Tent Committee met a second time.

(2) Important amendments were made to jail rules, such as those relating to—(i) the transfer of habituals (601); (ii) the admittance of police officers to jails for purposes connected with their official duties (47A); (iii) the transfer of non-criminal lunatics to Asylums direct (1087); (iv) the granting of greater facilities for the speedy transfer of certain classes of lunatics to the Lunatic Asylum (1088); and (v) the stoppage of the concession to convict warders of being allowed to purchase extras (452).

(3) Decision as to the best pattern of cell door for adoption.

(4) Alteration in the procedure previously in force, whereby remission was not granted on sentences awarded in lieu of fine.

(5) The establishment of centres for the maintenance of Camp Equipment.

Other events of administrative interest are—

(1) The consideration of proposals for reducing Russelkonda Hill Jail to the status of a Sub-Jail.

(2) The closure of the Nellore District Jail and the substitution of a Sub-Jail under the control of this Department.

(3) The issue of orders by Government to District Magistrates on the subject of the transfer of under-trial prisoners.

(4) An expression of the views of Government on the question of the recruitment of Superintendents for Central Jails.

(5) Increasing District Magistrates' powers in the matter of sanctioning expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs in Sub-Jails.

(6) The decision of Government that works of Petty Construction and Repair costing over Rs. 1,000 should continue to receive their administrative approval.

(7) Relieving Superintendents of the duty of taking bail from prisoners ordered to be released by the Courts.

(8) The discussion of many important questions, such as diet, revision of establishments, classification of convicts, etc., on which decisions had not been arrived at when the year closed.

68. The total strength of the warder establishment in jails during the year was 800, there having been no change in the numbers sanctioned for each jail in G.O., No. 1535, J., dated 8th September 1906. The Government have approved, in G.O., No. 1973, J., dated 23rd November 1907, of the proposals made for a reorganisation of the warder establishment. The number of punishments awarded to members of the warder force aggregated 1,465 as against 1,750 in 1906. Three hundred and seventy-one men were warned, 582 were fined or awarded black marks, 42 were dealt with by forfeiture of pay and 389 with extra duty and drill. Thirty-eight were reduced, and the services of 9 were dispensed with, while 29 others were dismissed and 5 suspended and prosecuted. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 545, 546, 230, 314, 38, 27, 36 and 7. Ninety-eight warders were in receipt of good-conduct allowance at the close of 1907, being twelve more than in the preceding year. Two assistant jailors were reduced during the year, one for insubordinate conduct and the other for inefficiency.

69. In the body of this report I have had occasion to mention the names of the officers who did exceptionally good work during the year, in the direction in which their services have been particularly noticeable. All worked willingly and well and spared neither time nor trouble in advancing the interests of their respective jails and of the Department as a whole. The Subordinate officers of the Department with few exceptions also conducted their duties with satisfaction. Mr. Davis, the Manager of my office for several years past, left in the month of April 1907 to take up the duties of jailor at the Penitentiary. I always found him to be an exceptionally able, well informed and reliable officer. His successor Mr. Snow promises to be equally efficient. He is hard-working, intelligent and painstaking, and possesses a knowledge of jail work and office routine which I have found of the greatest assistance. Mr. Audiappa, my Head Accountant, proceeded on furlough during the year. He is an experienced and trusted official whose duties are now performed in the most satisfactory manner by Mr. Anthonymuthu Pillai. The latter's place as Head of the Statistical Branch has been taken by Mr. Srinivasa Rao who deserves mention for his efficiency in the conduct of his duties.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails.

70. The annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails are submitted herewith as usual for perusal and favour of return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. J. MACNAMARA, Lieut.-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.

Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts	1,044	33	1,077	1,792	95	1,887	2,836	128	2,964
		Under-trial	10		10	106	3	109	116	3	119
		Civil	15		15	106		106	121		121
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,258	61	1,319	1,686	137	1,823	2,944	198	3,142
		Under-trial	2		2	34		34	36		36
		Civil	18		18	76		76	94		94
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,014		1,014	1,014		1,014	2,028		2,028
		Under-trial	5		5				5		5
		Civil	23		23	150		150	173		173
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,167		1,167	1,853	4	1,857	3,020	4	3,024
		Under-trial	62	2	64	902	9	911	964	11	975
		Civil	53		53	389		389	442		442
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	893	46	939	2,553	124	2,677	3,446	170	3,616
		Under-trial	19	2	21	455	17	472	474	19	493
		Civil									
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	736	8	744	1,904	26	1,930	2,640	34	2,674
		Under-trial				3		3	3		3
		Civil	43		43	190		190	233		233
Salem	Do.	Convicts	763		763	1,465		1,465	2,228		2,228
		Under-trial	37		37	558		558	595		595
		Civil	16		16	153		153	169		169
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	579	26	605	1,375	78	1,453	1,954	104	2,058
		Under-trial	35	2	37	363	25	388	398	27	425
		Civil	8		8	35		35	43		43
Russellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts	107		107	244		244	351		351
		Under-trial	4		4	105	2	107	109	2	111
		Civil									
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts	98	3	101	395	47	442	493	50	543
		Under-trial	5	1	6	137	3	140	142	4	146
		Civil	2		2	77		77	19		19
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	438		438	1,110	8	1,118	1,548	8	1,556
		Under-trial	42		42	403	12	415	445	12	457
		Civil									
Nellore	Do.	Convicts	202	3	205	277	11	288	479	14	493
		Under-trial	43		43	164	3	167	207	3	210
		Civil	3		3	10		10	13		13
Cuddalore	Do.	Convicts	329		329	823	38	861	1,152	38	1,190
		Under-trial	3		3	131	7	138	134	7	141
		Civil	11		11	118		118	129		129
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	346		346	819		819	1,165		1,165
		Under-trial	8		8	147		147	155		155
		Civil	37		37	295		295	332		332
Madura	Do.	Convicts	392	17	409	1,062	47	1,109	1,454	64	1,518
		Under-trial	24		24	558	24	582	582	24	606
		Civil	32		32	195		195	227		227
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	324		324	618		618	942		942
		Under-trial	14		14	151		151	165		165
		Civil	25		25	109		109	134		134
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts	131	2	133	447	29	476	578	31	609
		Under-trial	17	3	20	201	5	206	218	8	226
		Civil	9		9	67		67	76		76
Total, Central and District Jails			9,821	199	10,020	19,437	644	20,081	29,258	843	30,101
			330	10	340	4,418	110	4,528	4,748	120	4,868
			295		295	1,910		1,910	2,205		2,205
Total			10,446	209	10,655	25,765	754	26,519	36,211	963	37,174
Madras	Criminal ward.	Leper	22		22	16		16	38		38
		Civil Jail	54		54	494		494	548		548
		Convicts	270	10	280	24,101	1,285	25,386	24,371	1,295	25,666
		Under-trial	1,596	44	1,640	37,484	1,205	38,689	39,080	1,249	40,329
		Civil	2		2	39		39	41		41
Total			1,868	54	1,922	61,624	2,490	64,114	63,492	2,544	66,036
Grand Total		Convicts	10,113	209	10,322	43,554	1,929	45,483	53,667	2,138	55,805
		Under-trial	1,926	54	1,980	41,902	1,315	43,217	43,828	1,369	45,197
		Civil	351		351	2,443		2,443	2,794		2,794
		Total	12,390	263	12,653	87,899	3,244	91,143	100,289	3,507	103,796
Grand Total for 1906			12,413	274	12,687	88,942	3,891	92,833	101,355	4,165	105,520

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

7			8			9			10		
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.
1,807	93	1,900	1,029	35	1,064	909.87	28.62	938.49	929.54	28.71	958.25
113	3	116	3	...	3	7.53	...	7.62			
106	...	106	15	...	15	12.14	...	12.14			
1,693	125	1,818	1,251	73	1,324	1,168.32	57.86	1,226.18	1,183.45	57.86	1,241.31
2	...	2	34	...	34	4.24	...	4.24			
87	...	87	7	...	7	10.89	...	10.89			
987	...	987	1,041	...	1,041	909.36	...	909.36	930.47	...	930.47
5	...	5	...	...	...	3.9	...	3.9			
150	...	150	23	...	23	20.72	...	20.72			
1,758	4	1,762	1,262	...	1,262	1,137.52	22	1,137.74	1,245.35	1.15	1,246.50
889	10	899	75	1	76	66.08	93	67.01			
385	...	385	57	...	57	41.75	...	41.75			
2,553	133	2,686	893	37	930	909.51	34.93	944.44	930.16	35.76	965.92
453	17	470	21	2	23	20.65	83	21.18			
1,766	22	1,788	874	12	886	798.83	11.46	810.29	823.71	11.46	835.17
3	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	16			
199	...	199	34	...	34	24.42	...	24.42			
1,531	...	1,531	697	...	697	704.61	...	704.61	762.58	...	762.58
516	...	516	79	...	79	39.81	...	39.81			
143	...	143	26	...	26	18.16	...	18.16			
1,263	70	1,333	691	34	725	643.95	27.16	671.11	677.55	29.04	706.59
367	26	393	31	1	32	28.74	1.88	30.62			
39	...	39	4	...	4	4.86	...	4.86			
261	...	261	90	...	90	91.50	...	91.50	96.38	.07	96.45
108	2	110	1	...	1	4.88	07	4.95			
391	49	440	102	1	103	107.98	3.89	111.87	116.69	4.00	120.69
141	4	145	1	...	1	7.08	11	7.19			
16	...	16	3	...	3	1.63	...	1.63			
943	8	951	605	...	605	488.26	28	488.54	512.45	.56	513.01
392	11	403	53	1	54	24.19	28	24.47			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
479	14	493	...	...	...	79.68	...	...	89.19	1.62	90.81
207	3	210	...	...	...	8.52	11	8.63			
13	...	13	...	...	...	99	...	99			
821	21	842	331	17	348	317.43	8.86	326.29	336.28	9.27	345.55
107	7	114	27	...	27	6.20	41	6.61			
115	...	115	14	...	14	12.65	...	12.65			
825	...	825	340	...	340	337.88	...	337.88	380.10	...	380.10
149	...	149	6	...	6	11.98	...	11.98			
209	...	209	33	...	33	30.24	...	30.24			
1,085	53	1,138	369	11	380	371.65	15.01	386.66	410.22	16.37	456.59
533	24	557	49	...	49	37.62	1.36	38.98			
174	...	174	53	...	53	30.95	...	30.95			
609	...	609	333	...	333	325.48	...	325.48	350.96	...	350.96
157	...	157	8	...	8	9.95	...	9.95			
118	...	118	16	...	16	15.53	...	15.53			
486	31	517	92	...	92	103.79	4.09	107.88	124.64	4.48	129.12
214	8	222	4	...	4	12.75	39	13.14			
62	...	62	14	...	14	8.10	...	8.10			
19,258	623	19,881	10,000	220	10,220	9,405.62	193.89	9,599.51	9,929.72	200.35	10,130.07
4,356	115	4,471	392	5	397	291.07	6.46	297.53			
1,906	...	1,906	299	...	299	233.03	...	233.03			
25,520	738	26,258	10,691	225	10,916	9,929.72	200.35	10,130.07			
16	...	16	22	...	22	21.48	...	21.48	21.48	...	21.48
491	...	491	57	...	57	35.83	...	35.83			
24,075	1,273	25,348	296	22	318	398.98	22.95	421.93	35.83	...	35.83
37,339	1,193	38,532	1,741	56	1,797	1,706.83	49.47	1,756.30			
33	...	33	8	...	8	3.51	...	3.51	2,109.32	72.42	2,181.74
61,447	2,466	63,913	2,045	78	2,123	2,109.32	72.42	2,181.74			
43,349	1,896	45,245	10,318	242	10,560	9,826.08	216.84	10,042.92	12,096.35	272.77	12,369.12
41,635	1,308	43,003	2,133	61	2,194	1,997.90	55.93	2,053.83			
2,430	...	2,430	364	...	364	272.37	...	272.37			
87,474	3,204	90,678	12,815	303	13,118	12,096.35	272.77	12,369.12			
88,965	3,902	92,867	12,390	263	12,653	12,318.78	272.05	12,590.83	12,318.78	272.05	12,590.83

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 1907.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6								7			8				
								Received by transfer.											Transferred to other jails.				
								A.				B.											
								To undergo sentence				In transit for transportation or to other jails											
		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.		To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.									
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	1,044	33	1,440	88	2,484	116	247	2	99	10	6					2,836	128	2,964	172	1	17	2
2	Vellore	1,258	61	1,452	133	2,710	194	197	3	34	1	3					2,944	198	3,142	251	1	6	1
3	Trichinopoly	1,014		504		1,518		510									2,028		2,028	86		13	
4	Coimbatore	1,167		1,501	4	2,668	4	160		192							3,020	4	3,024	131		22	
5	Penitentiary	893	46	2,205	112	3,098	158	151	8	32		67			94	4	3,446	170	3,616	122			
6	Cannanore	736	8	1,395	17	2,131	25	128	3	381	6						2,640	34	2,674	69		13	
7	Salem	763		1,299		2,062		70		96							2,228		2,228	224		3	
8	Bellary	579	26	1,115	76	1,694	102	258	2			2					1,954	104	2,058	152	1	14	
Total		7,454	174	10,911	425	18,365	599	1,721	18	834	17	78			94	4	21,096	638	21,734	1,207	6	88	3
District Jails.																							
9	Russellkonda	107		240		347		4									351		351	24			
10	Berhampur	98	3	366	47	464	50	29									493	50	543	25		5	
11	Vizagapatam	438		1,022	8	1,460	8	75		13							1,548	8	1,556	141	2		
12	Nellore	202	3	275	11	477	14	2									479	14	493	219	2		
13	Cuddalore	329		773	37	1,102	37	23		27	1						1,152	38	1,190	82	7		
14	Tanjore	346		684		1,030		83		72							1,165		1,165	160			
15	Madura	392	17	972	44	1,364	61	70		20	3						1,454	61	1,518	211		2	1
16	Palamcottah	324		491		815		66		61							942		942	79			
17	Mangalore	131	2	436	29	567	31	11									578	31	609	78	3		
Total		2,367	25	5,239	178	7,606	201	363		193	4						8,162	205	8,367	967	14	7	1
Total, Central and District Jails.		9,821	199	16,150	601	25,971	800	2,084	18	1,027	21	78			94	4	29,258	843	30,101	2,174	20	95	4
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	22				22		16									38		38	1			
Subsidiary Jails		270	10	6,899	847	7,169	857	264	2					16,938	436		21,371	1,295	25,666	17,371	457		
Grand Total		10,113	209	23,049	1,448	33,162	1,657	2,364	20	1,027	21	78		17,032	440	4	53,667	2,138	55,805	19,546	477	95	4
Grand Total for 1906		10,495	221	24,562	1,972	35,057	2,193	1,999	52	1,771	97	107	2	17,506	489	7	56,447	2,833	59,280	19,342	530	46	7

24

NO. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—continued.

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	9										10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
		Released during the year.										Trans- ported beyond seas.	Trans- ferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Exe- cuted.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the present year.	Daily average number.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.																			
		On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	By order of Government.																						
					a. On account of sickness.	b. On other grounds.																					
		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	153	10	1,087	75	360	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7	1	1,029	35	1,064	909:87	28:62	938:49				
2	Vellore	118	13	895	92	406	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	9	...	1,251	73	1,324	1,168:32	57:86	1,226:18			
3	Trichinopoly	39	...	462	...	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	1,041	...	1,041	909:36	...	909:36			
4	Coimbatore	93	...	1,138	4	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1,262	...	1,262	1,137:52	22	1,137:74			
5	Penitentiary	24	...	2,028	125	263	4	...	2	92	4	5	...	...	2	...	15	...	893	37	930	909:51	34:03	944:44			
6	Cannanore	59	1	1,392	20	200	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	27	...	874	12	886	798:83	11:46	810:29			
7	Salem	74	...	1,069	...	147	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	8	...	697	...	697	704:61	...	704:61			
8	Bellary	92	3	804	61	180	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	10	1	691	34	725	643:95	27:16	671:11			
Total		652	27	8,875	377	2,239	28	...	...	3	92	4	11	...	...	42	...	149	2	7,738	191	7,929	7,181:97	160:25	7,342:22		
District Jails.																											
9	Russellkonda	11	...	194	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	91:50	...	91:50				
10	Berhampur	52	1	282	47	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	102	1	103	107:98	3:89	111:87				
11	Vizagapatam	38	...	618	6	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	605	...	605	488:26	28	488:54				
12	Nellore	15	2	236	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	79:68	1:51	81:19				
13	Cuddalore	67	4	547	10	119	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	331	17	348	317:43	8:86	326:29			
14	Tanjore	121	...	456	...	133	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	340	...	340	337:88	...	337:88				
15	Madura	132	3	633	46	86	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	...	369	11	380	371:65	15:01	388:66			
16	Palemcottah	75	...	340	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	333	...	333	325:48	...	325:48			
17	Mangalore	23	...	372	27	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	92	...	92	103:79	4:09	107:88				
Total		534	11	3,678	145	648	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	25	...	34	...	2,262	29	2,291	2,223:65	33:64	2,257:29		
Total, Central and District Jails.		1,186	38	12,553	522	2,887	33	2	...	3	92	4	12	...	4	...	67	...	183	2	10,000	220	10,220	9,405:62	193:86	9,599:51	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	22	21:48	...	21:48			
Subsidiary Jails		577	15	8,116	801	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	6	...	295	22	318	398:98	22:95	421:93			
Grand Total		1,765	53	18,673	1,323	2,894	33	2	...	3	92	4	13	...	8	...	67	...	191	2	10,318	242	10,560	9,826:08	216:84	10,042:92	
Grand Total for 1906		1,987	43	21,566	1,986	3,048	39	6	...	3	63	6	16	...	3	5	...	39	...	218	10	10,113	209	10,322	10,183:82	220:23	10,404:04

25

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 1907.

Serial number.	2	3												4								5					
		Religion.												Age.								Education.					
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		A.		B.	
		Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists 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.	
		a.		b.		c.																					
		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	Bajahmundry ...	...	...	...	41	1	78	3	1,321	79	...	...	...	...	13	3	1,134	65	275	13	18	2	117	...	48	3	
2	Vellore ...	...	2	...	14	2	157	2	1,279	129	...	...	...	...	8	10	1,211	96	219	26	14	1	219	3	32	...	
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	1	...	13	...	26	...	464	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	401	...	87	...	14	...	124	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore ...	...	3	...	37	...	111	...	1,349	4	1	...	...	...	15	...	1,271	2	200	2	15	...	315	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary ...	12	...	14	...	72	4	213	2	1,893	106	...	...	1	...	111	5	1,858	96	237	10	1	1	183	...	124	...
6	Cannanore ...	...	1	...	26	...	535	5	833	12	...	...	...	...	7	...	1,142	13	216	3	30	1	195	...	167	...	
7	Salem ...	...	4	...	8	...	54	...	1,233	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	1,040	...	237	...	3	...	128	...	1	...	
8	Bellary ...	...	1	...	5	...	172	5	937	71	...	...	...	...	4	2	877	50	218	17	16	1	118	...	15	...	
	Total ...	12	...	26	...	216	7	1,346	17	9,309	401	1	...	1	...	179	20	5,932	328	1,689	71	111	6	1,429	3	387	3
District Jails.																											
9	Russellkonda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	210	...	29	...	...	...	17	...	4	...	
10	Berhampur ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	363	47	...	...	...	...	11	8	284	32	68	7	3	...	53	...	1	...	
11	Vizagapatam ...	...	1	...	4	...	10	...	1,007	8	...	...	...	...	9	...	827	6	180	2	6	...	65	...	4	...	
12	Nellore ...	...	...	...	5	...	41	...	229	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	11	40	...	2	...	30	...	...	...	
13	Cuddalore ...	...	1	...	2	1	25	...	745	36	...	...	...	...	12	4	610	31	141	2	10	...	117	2	37	...	
14	Tanjore ...	...	...	...	18	...	53	...	593	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	489	...	160	...	8	...	87	...	88	...	
15	Madura ...	...	1	...	13	3	71	2	887	39	...	...	...	...	5	1	791	36	160	7	16	...	154	...	...	1	
16	Palamcottah ...	...	...	...	38	...	33	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	403	...	73	...	5	...	146	...	...	...	
17	Mangalore ...	...	...	...	47	10	111	1	276	17	2	1	...	...	3	...	352	18	76	10	5	1	19	...	36	...	
	Total ...	...	...	4	...	129	14	344	3	4,760	158	2	1	...	...	58	13	4,199	134	927	28	55	1	688	2	170	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	12	...	30	...	346	21	1,690	20	14,069	559	3	1	1	...	237	33	13,131	462	2,616	99	166	7	2,117	6	557	4
	Subsidiary Jails.	...	...	1	...	168	22	707	48	6,023	777	...	...	...	...	226	105	5,306	567	1,265	161	102	14	974	8	88	...
	Grand Total ...	12	...	31	...	513	43	2,397	68	20,092	1,336	3	1	1	...	463	188	18,437	1,029	3,881	260	268	21	3,091	13	645	4
	Grand Total for 1906 ...	13	5	32	2	546	49	2,415	57	21,552	1,857	1	...	...	...	483	217	19,664	1,364	4,148	367	264	22	2,898	20	668	...

26

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 1907—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	5—cont.		6												7		
		Education—cont.		Previous Occupation.														
		C.		Males.								Females.						
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.			
		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Profes- sional 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, manufac- tures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc., etc.	Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un- married.	Widows.	Prosti- tutes.				
		M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.																		
1	Bajahmundry ...	1,245	80	44	49	159	787	155	144	102	61	4	17	1	1,440	83	1,523	
2	Vellore ...	1,201	130	30	9	67	1,119	88	116	23	114	4	15	...	1,452	133	1,585	
3	Trichinopoly ...	380	...	9	7	44	310	48	79	7	...	...	...	...	504	...	504	
4	Coimbatore ...	1,186	4	44	6	168	972	122	126	63	3	...	1	...	1,501	4	1,505	
5	Penitentiary ...	1,898	112	29	26	1,377	256	189	302	26	78	22	12	...	2,205	112	2,317	
6	Cannanore ...	1,033	17	17	34	242	922	129	43	8	16	...	1	...	1,395	17	1,412	
7	Salem ...	1,170	...	27	2	92	1,048	53	64	13	...	...	...	...	1,299	...	1,299	
8	Bellary ...	982	76	25	108	67	714	41	58	102	61	...	4	11	1,115	76	1,191	
	Total ...	9,095	419	225	241	2,216	6,128	825	932	344	333	30	50	12	10,911	425	11,336	
District Jails.																		
9	Russellkonda ...	219	...	5	3	25	149	35	22	1	...	...	...	...	240	...	240	
10	Berhampur ...	312	47	18	4	32	264	29	9	10	22	7	18	...	366	47	413	
11	Vizagapatam ...	953	8	18	3	80	766	37	102	16	4	...	4	...	1,022	8	1,030	
12	Nellore ...	245	11	4	33	...	217	19	2	...	8	2	1	...	275	11	286	
13	Cuddalore ...	619	35	20	73	48	414	213	3	2	34	3	...	...	773	37	810	
14	Tanjore ...	489	...	27	8	44	379	61	106	39	...	...	...	...	664	...	664	
15	Madura ...	818	43	31	54	53	648	56	41	89	23	6	13	2	972	44	1,016	
16	Palamcottah ...	345	...	24	19	17	310	44	32	45	...	...	...	...	491	...	491	
17	Mangalore ...	381	29	10	5	28	292	44	21	36	19	3	7	...	436	29	465	
	Total ...	4,381	173	157	202	327	3,439	538	338	238	110	21	43	2	5,239	176	5,415	
Total, Central and District Jails ...																		
		13,476	592	382	443	2,543	9,567	1,363	1,270	582	443	51	93	14	16,150	601	16,751	
Subsidiary Jails.																		
		5,837	839	78	320	506	3,088	283	163	2,461	468	151	146	82	6,899	847	7,746	
Grand Total ...																		
		19,313	1,431	460	763	3,049	12,655	1,646	1,433	3,043	911	202	239	96	23,049	1,448	24,497	
Grand Total for 1906 ...																		
		20,993	1,947	452	701	3,486	12,809	1,688	1,608	3,815	1,199	327	376	68	24,559	1,970	26,529	

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</	
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----	--

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

† Excludes nine criminal lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																		Total.						
			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.		Sentenced to death.														
											For life.	For a term.															
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.			
11	District-cont.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1	...	5	...	1	...	119	1	154	...	56	...	22	...	...	...	9	1	5	...	1	...	7	...	7
	Visagapatam.	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	33	6	264	...	277	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	8	948	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	6	...	27	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	66	
			Total admissions ...	34	6	275	...	312	...	138	1	170	...	56	...	22	...	...	...	9	1	5	...	1	...	1,022	8	1,030
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	3	...	45	...	156	...	104	...	171	...	99	...	20	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	605	...	605	
12	Nellore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	3	1	6	...	...	...	42	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	3	3	28	...	89	1	29	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	10	178	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	15	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	
			Total admissions ...	6	4	31	6	142	1	78	...	5	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	11	286
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Cuddalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	...	1	6	...	...	...	114	16	47	1	...	37	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	55	1	241	9	221	5	3	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	724	34	758
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
			Total admissions ...	55	2	217	10	234	5	122	17	65	1	41	2	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	773	37	810
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	5	...	37	...	91	2	91	13	54	...	45	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	17	398	
14	Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	7	...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	12	...	250	...	160	...	39	...	3	...	59	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	617
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	3	...	12	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
			Total admissions ...	19	...	255	...	179	...	97	...	46	...	60	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664	...	664
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	2	...	36	...	64	...	71	...	56	...	89	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	340	
15	Madura	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	9	3	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	175	8	182	13	242	13	101	2	42	...	31	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	891	41	932
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	25	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22
			Total admissions ...	184	11	194	13	280	13	205	2	48	...	33	2	6	1	...	...	8	...	1	...	13	2	972	44	1,016
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	10	...	32	1	125	4	101	1	30	...	42	3	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	11	380	
16	Palamcottah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	14	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	20	...	104	...	162	...	71	...	59	...	31	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	...	467
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Total admissions ...	34	...	105	...	169	...	76	...	59	...	31	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	491
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	84	...	78	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	333	...	333	
17	Mangalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	18	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	70	13	172	11	63	1	50	...	10	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	408	28	436
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
			Total admissions ...	88	13	177	12	66	1	51	...	11	...	20	...	7	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	436	29	465
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	15	...	9	...	24	...	20	...	2	...	14	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	331	37	96	22	38	4	44	3	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	165	13	43	...	...	...	516	66	582
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	2,207	138	4,645	204	3,810	96	2,015	49	846	16	693	10	167	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	...	...	14,675	521	15,206
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	...	...	19	1	226	2	93	1	104	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	...	472
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	...	...	61	...	212	...	102	...	94	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491	...	491
			Total admissions ...	2,538	175	4,821	227	4,286	102	2,254	53	1,046	16	738	10	175	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	...	...	16,150	601	16,751
	Total remaining on the 31st December *	112	9	859	52	1,782	34	1,967	52	1,417	11	2,051	28	1,347	10	143	2	336	21	59	...	...	...	9,901	220	10,221	
19	Criminal Luper 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 *	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	8	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22

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

† Excludes nine criminal lunatics.

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 1907 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1 Serial number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	4 Numbers according to length of sentences.																				5 Total.				
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J. Sentenced to death.						
			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.	b. For a term															
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Total, Subsidiary Jails.		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1,535	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	220	1,755	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	5,163	612	161	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,324	624	5,948	
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	30	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	32	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	
		Total admissions ...	6,734	835	165	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,890	847	7,736	
Grand Total		Total remaining on the 31st December *	147	14	109	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	22	318		
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	1,866	257	96	22	38	4	44	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	286	2,337	
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	7,370	750	4,866	216	3,810	96	2,015	49	846	16	623	10	167	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	84	2	10,490	1,155	21,644
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	30	2	19	1	226	2	33	1	104	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498	6	504	
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	6	1	65	...	212	...	102	...	94	...	20	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	501	1	502	
Grand Total for 1906.		Total admissions ...	9,272	1,010	4,986	239	4,286	102	2,254	53	1,046	15	733	10	175	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	84	2	23,649	1,448	25,097
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	290	25	968	60	1,782	34	1,968	52	1,418	12	2,056	28	1,355	10	146	2	240	21	59	...	18	1	10,309	242	10,551
		Total admissions ...	10,464	1,439	5,197	284	4,533	123	2,308	88	926	7	637	8	275	3	5	...	122	7	25	1	67	...	24,559	1,970	26,529
		Total remaining on the 31st December *	215	12	943	46	1,551	43	2,210	42	1,452	19	1,890	24	1,434	7	134	1	203	14	47	1	22	...	10,101	269	10,370

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

† Excludes nine criminal lunatics confined in the Penitentiary, Madras.

32

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907, who had been previously convicted.

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, 1897).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.		B.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Central Jails.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</

33

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 1907.

[illegible]

* One struck off having escaped more than ten years ago.
† Two struck off having do. do.

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 1907.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		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.	
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ...	909.87	28.62	79.99	1.00	8.79	3.49	142	1	46	...
2	Vellore ...	1,168.32	57.86	106.15	3.00	9.09	5.18	316	3	90	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	909.36	...	94.43	...	10.38	...	173	...	84	...
4	Coimbatore ...	1,137.52	22	110.41	...	9.71	...	234	...	149	...
5	Penitentiary ...	909.51	34.93	86.57	4.00	9.52	11.45	155	6	124	2
6	Cannanore ...	798.83	11.46	51.64	...	6.46	...	87	...	21	...
7	Salem ...	704.61	...	58.87	...	8.35	...	105	...	66	...
8	Bellary ...	613.95	27.16	46.45	1.00	7.21	3.68	116	1	43	...
	Total ...	7,181.97	160.25	634.51	9.00	8.83	5.62	1,328	11	623	2
<i>District Jails.</i>											
9	Russellkonda ...	91.50	...	7.57	...	8.27	...	16	...	8	...
10	Berhampur ...	107.98	3.89	4.98	...	4.61	...	31	...	1	...
11	Vizagapatam ...	488.26	28	38.04	...	7.79	...	104	...	30	...
12	Nellore ...	79.68	1.51	9.31	...	11.68	...	18	...	2	...
13	Cuddalore ...	317.43	8.56	19.62	...	6.18	...	43	...	48	...
14	Tanjore ...	337.88	...	21.72	...	6.43	...	38	...	16	...
15	Madura ...	371.65	15.01	24.39	...	6.56	...	54	...	3	...
16	Palamcottah ...	325.48	...	30.25	...	9.29	...	59	...	60	...
17	Mangalore ...	103.79	4.09	1.89	...	1.82	...	7	...	4	...
	Total ...	2,223.65	33.64	157.77	...	7.10	...	370	...	172	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	9,405.62	193.89	792.28	9.00	8.42	4.64	1,698	11	795	2
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	21.48	...	3.00	...	13.97	...	3	...	2	...
	Grand Total ...	9,427.10	193.89	795.28	9.00	8.44	4.64	1,701	11	797	2
	Grand Total for 1906 ...	8,723.66	191.89	819.38	8.00	8.43	4.17	1,625	9	749	6

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 1907.

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 ...	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked ...	1 1/2	7	4 1/2	7	4 1/2	4 1/2	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 ...	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolong or soojee meal ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhāl 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.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Onions ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper ...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mint and parsley ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice ...	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

On Saturdays 1/2 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 ... Coffee ...	12 oz. 1 pint.	8 oz. 1 pint.
Dinner ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup ...	1 "	1 "
		Potatoes ...	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice ...	1 "	4 "
		Suet pudding ...	12 "	...
Dinner ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried ...	7 "	4 oz.
		Potatoes ...	8 "	6 "
		Rice ...	4 "	6 "
		Suet pudding ...	12 "	...
Supper ...	Saturday ...	Rice ...	8 "	8 oz.
		Suet pudding ...	12 "	...
		Meat curried into mulligatany ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Bread ...	6 oz.	8 oz.
Supper ...	Daily ...	Tea ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel ...	1 "	...

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and Eurasian Diets.

Bread ..	..	Brown, best.
Coffee ..	..	To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.
Soup ..	..	In every pint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

B.—Diet Scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	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	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mango pickle is substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	

Vide note under Diet Scale E.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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, cholam 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.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Salt	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "
Curry-powder. *	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Vegetables	6 oz. "	6 oz. "	6 oz. "	6 oz. "
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.	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	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 of meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhâl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat day (Wednesday).

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	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Vegetables	6 oz. "
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "

* *Vide note under Diet Scale E.*

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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	
Dhal ... "	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic ... drachm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plantains ... oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Milk ... pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sugar ... oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cocoanut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into thick congee.

Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

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 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2	3	4	Establishment.				Dieting charges.				Hospital charges.								
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.		Total.		Under-trial.	Civil.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength of civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, etc.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.																A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
Central Jails.																				
1	Rejehmundry	938.49	7.62	12.14	958.25	24,892	329	25,221	26 5 1	31,607	416	41	33 12 10	31,982	33 12 10	1,359	241	1,434		
2	Vellore	1,226.18	4.24	10.89	1,241.31	24,853	1,204	26,057	20 15 10	47,055	129	—	38 2 8	46,962	38 2 8	841	178	933		
3	Trichinopoly	909.36	3.39	20.72	930.47	23,522	482	24,004	25 12 9	33,384	3,118	64	40 2 9	36,546	40 2 9	1,877	216	940		
4	Coimbatore	1,137.74	67.01	41.75	1,246.50	27,420	563	28,283	22 11 0	41,305	264	784	85 2 6	42,363	85 2 6	1,548	148	2,801		
5	Penitentiary	944.44	21.43	24.42	986.92	29,966	191	29,966	31 0 4	34,100	641	228	35 11 8	34,513	35 11 8	851	335	2,100		
6	Cannanore	810.29	4.46	24.42	835.17	21,841	191	22,032	26 6 1	33,055	41	179	41 0 8	33,275	41 0 8	1,249	112	708		
7	Salem	704.61	39.81	18.16	762.58	19,217	585	19,802	25 15 6	25,319	351	35	34 8 6	25,705	34 8 6	339	63	690		
8	Bellary	671.11	30.62	4.86	706.59	20,931	525	21,456	30 5 10	23,882	317	105	34 10 2	24,304	34 10 2	1,080	158	1,384		
	Total	7,342.22	171.63	132.94	7,646.79	1,92,642	4,179	1,96,821	25 11 10	2,69,687	5,277	676	36 10 11	2,75,640	36 10 11	8,644	1,431	10,550		
District Jails.																				
9	Russalkonda	91.50	4.95	1.63	96.45	3,821	6	3,827	39 10 10	3,482	35	293	33 6 10	3,224	33 6 10	13	15	108		
10	Berhampur	111.87	7.19	1.63	120.69	4,759	...	4,759	39 6 11	2,713	70	43	23 0 3	2,740	23 0 3	61	15	265		
11	Vizagapatam	488.54	24.47	...	513.01	11,436	1,181	12,617	24 9 6	17,968	231	—	35 3 6	18,068	35 3 6	650	68	729		
12	Nellore	81.19	6.63	...	90.81	3,031	270	3,301	36 5 7	3,128	79	—	34 4 8	3,080	34 4 8	98	4	76		
13	Cuddalore	326.29	6.81	12.65	345.55	9,382	105	9,487	27 7 3	12,778	267	—	38 13 0	12,921	38 13 0	151	11	269		
14	Tanjore	337.88	11.78	30.34	380.10	11,017	21	11,038	29 0 8	14,242	107	—	40 12 8	14,272	40 12 8	686	74	336		
15	Madura	366.66	38.98	30.95	436.59	7,218	832	8,050	17 10 1	14,754	96	—	34 1 3	14,806	34 1 3	537	125	258		
16	Palanicothah	325.48	9.95	16.63	350.96	9,861	602	10,463	29 13 0	11,887	40	—	34 15 6	11,729	34 15 6	342	11	307		
17	Mangalore	107.88	13.14	8.10	129.12	4,401	252	4,653	36 0 7	3,510	46	—	27 6 10	3,319	27 6 10	52	25	343		
	Total	2,257.29	125.90	100.09	2,483.28	64,926	3,269	68,195	27 7 5	84,462	980	—	35 3 0	83,859	35 3 0	2,590	348	2,691		
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	21.48	...	...	21.48	678	...	678	31 9 0	788	21	7	37 15 10	816	37 15 10	389	...	...		
19	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	2,678	...	2,678	74 11 10	7	2	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0	...	...	76		
	Total, Jails	9,620.99	297.53	268.85	10,187.38	2,60,924	7,448	2,68,372	26 5 6	3,54,944	6,280	—	36 3 2	3,60,324	36 3 2	11,633	1,799	13,317		
	Subsidiary Jails	421.93	1,756.30	3.51	2,181.74	15,076	79	15,155	6 15 2	89,800	120	19	41 5 4	90,039	41 5 4	1,459	53	22		
	Grand Total	10,042.92	2,033.83	272.37	12,369.12	2,76,000	7,527	2,83,527	22 14 9	4,44,844	6,400	—	37 1 11	4,50,363	37 1 11	13,092	1,852	13,399		
	Grand Total for 1906	10,404.04	2,144.88	241.90	12,690.83	2,71,721	15,592	2,87,313	22 13 1	4,03,658	4,700	—	32 14 9	4,07,811	32 14 9	12,623	2,298	11,198		

* 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 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	6—cont.				7		8				9					
		Hospital charges—cont.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.					
		D	E	F	G	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	
		Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road sub-sistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	81	3,013	3 2 4	93 13 10	3,356	3 8 9	90	2,705	1	2,796	2 14 8	2,683	687	3,370	3 8 3	
2	Vellore	32	1,984	1 9 7	99 8 9	2,078	1 11 0	31	4	15	50	0 0 8	2,250	180	2,430	1 15 4	
3	Trichinopoly	964	3,497	3 12 2	200 10 1	1,567	1 11 7	41	1	24	66	0 1 2	1,409	469	1,878	2 0 4	
4	Coimbatore	377	4,374	3 8 2	194 13 4	607	0 8 1	189	1,288	1,951	3,428	2 12 0	1,895	759	2,654	2 2 1	
5	Penitentiary	...	3,286	3 6 5	353 11 5	3,300	3 6 8	1,647	4,953	59	6,659	6 14 4	1,149	289	1,438	1 7 10	
6	Cannanore	12	2,081	2 7 10	121 13 5	1,950	2 6 8	29	1,450	3	1,491	1 12 7	1,617	434	2,051	2 7 4	
7	Salem	162	930	1 3 6	134 0 1	1,255	1 11 0	21	114	176	311	0 6 6	897	36	1,033	1 5 5	
8	Bellary	61	2,683	3 12 9	125 6 0	1,788	2 8 9	90	19	...	109	0 2 6	1,859	398	2,257	3 3 1	
	Total	1,203	21,848	2 13 9	149 0 2	15,901	2 1 10	2,138	10,543	2,229	14,910	1 15 2	13,859	3,252	17,111	2 3 10	
District Jails.																	
9	Russellkonda	...	136	1 6 7	453 5 4	219	2 4 4	1	42	24	67	0 11 1	203	...	203	2 1 8	
10	Berhampur	57	284	2 5 8	270 7 7	217	1 13 2	8	24	228	260	2 2 6	389	145	534	4 6 10	
11	Visagapatam	80	1,527	2 15 7	110 15 7	1,740	3 6 3	51	350	...	401	0 12 6	985	...	985	1 14 9	
12	Nellore	...	178	1 15 4	135 14 1	...	...	56	...	...	56	0 9 10	664	...	664	7 5 0	
13	Cuddalore	6	437	1 4 3	190 0 0	460	1 6 1	16	82	...	98	0 4 6	539	72	611	1 12 3	
14	Tanjore	45	1,051	2 12 3	217 2 5	912	2 9 8	12	285	...	297	0 12 6	355	...	355	0 14 1	
15	Madras	230	1,150	2 8 4	128 1 7	704	1 10 6	85	549	430	1,064	2 5 3	515	72	587	1 4 7	
16	Palamcottah	1	661	1 14 2	64 8 10	535	1 9 6	25	3	7	35	0 1 7	440	...	440	1 4 1	
17	Mangalore	...	420	3 4 1	567 9 1	173	1 6 10	3	30	101	134	1 0 7	155	...	155	1 3 2	
	Total	215	5,844	2 5 8	133 13 8	4,960	2 1 4	257	1,365	790	2,412	0 15 6	4,245	289	4,534	1 13 3	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	399	18 9 2	...	74	3 7 1	5	...	3	8	0 6 0	38	...	38	1 12 4	
19	Civil Jail, Madras	...	76	2 1 11	292 4 11	1	0 0 5	78	103	...	181	5 0 10	...	...	...	...	
	Total Jails	1,418	28,167	2 12 3	147 13 3	20,936	2 1 8	2,478	12,011	3,022	17,511	1 11 6	18,142	3,541	21,683	2 2 1	
	Subsidiary Jails	...	1,534	0 11 3	46 1 9	1,794	0 13 2	8,160	468	37	8,665	3 15 7	16,407	...	16,407	7 8 4	
	Grand Total	1,418	29,701	2 6 5	132 11 4	22,730	1 14 0	10,638	12,479	3,059	28,176	2 1 10	34,549	3,541	38,090	3 1 3	
	Grand Total for 1906	1,213	27,392	2 2 9	117 5 10	24,522	1 15 8	10,438	15,556	5,356	31,350	2 7 10	38,558	2,644	41,202	3 4 4	

* 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 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	10								11		12							
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.							
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscella- neous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (in- cluding country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for night-stationery (Stationery in- partment charges).	Total cost.	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	361	64	926	210	61	186	1,808	1 14 2	377	0 6 4	...	296	238	21	...	67	622	0 10 5
2	Vellore	446	125	533	740	37	138	2,019	1 10 0	202	0 2 7	...	393	38	72	...	73	576	0 7 5
3	Trichinopoly	361	12	691	619	19	616	2,318	2 7 10	155	0 2 8	...	220	9	5	...	44	277	0 4 9
4	Coimbatore	510	18	755	646	11	753	2,723	2 2 11	98	0 1 3	...	509	81	24	...	112	726	0 9 4
5	Penitentiary	628	51	1,436	427	13	162	2,717	2 13 0	339	0 5 7	1,065	360	144	46	13	55	1,683	1 11 11
6	Cannanore	393	13	840	395	21	141	1,803	2 2 6	470	0 9 0	...	315	10	15	...	55	395	0 7 7
7	Salem	243	51	683	251	26	258	1,515	1 15 9	110	0 2 4	...	182	11	25	10	208	0 4 4	
8	Bellary	227	28	391	190	73	174	1,083	1 8 6	253	0 5 9	197	155	8	25	...	68	753	1 1 1
Total		3,202	362	6,255	3,478	261	2,428	15,986	2 1 5	2,004	0 1 2	1,562	2,410	538	233	23	474	5,240	0 11 0
District Jails.																			
9	Russellkonda	59	11	157	27	...	58	312	3 3 9	133	1 6 1	25	45	3	16	...	18	107	1 1 9
10	Berhampur	109	10	65	11	...	45	230	1 14 6	216	1 12 8	...	57	6	5	...	24	92	0 12 2
11	Visagapatam	198	4	401	144	7	37	791	1 8 8	313	0 9 9	378	120	15	25	...	36	574	1 1 11
12	Nellore	36	5	111	8	...	26	186	2 0 9	4	0 0 8	210	25	1	15	...	...	251	2 12 3
13	Cuddalore	78	16	282	125	11	123	635	1 13 5	170	0 7 10	5	120	8	6	...	43	182	0 8 6
14	Tanjore	136	12	271	120	30	67	636	1 10 9	175	0 7 4	...	115	10	2	58	26	211	0 8 11
15	Madras	302	10	356	151	78	1,597	2,494	5 7 5	66	0 2 4	779	110	18	61	...	32	1,000	2 3 1
16	Palamcottah	100	15	287	184	9	89	684	1 15 2	129	0 5 11	...	110	4	21	...	34	169	0 7 8
17	Mangalore	47	4	197	41	25	44	358	2 12 4	28	0 3 6	145	30	2	3	...	17	187	1 8 5
Total		1,065	87	2,117	811	160	2,096	6,326	2 8 9	1,231	0 7 11	1,542	732	67	154	58	230	2,783	1 1 11
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	19	3	31	15	...	4	72	3 5 8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10	0 7 5
19	Civil Jail, Madras	77	...	62	12	...	2	153	4 4 4	...	...	176	18	...	10	...	21	225	6 4 6
Total, Jails		4,363	452	8,465	4,316	421	4,520	22,537	2 3 5	3,238	0 5 1	3,280	3,170	605	397	81	725	8,258	0 13 0
Subsidiary Jails		5,926	465	589	9	...	933	7,922	3 10 1	52	0 0 5	727	61	17	74	419	16	1,314	0 9 8
Grand Total		10,289	917	9,054	4,325	421	5,453	30,459	2 7 5	3,290	0 4 3	4,007	3,231	622	471	500	741	9,572	0 12 5
Grand Total for 1906		9,677	804	10,345	4,314	268	4,520	29,934	2 6 0	2,057	0 2 7	5,304	3,478	812	421	554	750	11,319	0 14 5

No. IX.—(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 1907, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	13												14						
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.					
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L							
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.							
Central Jails.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.		
1	Rajahmundry	...	427	97	15	...	74	87	181	381	41	5	...	...	72,540	75	11	2		
2	Vellore	355	428	8	27	1	48	236	...	...	39	1,142	0	14	9	83,500	67	4	3	
3	Trichinopoly	10	40	...	18	...	39	11	300	...	43	175	...	...	70,133	75	6	0		
4	Coimbatore	1,768	32	...	...	8	49	...	100	...	42	1,994	1	9	7	87,240	69	15	10	
5	Penitentiary	207	191	339	2	1	333	303	...	...	162	1,534	1	9	5	85,435	88	7	2	
6	Cannanore	1,020	304	...	146	...	158	72	...	...	42	1,598	1	14	7	67,146	80	6	4	
7	Salem	1	260	35	...	22	47	57	66	...	42	396	0	8	4	51,265	67	3	7	
8	Bellary	88	469	84	...	49	581	20	50	...	...	1,241	1	12	1	55,927	79	2	5	
Total		3,442	2,151	563	168	81	1,329	468	507	381	411	7,725	1	0	2	5,73,186	74	15	4	
District Jails.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
9	Russellkonda	13	6	...	10	3	101	37	...	...	...	96	0	15	11	8,324	86	4	10	
10	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	86	...	68	...	...	...	9,264	76	12	2	
11	Vizagapatam	...	137	...	...	40	503	41	123	...	...	598	1	2	8	37,614	73	5	1	
12	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,720	85	0	2	
13	Cuddalore	75	214	2	...	6	9	56	14	...	...	232	0	10	9	25,233	73	0	4	
14	Tanjore	...	174	109	...	8	16	88	...	28	...	372	0	15	8	29,319	77	2	2	
15	Madura	...	56	...	42	...	161	82	25	18	2	300	0	10	6	29,921	65	8	6	
16	Palamcottah	2	257	1	1	1	102	5	...	...	...	359	1	0	4	25,204	71	13	0	
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	9,400	72	12	10	
Total		86	844	106	51	56	894	102	162	127	2	1,852	0	11	11	1,81,999	73	4	8	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	97	8	6	
19	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	...	...	62	75	2	1	6	3,398	94	13	5	
Total, Jails		3,528	2,995	679	219	137	2,223	573	669	508	475	9,652	0	15	2	7,60,678	74	10	8	
Subsidiary Jails		58	205	25	35	282	216	58	...	...	61	935	0	6	10	1,43,817	65	14	8	
Grand Total		3,581	3,200	704	254	419	2,439	631	669	508	536	10,587	0	13	8	9,04,495	73	2	0	
Grand Total for 1906		2,506	2,149	365	201	705	2,830	2,583	5	249	2,015	13,608	1	1	4	8,76,448	69	9	9	
		Inspector-General of Prisons.												Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.			
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons		Rs. 23,008												Rs. 12,577	Rs. 3,548	Rs. 3,129	Rs. 42,257			
Do.		24,803												12,812	3,708	3,282	44,905			

* Includes Rs. 1,762 } Stationery Department charges.
† " " 1,730 }

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 1907 (including 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

Serial number.	Jails.	3				4				5				6				7									
		Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of Dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of Sanitation per head of average strength.									
		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.		1904.		1905.		1906.		1907.			
		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	29	1	26	14	25	12	26	5	23	0	24	10	31	8	33	13	1	6	1	8	3	2	3	2	2	3
2	Vellore	26	1	25	4	23	11	21	0	16	3	21	13	31	0	38	3	1	3	1	8	1	4	1	10	2	3
3	Trichinopoly	28	8	25	6	21	15	25	13	32	11	20	0	36	0	40	3	3	2	2	15	3	5	3	12	1	13
4	Coimbatore	27	11	24	2	20	15	22	11	22	9	26	6	29	12	31	2	2	7	2	7	1	15	3	8	1	8
5	Penitentiary	28	1	29	4	30	3	31	0	21	7	36	8	32	10	35	12	1	3	4	5	4	5	3	6	3	8
6	Cannanore	26	5	29	13	27	10	26	6	28	14	31	10	23	12	41	1	2	0	2	6	2	12	2	8	1	11
7	Salem	33	9	26	15	27	7	25	15	26	12	24	12	32	11	34	8	1	4	2	14	0	13	1	3	2	11
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	30	8	30	6	...	...	...	...	35	15	34	10	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	13	...	...
Total		28	3	26	9	25	13	25	12	24	7	26	5	31	10	36	11	2	5	2	9	2	10	2	14	2	1
District Jails.																											
9	Russellkonda	11	6	19	5	48	4	39	11	23	0	19	15	29	12	33	7	4	14	2	10	3	10	1	7	2	14
10	Berhampur	55	1	41	8	39	9	39	7	31	14	19	10	33	14	23	6	2	15	0	6	1	6	2	6	3	13
11	Vizagapatam	15	12	14	14	20	8	21	9	22	11	21	12	34	0	35	3	1	7	2	7	1	8	3	0	1	7
12	Nellore	28	0	20	8	23	13	36	6	18	3	27	2	30	14	31	5	1	0	2	3	1	7	1	15	0	13
13	Bellary	18	13	17	10	...	...	29	0	21	12	...	...	3	11	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Cuddalore	37	15	34	9	29	10	27	7	28	13	24	5	34	3	38	13	2	4	1	15	2	3	1	4	0	14
15	Tanjore	29	5	32	14	29	8	29	1	18	0	30	11	25	15	40	13	2	15	3	10	3	11	2	12	1	0
16	Madura	17	13	16	14	17	8	17	10	25	3	29	10	30	7	34	1	2	5	1	13	2	0	2	8	1	6
17	Palamcottah	30	12	27	12	26	5	29	13	24	1	30	4	27	2	34	15	1	5	1	12	1	11	1	14	2	3
18	Mangalore	44	3	36	1	34	13	36	1	28	4	25	0	34	7	27	7	3	1	2	10	3	1	3	4	2	0
Total		26	10	21	13	26	1	27	7	24	11	25	8	31	0	35	3	2	6	2	3	2	2	2	6	1	13
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	53	4	48	11	45	0	31	9	27	5	39	1	27	10	38	0	18	13	17	5	17	4	18	9	2	11
20	Civil Jail, Madras	77	6	81	15	80	11	74	12	0	1	0	3	1	12	0	4	0	5	0	3	1	9	2	2	2	11
Subsidiary Jails		8	13	6	12	6	10	6	15	35	3	37	15	40	6	41	5	0	10	0	7	0	9	0	11	0	12
Grand Total		25	1	22	14	22	13	22	15	26	2	28	2	32	15	37	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	1	14

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 1907—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				9				10				11				12				13			
		Cost of Charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of Miscellaneous Services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of Travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
	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.	
1	Rajahmundry	2 9	3 6	3 10	3 8	2 0	2 4	1 10	1 14	0 7	0 7	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 11	0 10	0 10	1 6	2 4	0 10	...	63	6 70	6 72	1 75
2	Vellore	2 7	2 3	2 4	1 15	1 11	2 5	1 13	1 10	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 7	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 5	1 0	1 0	0 15	50	12 57	8 63	8 67
3	Trichinopoly	1 2	1 15	2 9	2 0	2 11	2 12	2 7	2 8	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5	5 1	...	...	...	75	12 57	13 74	0 75
4	Coimbatore	2 1	1 13	2 4	2 2	2 1	2 11	1 15	2 3	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	1 2	0 11	0 11	0 9	1 5	1 12	2 2	1 10	62	1 63	15 62	14 70
5	Penitentiary	2 9	3 7	2 11	1 8	1 12	2 8	2 1	2 13	0 4	0 5	0 1	0 6	2 13	2 11	2 12	1 12	1 12	0 4	1 0	1 9	77	3 78	12 87	8 88
6	Cannanore	3 9	3 5	3 2	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 2	0 8	0 1	0 3	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 8	1 2	1 11	0 14	1 15	68	6 75	5 64	15 80
7	Salem	1 13	1 4	1 7	1 6	2 13	2 14	2 12	2 0	0 7	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 1	2 0	1 9	1 6	0 8	72	6 64	4 60	11 67
8	Bellary	...	...	2 10	3 3	...	...	2 13	1 8	...	...	0 10	0 6	...	...	1 14	1 1	...	...	1 9	1 12	...	...	84	11 79
	Total	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 4	2 2	2 9	2 3	2 1	0 4	0 3	0 3	0 4	1 0	0 14	0 14	0 11	1 13	1 2	1 3	1 0	66	10 67	14 71	7 74
	District Jails.																								
9	Russellkonda	1 11	1 1	1 2	2 2	4 11	5 3	3 5	3 4	0 12	0 9	1 15	1 6	1 1	1 0	1 8	1 2	1 6	2 4	...	1 0	81	13 83	6 93	15 86
10	Berhampur	3 0	6 6	5 5	4 7	6 10	5 8	3 9	1 14	1 14	1 4	0 2	1 13	1 0	0 12	0 10	0 12	0 15	3 4	6 5	...	107	1 84	1 95	0 76
11	Vizagapatam	2 0	2 8	3 0	1 15	1 13	2 0	1 15	1 9	0 8	0 5	0 10	0 13	1 1	1 3	1 12	...	...	...	...	43	47	4 50	1 67	10 75
12	Nellore	2 10	5 11	5 9	7 5	3 3	3 11	1 8	2 1	0 12	0 3	...	0 1	1 5	1 6	1 4	2 12	4 10	0 1	...	...	60	15 60	4 63	13 85
13	Bellary	4 3	3 15	...	...	2 14	2 7	...	...	0 10	0 8	...	...	1 4	0 14	...	...	4 5	1 1	...	...	68	3 52	10	...
14	Cuddalore	1 13	2 3	1 11	1 12	1 7	2 8	1 3	1 13	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 8	1 13	1 4	0 15	0 11	75	8 69	2 71	10 73
15	Tanjore	0 14	1 10	1 6	0 15	1 10	2 7	1 14	1 11	0 7	0 1	0 1	0 7	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 9	0 10	1 3	1 15	1 0	54	7 73	7 61	11 77
16	Madura	2 2	1 13	1 9	1 5	2 2	2 7	3 1	5 7	0 1	0 2	...	2 1	6 13	1 10	2 3	1 4	1 3	1 7	0 10	53	0 56	13 60	8 85	8
17	Palemoottah	1 10	2 9	2 1	1 4	2 5	2 3	1 15	1 15	0 8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 7	0 8	...	1 6	0 11	1 0	62	10 66	13 62	9 71
18	Mangalore	1 2	1 3	1 0	1 3	4 4	4 12	2 6	2 12	0 7	0 1	0 4	0 3	1 8	1 5	1 6	1 8	0 3	1 3	0 13	...	85	9 75	12 80	10 72
	Total	2 4	2 14	2 7	1 13	2 8	2 9	2 2	2 9	0 8	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 15	1 0	1 0	1 2	1 10	1 2	1 6	0 12	63	5 62	5 68	6 73
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	5 2	1 13	1 2	1 12	4 7	5 8	5 4	3 6	1 4	...	1 0	...	0 12	0 15	0 12	0 7	0 4	0 2	0 4	...	114	6 108	8 99	10 97
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	3 10	5 6	5 2	4 4	2 15	0 1	...	...	10 14	6 1	15 1	6 1	...	0 4	0 7	2 1	99	2 102	11 118	10 94
	Subsidiary Jails	9 0	9 1	7 0	7 8	3 12	3 1	3 5	3 10	0 1	...	0 1	...	0 7	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 7	63	10 62	11 63	4 65
	Grand Total	3 5	3 11	3 4	3 1	2 8	2 11	2 6	2 7	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 1	0 15	0 11	0 11	0 12	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 14	65	7 65	11 69	10 73

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

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.	Average number employed on working days.												Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works department.	Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as				
							A. On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.					On Jail buildings.		K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.	(a) Public Jails.	(b) Other extra-mural labour.		Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures & K.		
								B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Grading.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., school-grinding, prison sewing, etc.	F. Jail repairs.	Additions and alterations.										New Jails.	
													G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works department.									I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works department.
1	Rajahmundry	743	931-07	31-31	81-41	51-35	81-01	71-60	67-11	130-14	33-59	1-80	...	...	378-72	...	...	8-70	7-69	40-68				
2	Vellore	1979	1,206-05	19-90	47-74	2-03	109-50	90-56	121-35	174-77	34-14	...	...	...	606-00	...	...	9-08	7-51	50-25				
3	Trichinopoly	5-14	903-74	17-33	74-78	10-09	81-62	79-11	85-16	161-59	30-15	27-99	...	...	332-92	...	...	9-36	8-75	36-84				
4	Coimbatore	5-19	1,132-48	20-19	54-94	90-90	110-01	100-03	122-73	75-27	37-59	25-38	...	...	491-96	...	...	9-71	8-83	43-71				
5	Penitentiary	25-51	919-82	9-25	...	13-61	91-15	86-42	37-96	81-07	3-47	2-85	...	...	594-04	...	...	9-91	9-10	64-58				
6	Cannanore	11-11	800-79	16-94	5-11	6-26	60-60	76-74	127-46	131-86	80-91	20-53	...	...	268-38	...	...	7-57	9-58	33-51				
7	Salem	10-64	694-43	6-66	51-74	10-25	59-36	65-44	37-81	110-53	84-02	45-83	...	...	222-79	...	...	8-75	1-12	32-06				
8	Bellary	14-54	656-64	21-01	31-01	62-93	47-43	59-44	37-59	67-77	10-95	70-83	45-82	...	261-86	...	...	7-22	9-05	30-74				
	Total	99-35	7,245-02	142-59	346-73	250-12	643-68	629-31	637-20	933-00	314-82	198-36	48-97	...	3,099-73	...	...	8-88	8-69	42-78				
District Jails.																								
9	Russellkonda	...	90-78	...	...	6-00	7-57	6-41	23-91	10-21	1-53	...	...	...	27-87	...	...	8-34	7-06	30-70				
10	Berhampur	...	108-58	...	2-89	15-41	5-85	10-47	15-73	24-17	6-37	4-51	...	...	22-15	...	...	5-39	9-64	20-40				
11	Vizagapatam	...	486-48	12-60	27-80	10-55	37-48	35-52	25-16	52-37	20-21	100-83	...	...	58-96	...	...	7-70	7-30	12-12				
12	Nellore	...	157-37	2-33	4-54	15-10	10-94	12-82	30-76	23-47	7-12	...	...	...	50-29	...	...	6-95	8-15	31-96				
13	Cuddalore	...	324-23	2-24	9-93	13-24	19-61	32-21	47-92	54-26	4-67	...	...	...	97-98	...	12-17	6-05	9-93	30-22				
14	Tanjore	...	333-94	4-27	16-07	4-88	21-71	30-07	37-67	43-11	2-52	5-93	...	...	171-08	...	...	6-51	9-00	51-41				
15	Madura	...	376-03	8-44	14-12	24-88	24-38	35-20	33-52	37-24	4-90	15-02	...	...	167-46	...	6-57	6-48	9-36	14-53				
16	Palamcottah	...	322-31	10-01	12-14	12-52	30-16	29-51	29-53	45-00	2-56	...	...	...	149-89	...	...	9-36	9-16	46-50				
17	Mangalore	...	104-96	...	2-38	1-54	2-22	10-39	10-64	13-21	5-22	...	...	...	58-81	...	...	2-12	9-90	50-03				
	Total	36-36	2,304-68	41-77	90-86	104-12	159-95	202-60	257-84	309-04	61-10	223-57	...	...	805-09	...	...	48-74	6-94	8-80	34-93			
18	Criminal Leger War2, Madras.	...	21-48	4-53	...	...	2-85	...	14-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-27	...	...				
	Total Jails	135-71	9,571-18	188-89	437-59	354-54	806-48	831-94	909-14	1,242-04	375-92	421-93	48-67	...	3,904-82	...	...	49-22	8-43	8-69	40-80			
	Subsidiary Jails	36-01	390-10	10-46	3-02	86-06	...	...	203-71	50-51	1-54	...	3-90	...	30-41	...	...	...	...	7-70				
	Grand Total	171-72	9,961-28	199-35	440-61	440-60	806-48	831-94	1,112-85	1,292-55	377-46	422-24	52-57	...	3,935-23	...	...	49-30	8-10	8-85	39-51			
	Grand Total for 1906	185-81	10,228-74	203-48	493-12	465-90	815-53	880-19	1,183-54	1,431-27	366-95	306-90	94-97	...	3,983-30	...	...	33-59	7-97	8-41	38-94			

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

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on all manufactures.	Cash balance on hand on 1st January 1907.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1907.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, Cash and Transfer Accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1907.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 11).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 12.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 13.	Remarks.		
Central Jails.														
1 Rajahmundry	931-07	378-72	295	13,385	13,680	8	24,542	10	11,267	2	29	12		
2 Vellore	1,206-05	606-06	181	18,802	19,284	2	50,535	4	1,408	2	2	5		
3 Trichinopoly	903-74	332-92	150	10,925	11,076	3	21,874	3	11,284	2	33	12		
4 Coimbatore	1,132-48	131-96	658	1,34,378	1,35,036	13	1,63,083	7	163,484	10	57	8		
5 Penitentiary	591-04	591-04	188	73,385	73,573	8	1,32,283	8	28,447	13	30	7		
6 Cannanore	800-79	208-38	60	12,516	12,577	12	14,617	12	8,855	0	10	9		
7 Salem	634-43	222-79	130	10,509	10,639	15	22,742	14	2,832	12	34	9		
8 Bellary	650-64	201-86	11	8,143	8,155	0	15,254	0	12,162	12	35	4		
Total	7,215-02	3,099-73	1,976	3,12,047	3,14,023	12	4,44,933	13	1,33,325	1	13	0		
District Jails.														
9 Russellkonda	907-78	27-87	5	1,311	1,317	3	2,377	5	1,066	2	38	4		
10 Berhampur	1,085-58	22-15	5	1,270	1,277	3	2,225	9	891	1	14	12		
11 Vizagapatnam	480-48	58-96	95	1,787	1,882	7	5,650	15	3,923	6	66	9		
12 Nellore	157-37	50-29	33	352	355	13	1,136	8	707	9	15	4		
13 Cuddalore	321-23	97-98	172	8,926	9,098	5	17,341	8	8,587	11	87	2		
14 Tanjore	333-91	171-68	227	12,173	12,173	1	21,063	13	8,701	2	50	11		
15 Madura	375-03	167-46	111	12,032	12,173	1	18,352	4	5,803	6	35	0		
16 Palamcottah	322-31	119-89	320	12,994	13,315	13	20,390	2	7,115	1	47	7		
17 Mangalore	104-96	58-81	87	2,390	2,478	9	4,361	2	2,067	13	35	3		
Total	2,304-68	805-99	1,390	53,539	54,929	10	92,839	2	39,033	6	48	8		
18 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	21-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Jails	9,571-18	3,904-82	3,366	3,65,586	3,68,058	6	5,37,772	15	1,72,358	7	41	2		
Subsidiary Jails	39-10	30-11	...	180	180	8	1,200	9	1,020	1	33	9		
Grand Total	9,961-28	3,935-23	3,366	3,65,767	3,69,193	14	5,38,973	8	1,73,378	8	44	1		
Grand Total for 1906	10,228-74	3,983-30	3,403	4,41,904	4,45,307	11	4,98,794	1	56,852	11	14	4		

* Includes Rs. 102-2-6 remitted into the Bank of Bombay.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

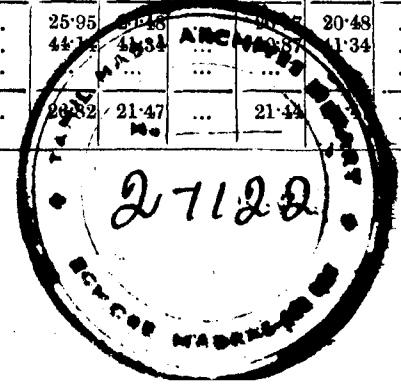
Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement X(1)).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Jails.							
1 Rajahmundry	...	72,540	75 11	11,267 2	11 12	61,272 14	63 15
2 Vellore	...	83,500	67 4	1,408 2	1 2	82,091 14	66 2
3 Trichinopoly	...	70,133	75 6	11,234 2	12 1	58,898 14	63 5
4 Coimbatore	...	87,240	70 0	28,447 13	22 13	58,792 3	47 3
5 Penitentiary	...	85,435	88 7	58,855 0	60 15	26,580 0	27 8
6 Cannanore	...	67,146	80 6	2,832 12	3 6	64,313 4	77 0
7 Salem	...	51,265	67 4	12,162 12	15 15	39,102 4	51 5
8 Bellary	...	55,927	79 2	7,117 6	10 1	48,809 10	69 1
Total	...	5,73,186	74 15	1,33,325 1	17 7	4,39,860 15	57 8
District Jails.							
9 Russellkonda	...	8,324	86 5	1,066 2	11 1	7,257 14	75 4
10 Berhampur	...	9,264	76 12	991 4	8 3	8,272 12	68 9
11 Vizagapatnam	...	37,614	78 5	3,923 6	7 10	33,690 10	65 11
12 Nellore	...	7,720	85 0	767 9	8 7	6,952 7	76 9
13 Cuddalore	...	25,233	73 0	8,537 11	24 11	16,695 5	48 5
14 Tanjore	...	29,319	77 2	8,701 2	22 14	20,617 14	54 4
15 Madura	...	29,921	65 8	5,863 6	12 13	24,057 10	52 11
16 Palamcottah	...	25,204	71 13	7,115 1	20 4	18,088 15	51 9
17 Mangalore	...	9,400	72 13	2,067 13	16 0	7,332 3	56 13
Total	...	1,81,999	73 5	39,033 6	15 11	1,42,965 10	57 10
18 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	2,095	97 8	...	...	2,095 0	97 8
19 Civil Jail, Madras	...	3,398	94 13	...	...	3,398 0	94 13
Total, Jails	...	7,00,678	74 11	1,72,358 7	16 15	5,28,319 9	57 12
Subsidiary Jails	...	1,43,817	65 15	1,020 1	0 7	1,42,796 15	65 8
Grand Total	...	9,04,495	73 2	1,73,378 8	14 0	7,31,116 8	59 2
Grand Total for 1906	...	8,76,448	69 10	63,852 11	4 8	8,12,595 5	65 2

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

1	2	3			4			5			6			
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.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	882	53	935	909-87	28-62	938-49	1,050	37	1,087	358	30	388
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	7-53	09	7-62	43	1	44	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners.	20	...	20	12-14	...	12-14	22	...	22	8	...	8
		Total ...	902	53	955	929-54	28-71	958-25	...	...	...	373	30	403
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,217	94	1,311	1,168-32	57-86	1,226-18	1,298	74	1,372	536	17	553
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	4-24	...	4-24	34	...	34	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	10	...	10	10-89	...	10-89	20	...	20	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,227	94	1,321	1,183-45	57-86	1,241-31	...	...	...	536	17	553
3	Trichinopoly...	Convicts ...	1,229	...	1,229	909-36	...	909-36	1,078	...	1,078	195	...	195
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	5	...	5	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	20-72	...	20-72	31	...	31	2	...	2
		Total ...	1,229	...	1,229	930-47	...	930-47	...	...	...	198	...	198
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,192	6	1,198	1,137-52	22	1,137-74	1,285	...	1,285	436	...	436
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	66-08	93	67-01	106	2	108	32	2	34
		Civil prisoners.	40	...	40	41-75	...	41-75	65	...	65	9	...	9
		Total ...	1,232	6	1,238	1,245-35	1-15	1,246-50	...	...	...	477	2	479
5	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	847	51	898	909-51	34-33	944-44	954	43	1,027	191	10	201
		Under-trials ...	29	5	34	20-65	83	21-48	40	1	41	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	876	56	932	930-16	35-76	965-92	...	...	...	195	10	205
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	868	31	899	798-83	11-46	810-29	899	14	913	366	2	368
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	46	...	46	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	26	...	26	24-42	...	24-42	43	...	43	3	...	3
		Total ...	894	31	925	823-71	11-46	835-17	...	...	...	369	2	371
7	Salem	Convicts ...	714	...	714	704-61	...	704-61	772	...	772	188	...	188
		Under-trials ...	33	...	33	39-81	...	39-81	87	...	87	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners.	17	...	17	18-16	...	18-16	32	...	32	4	...	4
		Total ...	764	...	764	762-58	...	762-58	...	...	...	195	...	195
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	579	35	614	613-95	27-16	671-11	746	35	781	540	29	569
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	28-74	1-88	30-62	58	8	66	10	2	12
		Civil prisoners.	5	...	5	4-86	...	4-86	9	...	9	1	...	1
		Total ...	620	35	655	677-55	29-04	706-59	...	...	...	551	31	582
District Jails.														
9	Russellkonda.	Convicts ...	114	...	114	91-50	...	91-50	117	...	117	7	...	7
		Under-trials ...	16	4	20	4-88	07	4-95	17	1	18	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	130	4	134	96-38	07	96-45	...	...	...	7	...	7
10	Berhampur	Convicts ...	146	15	161	107-98	3-89	111-87	132	5	137	39	1	40
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	7-08	11	7-19	22	1	23	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	7	...	7	1-63	...	1-63	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Total ...	181	15	196	116-69	4-00	120-69	...	...	...	39	1	40
11	Vizagapatam	Convicts ...	329	...	329	488-26	28	488-54	622	...	622	226	...	226
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	24-19	28	24-47	83	...	83	21	...	21
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	329	...	329	512-45	58	513-01	...	...	...	247	...	247

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						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.
29-40	1-88	31-28	7	1	8	393-46	1,048-22	413-43	32-31	65-69	33-33	7-69	34-94	8-52	7-69	34-94	8-52
43	...	43	2	...	2	929-61	...	918-61	57-10	...	56-43	265-60	...	262-17	265-60	...	262-17
39	...	39	1	...	1	658-98	...	658-98	32-13	...	32-13	82-37	...	82-37	82-37	...	82-37
30-22	1-88	32-10	10	1	11	401-27	1,044-93	420-56	32-51	65-48	33-50	10-76	34-83	11-48	10-76	34-83	11-48
19-17	76	19-93	9	...	9	458-78	293-81	450-99	16-48	13-13	16-25	7-70	...	7-34	7-70	...	7-34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19-17	76	19-93	9	...	9	452-91	293-81	445-50	16-20	13-13	16-06	7-60	...	7-25	7-60	...	7-25
17-37	...	17-37	16	...	16	214-44	...	214-44	19-10	...	19-10	17-59	...	17-59	17-59	...	17-59
04	...	04	...	...	...	2,564-10	...	2,564-10	102-56	...	102-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
02	...	02	...	...	...	96-53	...	96-53	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-43	...	17-43	16	...	16	212-80	...	212-80	18-73	...	18-73	17-20	...	17-20	17-20	...	17-20
20-32	...	20-32	55	...	55	383-29	...	383-22	17-86	...	17-86	20-22	...	20-22	48-35	...	48-34
1-72	15	1-87	...	...	...	484-26	2,150-54	507-39	26-03	161-29	27-91	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	26	...	...	...	215-57	...	215-57	6-23	...	6-23	...	...	...	...	...	...
22-30	15	22-45	55	...	55	383-02	1,739-13	384-28	17-91	130-43	18-01	18-47	...	18-45	44-16	...	44-12
9-00	21	9-21	14	...	14	210-00	286-29	212-82	9-90	6-01	9-75	14-29	...	13-76	15-39	...	14-82
08	...	08	...	...	...	193-70	...	186-22	3-87	...	3-72	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9-08	21	9-29	14	...	14	209-64	279-64	212-23	9-76	5-87	9-62	13-98	...	13-46	15-05	...	14-49
16-93	06	16-99	27	...	27	458-17	174-52	454-16	21-19	5-24	20-97	33-80	...	33-32	33-80	...	33-32
09	...	09	...	...	...	122-85	...	122-85	3-69	...	3-69	...	...	...	...	...	...
17-02	06	17-08	27	...	27	447-97	174-52	444-22	20-66	5-24	20-45	32-78	...	32-33	32-78	...	32-33
6-78	...	6-78	8	...	8	266-81	...	266-81	9-62	...	9-62	11-35	...	11-35	11-35	...	11-35
10	...	10	...	...	...	75-36	...	75-36	2-51	...	2-51	...	...	...	...	...	...
06	...	06	...	...	...	220-26	...	220-26	3-30	...	3-30	...	...	...	...	...	...
6-94	...	6-94	8	...	8	255-71	...	255-71	9-10	...	9-10	10-49	...	10-49	10-49	...	10-49
19-55	1-48	21-03	10	1	11	838-57	1,067-75	847-85	30-36	54-49	31-34	15-53	36-82	16-39	15-53	36-82	16-39
33	03	36	...	...	...	347-95	1,063-83	391-90	11-48	15-96	14-76	...	...	...	...	...	...
01	...	01	...	...	...	205-76	...	205-76	2-06	...	2-06	...	...	...	...	...	...
19-89	1-51	21-40	10	1	11	813-22	1,067-49	823-67	29-36	52-00	30-29	14-76	34-44	15-57	14-76	34-44	15-57
30	...	30	...	...	...	76-50	...	76-50	3-28	...	3-28	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	30	...	...	...	72-63	...	72-58	3-11	...	3-11	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-02	03	1-05	2	...	2	361-18	257-07	357-56	9-45	7-71	9-39	9-26	...	8-94	18-52	...	17-88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-02	03	1-05	2	...	2	334-22	250-00	331-43	8-74	7-50	8-70	8-57	...	8-29	17-14	...	16-57
12-68	...	12-68	10	...	10	462-87	...	462-60	25-97	...	25-95	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-08	...	1-08	1	...	1	885-13	...	858-19	44-63	...	44-51	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13-78	...	13-78	11	...	11	482-00	...	481-47	26-85	...	26-82	21-47	...	21-44	...	...	21-44



No. XIV.—(VITAL)

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the

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.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	<i>District Jails—concl'd.</i>												
12	Nellore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	186 19 ...	14	200 19 ...	79.68 8.52 99	1.51 .11 ...	81.19 8.63 99	218 46 4	1	219 46 4	17 3 ...	... 1 ...	17 4 ...
	Total ...	205	14	219	89.19	1.62	90.81	...	...	...	20	1	21
13	Cuddalore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	272 34 19	17	289 34 19	317.43 6.20 12.65	8.86 .41 ...	326.29 6.61 12.65	359 27 22	17	376 27 22	62 1 4	3	65 1 4
	Total ...	325	17	342	336.28	9.27	345.55	...	...	...	67	3	70
14	Tanjore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	308 12 30	... ... ...	308 12 30	337.88 11.98 30.24	... ... ...	337.88 11.98 30.24	372 37 50	... ... ...	372 37 50	54 1 11	... ... ...	54 1 11
	Total ...	350	...	350	380.10	...	380.10	...	...	...	66	...	66
15	Madura ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	341 49 40	18 4 ...	359 53 40	371.65 37.62 30.95	15.01 1.36 ...	386.66 38.98 30.95	440 51 55	22 6 ...	462 60 55	183 8 3	5 2 ...	188 10 3
	Total ...	430	22	452	440.22	16.37	456.59	...	...	...	194	7	201
16	Palamcottah... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	324 30 12	... ... ...	324 30 12	325.48 9.95 15.53	... ... ...	325.48 9.95 15.53	379 25 24	... ... ...	379 25 24	147 4 2	... ... ...	147 4 2
	Total ...	366	...	366	350.96	...	350.96	...	...	...	153	...	153
17	Mangalore ... { Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners.	157 21 11	17 5 ...	174 26 11	103.79 12.75 8.10	4.09 .39 ...	107.88 13.14 8.10	130 23 15	6 2 ...	136 25 15	18 3 ...	... ... ...	18 3 ...
	Total ...	189	22	211	124.64	4.48	129.12	...	...	...	21	...	21
	Total, Central and District Jails.	9,705 307 237	351 18 ...	10,056 325 237	9,405.62 291.07 233.03	193.89 6.46 ...	9,599.51 297.53 233.03	...	...	...	3,563 98 47	97 7 ...	3,660 105 47
	Total ...	10,240*	369*	10,618*	9,929.72	200.35	10,130.07	...	...	...	3,708	104	3,812
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Civil Jail, Madras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails.	...	...	...	398.98 1,706.83 3.51	23.95 40.47 ...	421.93 1,756.30 3.31	...	...	...	437 1,300 4	37 55 ...	474 1,355 4
	Total ...	4,133	1,801	5,934	2,109.32	72.42	2,181.74	...	...	...	1,741	92	1,833
	Grand Total.	...	...	...	9,826.08 1,997.90 272.37	216.84 55.93 ...	10,042.92 2,053.83 272.37	...	...	...	4,000 1,398 57	134 62 ...	4,134 1,460 57
	Total of all ...	14,486	2,170	16,656	12,096.35	272.77	12,369.12	...	...	...	5,455	196	5,651
	Grand Total for 1906 ...	14,318	2,145	16,463	12,318.78	272.05	12,590.83	...	...	...	6,301	220	6,521

* Includes figures of accommodation in the Nellore District Jail.

—concluded.

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						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.
1-15 12 ...	... 04 ...	1-15 16 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1	213-35 352-11 ...	... 9,090-91 ...	209-39 463-50 ...	14-43 14-08 ...	... 363-64 ...	14-16 18-51 ...	12-55 ... ...	... ... ...	12-32	12-55 ... ...	... ... ...	12-32
1-27	04	1-31	1	...	1	224-24	617-28	231-25	14-24	24-69	14-43	11-21	...	11-01	11-21	...	11-01
2-17 02 05	06	2-23 02 05	5 ... ...	... ... ...	5	195-32 161-29 316-21	338-60	199-21 ... 316-21	6-84 3-23 3-95	6-77	6-83 3-03 3-95	15-75 ... ...	... ... ...	15-32	15-75 ... ...	... ... ...	15-32
2-24	06	2-30	5	...	5	199-24	323-62	202-58	6-66	6-47	6-65	14-87	...	14-47	14-87	...	14-47
4-28 04 52	... ... ...	4-28 04 52	6 ... 1	... ... ...	6 ... 1	159-82 83-47 363-76	... ... ...	159-82 83-47 363-76	12-67 3-34 17-20	... ... ...	12-67 3-34 17-20	17-76 ... 33-07	... ... ...	17-76 ... 33-07	17-76 ... 33-07	... ... ...	17-76 ... 33-07
4-84	...	4-84	7	...	7	173-64	...	173-64	12-73	...	12-73	18-42	...	18-42	18-42	...	18-42
8-32 38 25	12 05 ...	8-44 43 25	8 ... ...	... ... ...	8	492-40 212-65 96-93	333-11 1,470-59 ...	486-22 256-54 96-93	22-39 10-10 8-08	7-99 36-76 ...	21-83 11-03 8-08	8-07 ... ...	... ... ...	7-76	21-53 ... ...	... ... ...	20-69
8-95	17	9-12	8	...	8	440-69	427-61	440-22	20-33	11-00	19-97	6-81	...	6-57	18-17	...	17-52
10-08 08 08	... ... ...	10-08 08 08	5 ... ...	... ... ...	5	451-64 402-01 128-78	... ... ...	451-64 402-01 128-78	30-97 8-04 5-15	... ... ...	30-97 8-04 5-15	15-36 ... ...	... ... ...	15-36	15-36 ... ...	... ... ...	15-36
10-24	...	10-24	5	...	5	435-95	...	435-95	29-18	...	29-18	14-25	...	14-25	14-25	...	14-25
55 19 ...	... ... ...	55 19 ...	... 1 ...	... ... ...	... 1 ...	173-43 235-29 ...	...	166-85 228-31 ...	5-30 14-90 ...	... ... ...	5-10 14-46 ...	... 78-43 ...	... ... ...	... 76-10 ...	... 78-43 ...	... ... ...	... 76-10 ...
74	...	74	1	...	1	168-49	...	162-64	5-94	...	5-73	8-02	...	7-74	8-02	...	7-74
179-07 4-61 1-73	4-60 27 ...	183-67 4-88 1-73	183 4 2	2	185 4 2	378-82 336-69 201-69	500-28 1,083-59 ...	381-27 352-91 201-69	19-04 15-84 7-42	23-72 41-80 ...	19-13 16-40 7-42	15-31 13-74 8-58	10-32	15-21 13-44 8-58	19-46 13-74 8-58	10-32	19-27 13-44 8-58
185-41	4-87	180-28	189	2	191	373-42	519-09	376-31	18-67	24-31	18-78	15-11	9-98	15-00	19-03	9-98	18-85
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93-11	...	93-11	93-11	...	93-11
26	...	26	...	...	...	167-46	...	167-46	7-26	...	7-26	...	...	...	...	...	...
8-11 23-07 04	73 1-32 ...	8-84 24-39 04	6 26 ...	... 2 ...	6 28 ...	1,095-29 761-65 1,139-60	1,612-20 1,111-78 ...	1,123-34 771-51 1,139-60	20-33 13-52 11-40	31-81 26-68 ...	20-95 13-89 11-40	12-53 11-72 ...	... 20-21 ...	11-85 11-96 ...	15-04 15-23 ...	... 40-43 ...	14-22 15-94 ...
31-22	2-05	33-27	32	2	34	825-38	1,270-37	840-16	14-80	28-31	15-25	11-85	13-81	11-92	15-17	27-62	15-58
187-18 27-68 2-03	5-33 1-59 ...	192-51 29-27 2-03	191 30 2	2 2 ...	193 32 2	407-08 699-73 209-27	617-97 1,108-53 ...	411-63 710-87 209-27	19-05 13-85 7-45	24-58 28-43 7-45	19-17 14-25 7-45	15-37 12-01 7-24	9-22 17-88 ...	15-23 12-17 7-34	19-44 15-02 7-34	9-22 36-76 ...	19-22 15-58 7-34
216-83	6-92	223-81	223	4	227	450-96	718-55	456-86	17-93	25-38	18-09	14-63	11-00	14-55	18-44	14-67	18-35
225-56	7-32	232-88	252	10	262	511-50	808-67	517-92	18-31	26-91	18-50	16-15	29-41	16-44	20-46	36-76	20-81

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 1907.

1 Serial number.	2 Jails.	3																4 Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from																	
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All Causes.			
		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.†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, Boils, and Ulcers of all kinds.															
		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	...	...	49	2	78	...	3	...	24	1	73	2	2	...	18	...	34	1	36	...	...	...	52.21	2.13	83.11	...	2.13	...	36.23	1.07	413.43	8.52		
2	Vellore	...	...	38	3	56	...	2	...	9	...	76	...	8	4	45	...	120	...	76	...	...	...	30.99	2.45	45.67	...	6.52	3.26	97.86	...	450.99	7.34		
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	3	2	12	...	19	...	5	3	82	1	2	1	3	1	13	1	10	...	...	...	3.30	2.20	13.20	...	2.20	1.10	14.30	1.10	214.44	17.59		
4	Coimbatore	...	...	74	32	116	...	6	...	4	4	85	2	4	...	20	...	10	4	33	...	...	65.04	28.13	101.96	5.27	19.34	1.76	3.52	...	8.79	3.52	383.22	18.34	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	3	1	4	...	20	...	4	4	16	...	33	3	6	3	17	1	10	...	...	3.18	1.06	4.24	...	21.18	...	6.35	3.18	24.35	1.66	212.82	14.82	
6	Cannanore	...	...	101	5	78	...	2	...	2	10	...	63	11	7	5	22	...	31	1	15	...	...	...	124.65	6.17	96.26	2.47	8.64	6.17	38.26	1.23	454.16	33.32	
7	Salem	...	...	43	3	55	...	2	...	1	...	...	20	...	6	2	...	...	19	1	7	...	...	...	61.03	4.26	78.06	...	8.52	2.84	26.97	1.42	266.81	11.35	
8	Bellary	...	...	28	2	104	...	4	...	7	2	6	...	141	2	1	...	10	...	64	...	73	...	...	...	41.72	2.08	154.97	5.96	14.9	...	95.36	...	847.85	16.39
	Total	...	...	77	33	382	23	425	8	45	18	72	1	582	21	36	15	144	2	314	9	260	1	1049	449	5203	313	57.88	1.09	499	204	4277	123	39470	2016
District Jails.																																			
9	Russellkonda	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.86	...	10.93	...	...	...	10.93	...	76.50	...	
10	Berhampur	...	...	11	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	98.33	8.94	...	17.88	...	...	...	80.45	...	357.56	17.88		
11	Vizagapatam	...	...	32	4	54	1	1	...	...	...	76	1	7	2	7	...	14	...	6	...	...	...	...	65.50	8.19	110.53	2.05	14.33	1.09	28.66	...	462.80	20.17	
12	Nellore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.95	...	36.95	...	209.39	...	12.32	...	
13	Cuddalore	...	...	15	1	8	...	...	...	1	2	11	...	1	...	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.97	3.06	24.52	...	3.06	...	18.39	3.06	199.21	15.32
14	Tanjore	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	23.68	...	...	...	2.96	2.96	11.84	...	159.82	17.76
15	Madura	...	...	17	5	30	...	42	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	45	1	...	...	...	...	...	43.97	12.93	77.59	...	108.62	2.59	...	...	18.10	...	486.22	20.69	
16	Palamcottah	...	...	58	1	25	...	2	...	2	9	10	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	178.19	3.07	76.81	...	...	...	3.07	...	451.64	15.36
17	Mangalore	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.97	...	...	...	...	...	9.27	...	166.85	...
	Total	...	...	28	6	157	6	135	2	6	3	15	...	183	7	9	3	30	1	46	1	19	...	1240	266	69.55	2.66	59.81	89	399	133	2038	44	337.57	1630
	Total, Central and District Jails	...	...	105	39	539	29	560	10	51	21	87	1	765	28	45	18	174	3	360	10	279	1	1094	406	56.15	3.02	58.34	104	469	188	3750	104	381.27	1927
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.11
	Grand Total	...	...	105	39	539	29	560	10	51	21	87	1	765	30	45	18	174	3	360	10	279	1	1091	405	56.02	3.01	58.21	104	468	187	3742	104	380.42	1944
	Grand Total for 1906.	...	...	72	39	776	45	622	2	98	24	48	4	951	28	76	18	247	5	429	10	273	...	726	393	78.26	4.54	62.73	20	766	182	4327	101	425.40	2178

* 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 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 1907, according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	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.		
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	326.25	1	3.07	212.50	1	4.71	180.75	2	11.06	128.75	1	7.77	94.08	3	31.89	942.33	8	8.49
2	Vellore	201.25	3	14.91	299.25	...	...	217.68	2	9.19	327.25	3	9.17	178.42	1	5.60	1,223.75	9	7.35
3	Trichinopoly	66.50	2	30.08	96.92	1	10.32	228.00	2	8.77	342.83	6	17.50	179.08	5	27.92	913.33	16	17.52
4	Coimbatore	286.25	14	48.91	124.17	10	80.53	305.00	14	15.90	298.25	9	30.18	133.25	8	60.04	1,146.92	55	17.95
5	Penitentiary	226.50	1	4.42	161.25	2	12.40	235.42	2	8.50	190.50	4	21.00	115.66	5	43.23	929.33	24	15.06
6	Cannanore	279.00	11	39.43	92.08	3	32.58	148.83	4	26.88	205.00	7	34.15	89.09	2	22.45	814.00	27	33.17
7	Salem	155.84	1	6.42	113.67	2	17.59	107.33	...	...	255.83	4	15.64	67.25	1	14.87	699.92	8	11.13
8	Bellary	211.08	2	9.48	152.50	2	13.11	140.25	2	11.26	137.83	1	29.02	36.34	1	27.52	678.00	11	16.22
	Total	1,752.67	35	19.97	1,252.34	21	16.77	1,563.16	28	17.91	1,886.24	38	20.15	893.17	26	29.11	7,347.58	148	20.14
District Jails.																			
9	Russellkonda	50.33	...	...	10.67	...	...	17.75	...	...	11.42	...	...	...	...	...	99.42	...	...
10	Berhampur	50.49	1	19.81	29.58	...	...	20.93	...	...	8.67	1	115.34	1.50	...	...	111.17	2	...
11	Vizagapatam	162.42	5	30.78	94.33	2	21.20	151.42	...	...	72.17	2	27.71	10.66	1	93.80	191.00	10	17.99
12	Nellore	43.42	1	23.03	18.42	...	...	9.33	...	...	2.00	...	...	...	...	...	73.17	1	20.37
13	Cuddalore	130.66	1	7.32	92.75	2	21.56	66.92	...	...	22.25	...	...	...	...	...	321.00	5	13.67
14	Tanjore	107.33	2	18.63	91.67	1	10.91	67.25	1	14.87	54.83	2	36.48	11.33	...	...	335.41	6	15.58
15	Madura	139.08	4	28.76	118.08	...	...	59.67	2	33.52	17.42	2	12.18	16.67	...	...	380.92	8	17.89
16	Palamcottah	121.33	1	8.24	56.75	1	17.62	59.42	...	...	77.58	2	25.78	12.00	1	83.33	327.08	5	21.00
17	Mangalore	56.49	...	...	31.42	...	...	8.75	...	...	6.75	...	...	1.92	...	...	105.33	...	15.29
	Total	867.55	15	17.29	543.67	6	11.04	461.44	3	6.50	303.09	9	29.69	59.75	4	63.95	2,235.50	37	16.55
	Total, Central & District Jails.	2,620.22	50	19.08	1,796.01	27	15.93	2,024.60	31	15.31	2,189.33	47	21.47	952.92	30	31.48	9,583.08	185	19.30
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	...	...	3.58	1	279.33	3.67	...	...	7.50	...	...	6.75	1	148.15	21.50	2	93.02
	Subsidiary Jails	438.00	6	13.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438.00	6	13.70
	Grand Total	3,058.22	56	18.31	1,799.59	28	15.56	2,028.27	31	15.28	2,196.83	47	21.39	959.67	31	32.30	10,042.58	193	19.22
	Grand Total for 1906	3,320.16	72	21.69	1,982.66	36	18.16	2,016.83	41	20.33	2,225.33	48	21.57	885.10	26	29.38	10,430.08	223	21.38

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	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.		
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	601.42	3	4.99	135.83	1	7.36	101.92	1	9.81	65.24	...	...	35.00	3	85.71	2.92	...	...
2	Vellore	408.92	3	7.34	221.25	2	9.04	237.75	2	8.41	101.08	2	10.79	209.58	...	...	45.17	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	279.00	4	14.34	135.25	1	7.39	157.42	...	...	128.33	2	15.58	173.41	7	...	39.92	2	50.10
4	Coimbatore	633.92	27	42.59	125.25	9	71.86	151.84	6	39.52	69.33	4	57.70	138.50	6	43.32	28.08	3	106.84
5	Penitentiary	356.08	4	11.23	119.42	2	16.75	188.33	3	21.69	122.42	2	16.34	164.00	3	18.29	29.08	...	...
6	Cannanore	387.58	16	41.28	121.75	5	41.07	132.92	2	15.05	65.00	1	15.38	85.83	3	34.95	20.92	...	...
7	Salem	337.41	3	8.89	82.25	2	24.32	91.50	1	10.93	89.42	...	...	90.92	1	11.00	8.42	1	118.76
8	Bellary	391.17	5	12.78	149.17	4	26.82	80.58	1	12.41	32.83	1	30.46	20.58	...	...	3.67	...	...
	Total	3,395.50	65	19.14	1,090.17	28	23.85	1,092.26	16	14.65	673.65	12	17.81	917.82	23	25.06	178.18	6	33.67
District Jails.																			
9	Russellkonda	60.83	...	...	9.67	...	...	13.33	...	...	2.00	...	...	4.59	...	...	...	...	...
10	Berhampur	48.48	2	41.25	31.50	...	...	16.10	...	...	9.08	...	...	5.92	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatam	279.25	8	28.65	88.50	...	...	56.25	1	17.78	36.00	...	...	27.91	1	35.83	3.09	...	...
12	Nellore	48.34	1	20.69	16.59	...	...	8.08	...	...	1.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	163.08	3	18.40	95.67	1	10.45	28.42	...	...	22.33	...	...	10.67	1	93.72	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	197.83	2	10.11	75.00	2	26.67	28.33	...	...	12.67	1	78.93	18.58	1	53.82	...	...	...
15	Madura	248.34	7	28.19	48.08	1	20.80	39.92	...	...	13.42	...	...	30.33	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	148.08	3	20.26	60.83	2	32.88	42.67	...	...	33.25	...	...	39.50	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	60.75	...	...	25.25	...	...	7.92	...	...	4.83	...	...	5.33	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,254.98	26	20.72	451.18	6	13.30	241.02	1	4.15	133.74	1	7.48	142.83	3	21.00	11.75	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	4,650.48	91	19.57	1,541.35	32	20.76	1,333.28	17	12.75	807.39	13	16.10	1,060.65	26	24.51	189.93	6	31.59
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	50	1	2,000.00	2.92	...	...	5.25	...	...	5.50	...	...	7.33	1	136.43
	Subsidiary Jails	438.00	6	13.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	5,088.48	97	19.06	1,541.85	33	21.40	1,336.20	17	12.72	812.64	13	16.00	1,066.15	26	24.39	197.26	7	35.49
	Grand Total for 1906	5,490.51	106	19.31	1,549.04	43	27.76	1,236.55	24	19.41	835.45	17	20.35	1,191.15	31	26.03	127.38	2	15.70

56

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

15

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12		
		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 1907.		
		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.	10	...	106	3	116	3	119	7.53	99	7.62	73	1	74	31	2	33	6	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
2	Vellore	2	...	34	...	36	...	36	4.24	...	4.24	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	
3	Trichinopoly.	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	39	...	39	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore ..	62	2	902	9	964	11	975	66.08	93	67.01	557	8	565	332	2	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	1	76	
5	Penitentiary.	19	2	455	17	474	19	493	20.65	83	21.48	180	8	188	272	9	281	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	2	23	
6	Cannanore ..	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	46	...	46	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem ..	37	...	558	...	595	...	595	39.81	...	39.81	338	...	338	178	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	79	
8	Bullary ..	35	2	363	25	398	27	425	28.74	1.88	30.62	179	12	191	184	11	198	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	31	1	32	
	Total ...	170	6	2,421	54	2,591	60	2,651	167.90	8.73	171.63	1,335	29	1,364	898	27	1,025	11	...	11	1	...	1	3	...	3	243	4	247
District Jails.																													
9	Russellkonda.	4	...	105	2	109	2	111	4.88	07	4.95	58	1	59	42	1	43	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
10	Berhampur ...	5	1	137	3	142	4	146	7.08	11	7.19	52	2	54	89	2	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
11	Vizagapatam.	42	...	403	12	445	12	457	24.19	28	24.47	198	6	204	143	5	148	50	...	50	...	...	1	...	1	53	1	54	
12	Nellore ...	43	...	164	3	207	3	210	8.52	11	8.63	52	1	53	129	1	130	26	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Cuddalore ...	3	...	131	7	134	7	141	6.20	11	6.31	28	4	32	69	3	72	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	
14	Tanjore ...	8	...	147	...	155	...	155	11.98	...	11.98	75	...	75	64	...	64	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
15	Madura ...	24	...	558	24	582	24	606	37.62	1.36	38.98	372	15	387	159	9	168	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	49	
16	Palamcottah.	14	...	151	...	165	...	165	9.95	...	9.95	92	...	92	65	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
17	Mangalore ...	17	3	201	5	218	8	226	12.75	39	13.14	67	3	90	126	5	131	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	
	Total ...	160	4	1,997	56	2,157	60	2,217	123.17	2.73	126.90	1,014	32	1,046	886	26	912	108	1	107	...	...	...	2	...	2	149	1	150
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	330	10	4,418	110	4,748	120	4,868	291.07	6.46	297.53	2,349	61	2,410	1,884	53	1,937	117	1	118	1	...	1	5	...	5	392	5	397
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,596	44	37,484	1,205	39,080	1,249	40,329	1,706.83	49.47	1,756.30	11,142	498	11,640	5,885	239	6,124	20,259	454	20,713	28	...	28	25	2	27	1,741	56	1,797
	Grand Total.	1,926	54	41,903	1,315	43,828	1,369	45,197	1,997.90	55.93	2,053.83	13,491	559	14,050	7,769	292	8,061	20,376	455	20,831	29	...	29	30	2	32	2,133	61	2,194
	Grand Total for 1906 ...	1,597	53	40,822	1,279	42,419	1,332	43,751	1,893.06	51.83	1,944.89	14,364	586	14,950	8,268	307	8,575	17,799	385	18,184	24	...	24	38	...	38	1,928	54	1,980

57

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 1907.

Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1907 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.		Undertrials.		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.									
Central Jails.																					
1	Bajahmundry.	Cells	2		35									16	9	338	400	144	RS. A. P. 4,220 8 8	RS. A. P. 329 9 6	(a) The undertrial prisoners were accommodated in a workshop.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	61	6	42	6	20								44	528	709				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	63	6	77	6	20							16	53	866	1,109				
Total average population			30.22	1.88	46.65	4.99	11.75		(a) 7.10	(a) .09			3.05	21.75	830.77	958.25					
2	Vellore.	Cells			36	1								6		204	247	153	1,765 12 0		(b) The excess number of civil debtors was accommodated in No. 1 Block, the undertrial prisoners in available blocks and the juveniles in the close prison.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	64	12	12		10								88	1,013	1,190				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	64	12	48	1	10								94	1,217	1,446				
Total average population			19.17	.75	3.75		(b) 10.89		(b) 4.24		.01		(b) 2.57	57.10	1,142.82	1,241.31					
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells			40						4					120	164	155	1,647 6 3	1,17 13 2	(c) Civil prisoners were accommodated in the old quarantine yard. The undertrial prisoners were accommodated in the quarantine, outside the jail. The juveniles were placed in a separate cell.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	72		48											44	44				
		Do. without do.														1,061	1,181				
		Total	72		88						4					1,225	1,389				
Total average population			17.43		28.83		(c) 20.70		(c) .55		.33		(c) 18		862.65	936.47					
4	Coimbatore.	Cells			76									6		392	394	116	4,7 11	14,881 13 9	(d) The excess civil prisoners and male undertrial prisoners were accommodated in available wards. The female undertrial prisoners were accommodated in the cells for female convicts. The male juveniles were accommodated in the close prison.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	147				40				4					192	196				
		Do. without do.														684	871				
		Total	147		76		40				4				6	1,188	1,461				
Total average population			22.30	.13	58.80		(d) 41.49		(d) 64.36	(d) .78	.36		(d) 1.75	.22	1,056.29	1,216.50					
5	Penitentiary.	Cells			9						33		(e) 24	6		257	329	46	8 12 0	13,101 5 3	(e) Including 4 cells for civil juveniles. (f) The total accommodation has been worked out by careful re-examination of the figures returned previously and hence the variation. (g) The excess male convicts were accommodated in available wards.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation			8										26	265	309				
		Do. without do.	51	8	48				29	5		5				272	418				
		Total	51	8	65				29	5	33	5	24	42	794	(f) 1,056					
Total average population			9.06	.21	47.32				20.57	.53	11.21		5.92	34.41	(g) 836.37	967.92					
District Jails.																					
6	Cannanore.	Cells			30									1		95	126	145	2,821 14 2	300 3 3	(h) The undertrial prisoners were located in cells and the juveniles in the close prison.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation					26								30	773	966				
		Do. without do.	53	1	78																
		Total	53	1	108		26								31	868	1,092				
Total average population			17.02	.06	72.30		24.35		(h) .46				(h) 1.22	11.40	708.28	835.17					
7	Salem.	Cells			60											676	726	103	4,096 2 7	17,751 15 8	(i) The excess civil prisoners, European and juvenile convicts were accommodated in available cells separately. The undertrial prisoners are all being locked up in the observation cells. (j) Outside the jail there are sheds with accommodation for 102 prisoners. (k) Excess prisoners were locked up in worksheds and the juveniles in separate cells. (l) 112 new cells were completed and occupied during the year, but 3 old condemned cells were converted into a store room and storekeeper's office. (m) One tubercular ward for 8 patients was added during the year, but the female hospital for 6 patients was converted into an operation room, and a sleeping room for the Hospital Assistant on duty.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation					17									38	117				
		Do. without do.	29						33												
		Total	29		60		17		33							714	853				
Total average population			6.94		5.28		(i) 18.10		(i) 39.71		(i) .22		(i) 1.64		690.69	762.58					
8	Bellary.	Cells			3									(l) 14	(l) 396	413	94	4,162 12 11	14,702 7 11		
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation																			
		Do. without do.	38		12	3	5		36		5				21	178					298
		Total	(m) 38	(m)	15	3	5		36		5				35	574					(l) 711
Total average population			19.89	1.51	(j) 59.21	2.81	4.85		28.41	(k) 1.85			(k) .12	22.87	565.07	708.59					
9	Russellkonda.	Cells														3	3	61	164 6 6	12 9 4	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation																			
		Do. without do.	13		11				16	4						111	155				
		Total	13		11				16	4						114	158				
Total average population			.30		9.81				4.88	.07			.12		81.27	96.45					
10	Berhampur.	Cells													1	6	7	89	1,029 10 6	2,361 13 3	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation																			
		Do. without do.	20		44		7		28						14	140	253				
		Total	20		44		7		28						15	146	260				
Total average population			1.02	.03	7.92		1.63		7.08	.11	.27		1.00	3.86	97.77	120.69					
11	Vizagapatam.	Cells	3													(n) 66	69	143	3,053 8 6	59,158 5 6	(n) Four new blocks of 15 cells each were completed and occupied during the year. (o) Reduction due to strict calculation according to Rule 815, Jail Manual, after renovation and construction of cement banks. (p) Excess prisoners were accommodated in verandahs and workshops and in three temporary sheds outside the jail.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation																			
		Do. without do.	18		26											263	(o) 307				
		Total	21		26											329	376				
Total average population			13.76		24.19				(p) 23.11	(p) .28				(p) .28	(p) 151.29	(p) 313.01					

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 1907—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1907 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.		Undertrials.		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.									
12	Nellore	District Jails—concltd.																RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	The jail was closed on 1st July 1907.	
		Cells																			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	27		26				19						14	170	256				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	27		26				19						14	186	272				
13	Cuddalore	Total average population	1'27	704			39		8'40	707				1'51	78'53	90'81					
		Cells	2											17	262	281					
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	20	4	54		19		34						10	141					
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	22	4	54		19		34						272	422					
14	Tanjore	Total average population	2'24	706	30'36		12'60		6'18	741				8'80	284'90	345'55					
		Cells				22										271	296				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	15						30		12			8		26	83				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	15		22		39		12				8		300	387					
15	Madura	Total average population	4'81		18'22		20'72		11'94				7'90		a) 307'48	380'10			(a) When there was over-crowding the excess prisoners were accommodated in a workshop.		
		Cells	2		20								2	(b) 42	68						
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	26	7			40		19	4			7	16	202	441					
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	28	7	20		40		19	4			7	18	331	507					
16	Palamcottah	Total average population	8'95	17	20'00		30'70		37'24	1'31			46	14'89	(c) 342'87	456'59			(b) 24 additional cells were constructed and occupied during the year. (c) The excess number was accommodated in one of the workshops.		
		Cells				2										238	240				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	15		54		12		30							86	197				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	15		56		12		30							324	437				
17	Mangalore	Total average population	10'24		17'85		(d) 15'45		9'87				(d) 63		290'92	350'96			(d) Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in a separate ward in the undertrial yard and the juveniles in cells.		
		Cells													6	6					
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	25		21		11		21	5					17	151	251				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	25		21		11		21	5					17	157	257				
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Total average population	7'4		9'39		8'10		12'56	39			25	4'09	93'60	129'12					
		Cells													1	1					
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation														22	22				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total														23	23				
19	Civil Jail, Madras.	Total average population													21'48	21'48					
		Cells																			
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	10				71										81				
		Do. without do.																			
		Total	10				71										81				
Total for 1906.		Total average population	26				35'57									35'83					
		Cells	9		333	1					37		40	62	3,296	3,778					
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	685	37	450	9	308		288	18	5	5	8	36	501	557					
		Do. without do.													5,648	7,690					
		Total	694	37	791	10	308		288	18	46	5	55	328	9,445	12,025					
Total for 1907.		Total average population	185'67	4'87	459'88	7'80	266'87		286'46	6'19	12'40		26'81	181'18	8,719'25	10,187'38					
		Cells	9		333	1					43		36	50	3,125	3,597					
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	704	43	444	9	308		321	25	12	5	8	4	236	280					
		Do. without do.													6,105	8,259					
		Total	713	43	797	10	308		321	25	60		51	342	9,466	12,136					
Total for 1907.		Total average population	186'93	4'90	501'90	8'08	268'23		279'54	4'02	9'28	15	26'03	178'80	9,063'72	10,141'76					

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5					6					
				Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					
				A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		
		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.											
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,898	187	168	532	355	157	1,212	79	137	63	20	299	
2	Vellore ...	1,575	191	34	481	402	311	1,228	17	101	28	10	156	
3	Trichinopoly ...	882	187	39	196	120	97	452	30	97	89	27	243	
4	Coimbatore ...	1,570	263	20	528	275	156	979	10	255	48	15	328	
5	Penitentiary ...	2,454	338	314	816	358	201	1,689	141	229	38	19	427	
6	Cannanore ...	1,694	596	153	313	172	84	722	118	187	53	18	376	
7	Salem ...	1,307	185	...	483	334	165	982	...	119	16	5	140	
8	Bellary ...	1,170	138	34	332	317	256	939	18	51	19	5	93	
	Total ...	12,350	2,085	762	3,681	2,333	1,427	8,203	413	1,176	354	119	2,062	
District Jails.														
9	Russellkonda ...	237	41	19	64	51	22	156	14	18	6	2	40	
10	Berhampur ...	411	87	45	124	60	29	258	22	30	11	3	66	
11	Vizagapatam ...	790	49	...	227	299	183	709	...	23	8	1	32	
12	Nellore ...	271	14	58	120	40	2	220	10	26	1	...	37	
13	Cuddalore ...	756	102	62	202	178	88	530	31	78	11	4	124	
14	Tanjore ...	758	123	98	207	164	111	580	17	21	15	2	55	
15	Madura ...	949	206	82	169	130	58	439	74	155	57	18	304	
16	Palamcottah ...	550	81	86	136	52	41	315	26	87	31	10	154	
17	Mangalore ...	449	77	47	162	78	44	331	12	19	6	4	41	
	Total ...	5,171	780	497	1,411	1,052	578	3,538	206	457	146	44	853	
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	17,521	2,865	1,259	5,092	3,385	2,005	11,741	619	1,633	500	163	2,915	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	13	1	...	2	3	2	7	...	1	3	1	5	
	Grand Total ...	17,534	2,866	1,259	5,094	3,388	2,007	11,748	619	1,634	503	164	2,920	
	Total for 1906 ...	19,978	3,678	1,244	6,060	3,658	1,893	12,855	618	1,986	630	211	3,445	

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the mark system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1917.

[illegible]

STATE

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and

Sections of Penal Code classified		Convicts admitted into							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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	265	5	177	3	67	...	29	...
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	8	...	20	3	7	...	12	...
All other sections	Offences by public servants	37	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	209	10	37	3	7	...	10	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	17	2	37	4	40	1	26	4
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees, and disposals of property	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Sec. 211	Making false charge	5	...	20	4	25	...	5	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	45	1	32	5	43	1	6	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	21	...	16	...	8	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 211 to 271.	Lighter offences relating to coin	5	...	1	...	2	1	9	...
All other sections	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	33	...	11	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	104	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries	26	14	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	3	...	7	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	3	...	8	1	1	...	11	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	17	14	12	4	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child	...	2	...	7	...	4	2	2
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	486	22	260	4	54	1	20	...
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	166	7	180	3	126	...	60	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	36	...	24	...	12	...	2	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	82	6	108	1	29	...	6	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	1	1	3	...	6	1	12	3
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	1,393	147	2,173	104	2,101	43	631	10

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

Jail during the year 1907 under sentences not exceeding																		Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.						
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.								
								For life.		For a term.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
24	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	8	580				
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	3	50				
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46				
6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	13	278				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	12	139				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6				
4	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	4	68				
8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	7	142				
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50				
7	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31				
2	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	...	23				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	6	110				
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	14	43				
1	2	11	2	18	3	...	...	150	12	4	...	79	2	11	...	11				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263	21	284				
16	2	60	1	15	...	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	126	4	130				
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	18	51				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	17				
4	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	27	861				
39	...	24	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	599	10	609				
8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84				
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	7	233				
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	6	43				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3				
4	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3				
378	7	125	3	25	...	...	...	4	1	4	...	...	...	6,734	315	7,049				

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and

1		Convicts admitted into									
Sections of Penal Code classified		A.		B.		C.		D.			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated ...	4	...	17	...	2	...	10	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	10	...	23	...	63	...	170	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation ...	32	4	41	...	15	...	2	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust ...	99	7	136	12	85	3	29	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property ...	39	14	135	18	107	14	35	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating ...	22	3	51	3	51	1	26	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ...	14	...	9	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief ...	94	1	61	...	61	2	19	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	139	7	48	...	5	...	...	...		
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 ...	7	...	1	...	62	...	9	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	119	17	584	28	926	23	213	5		
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks ...	2	...	14	...	18	1	8	...		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage ...	10	2	10	1	17	...	5	...		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	72	11	29	...	7	...	6	...		
G.O.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	4	...	5	2	214	...	868	26		
	Offences against other laws ...	5,731	703	644	28	107	6	4	...		
	Total for Central and District Jails.	2,538	175	4,821	227	4,286	102	2,254	53		
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	6,734	835	165	12	...	...	...	...		
	Grand Total ...	9,272	1,010	4,986	239	4,286	102	2,254	53		
	Grand Total for 1906 ...	10,464	1,499	5,197	284	4,533	123	2,308	38		

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1907 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.				For a term.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
130	...	43	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	451	...	451
28	...	268	...	71	...	...	...	5	...	21	...	2	...	408	...	408
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	4	95
17	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	373	23	396
25	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	357	47	404
7	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	7	171
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24
30	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	5	279
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	7	200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	79
118	1	60	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	75	2,109
18	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	77	2	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	4	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	11	127
142	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,271	29	1,300
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6,491	737	7,228
1,046	16	738	10	175	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	84	2	16,150	601	16,751
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,899	847	7,746
1,046	16	738	10	175	3	...	...	165	13	43	...	84	2	23,049	1,448	24,497
926	7	637	8	275	3	5	...	122	7	25	1	67	...	24,559	1,970	26,529

APPENDIX II.

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

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1907.

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1907.								Closing balance on 31st December 1907.								Difference between columns 17 and 18, profit + or loss —.	Paid into the treasury during 1907 by cash or invoice.	Amount			Total net profit (+) or loss (—) on account of Jail manufactures in 1907 (total of columns 20 and 21).
		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.	Received from the Treasury during 1907.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (—).						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
		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...	295 7	5,843 14	6,139 13	1,720 10	1,639 3	1,134 8	17,524 7	401 15	2,490 1	3,379 2	1,769 5	2,777 13	...	14,021 7	3,503 0	24,542 11	13,385 1	11,157 10	+ 7,654 10			
2	Vellore ...	481 6	11,736 5	11,126 2	1,701 13	8,970 7	132 1	36,886 13	156 14	15,006 11	7,816 10	1,383 10	16,571 8	811 3	13,184 5	6,207 8	50,535 6	48,802 12	1,732 10	+ 8,030 2			
3	Trichinopoly ...	150 1	11,767 13	5,554 7	1,477 6	2,376 11	...	24,326 9	496 1	5,975 9	1,887 14	1,440 2	3,099 1	182 14	18,656 0	5,670 9	21,874 3	10,925 14	10,948 5	+ 5,277 12			
4	Coimbatore ...	658 12	52,534 0	41,625 14	1,055,645 9	16,926 0	10,535 0	2,065,852 3	401 3	52,366 15	33,459 14	1,04,717 5	19,516 0	8,161 13	2,02,289 8	6,555 11	1,63,083 7	1,34,378 1	28,705 6	+ 24,149 11			
5	Penitentiary ...	189 2	33,403 4	34,835 9	2,405 3	6,638 5	242 6	77,228 1	115 0	14,940 12	29,240 12	2,071 1	8,990 2	1,727 8	54,660 6	22,867 11	1,32,283 8	73,385 6	58,898 2	+ 36,030 7			
6	Cannanore ...	60 13	12,779 3	11,438 9	16,363 10	3,655 4	2,236 7	12,051 0	792 12	11,751 0	11,441 7	18,765 5	3,373 1	1,506 12	41,559 13	2,508 13	14,617 12	12,516 15	2,100 13	+ 1,000 10			
7	Salem ...	190 0	22,329 5	6,615 4	11,742 5	3,081 5	581 0	13,320 3	59 13	14,063 8	9,335 3	11,750 8	679 15	767 2	35,139 13	8,189 6	22,742 11	10,569 15	12,232 15	+ 1,043 9			
8	Bellary ...	11 8	2,698 11	68 1	1,005 8	2,377 11	1,056 11	5,131 15	18 6	1,329 8	128 1	1,097 7	2,099 12	269 7	5,093 14	631 1	15,251 0	8,143 8	7,110 8	+ 6,679 7			
District Jails.																							
9	Russellkonda ...	3 5	825 3	325 6	145 3	364 7	79 7	1,587 1	0 0	993 15	531 8	168 11	301 6	355 4	1,349 1	237 13	2,377 5	1,311 14	1,065 7	+ 827 10			
10	Berhampur ...	6 5	371 9	399 5	573 0	210 12	...	2,139 15	42 11	638 8	918 3	557 5	93 12	...	2,250 10	39 11	2,225 9	1,270 14	954 11	+ 1,014 6			
11	Vizacapatnam ...	95 1	1,281 1	2,622 8	626 2	854 12	...	1,879 8	114 14	1,868 0	2,382 2	947 4	48 13	226 8	5,141 2	291 16	5,690 15	1,787 6	3,903 9	+ 1,363 3			
12	Nellore ...	33 9	1,372 5	460 13	371 13	110 12	...	2,349 1	16 14	1,125 8	55 11	371 13	...	...	1,509 14	779 9	1,136 8	352 4	781 4	+ 1 11			
13	Cuddalore ...	172 4	3,135 1	1,867 15	6,125 4	1,579 10	241 0	12,426 9	231 8	1,925 11	1,592 6	5,831 11	165 5	36 3	6,448 6	3,608 3	17,341 8	8,226 1	8,115 7	+ 5,407 1			
14	Tanjore ...	227 12	6,372 14	867 2	1,059 15	660 13	108 1	6,929 1	368 6	2,687 13	1,564 9	1,107 8	385 0	35 8	5,773 10	259 10	21,063 13	12,473 5	8,590 8	+ 8,389 11			
15	Madurai ...	441 4	1,495 5	3,142 2	1,290 0	927 4	809 10	8,309 5	51 0	477 7	6,111 7	1,292 10	318 3	52 12	8,171 5	225 0	18,252 4	12,632 0	6,220 4	+ 5,397 4			
16	Palamcottah ...	329 15	3,979 15	677 15	961 11	1,253 13	59 9	6,213 12	49 12	1,445 11	1,449 15	862 3	2,898 1	59 11	6,697 15	612 3	20,390 2	12,694 14	7,695 8	+ 7,817 7			
17	Mangalore ...	87 13	645 5	645 11	196 7	78 1	48 8	1,201 13	18 1	499 5	339 5	491 5	145 2	...	1,295 1	6 12	1,361 2	2,399 12	1,359 6	+ 1,963 10			
Total		3,366 8	1,68,664 1	1,50,560 11	1,92,624 7	51,465 2	17,321 3	1,98,968 10	8,538 14	1,28,717 9	1,15,818 1	1,68,219 2	61,712 1	14,138 12	1,58,835 5	49,179 5	5,37,172 15	3,65,586 14	1,72,156 11	+ 1,32,012 12			
Grand Total for 1906		3,493 5	1,17,239 13	1,12,988 5	1,50,129 14	49,495 13	19,739 1	1,16,578 2	3,395 8	1,68,963 1	1,50,569 11	1,92,624 7	61,496 2	17,321 3	1,58,968 10	49,149 8	5,37,021 9	3,61,615 13	1,70,978 11	+ 1,41,413 11			

NOTE.—The figures in columns 3, 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. 162-2-6 remitted into the Bank of Bombay.

Jails.		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.		38	39	40	41
Rajahmundry	...	38	12 10	32	6 10
Vellore	...	38	2 8	31	8 9
Trichinopoly	...	40	2 9	23	1 4
Coimbatore	...	35	2 6	33	3 5
Penitentiary	...	35	11 8	29	7 1
Cannanore	...	11	0 8	36	10 1
Salem	...	34	8 6	32	11 3
Bellary	...	31	10 2	33	2 3
Total, Central Jails		36	10 11	32	12 1
District Jails.		33	34	35	36
Russellkonda	...	33	6 10	21	12 1
Berhampur	...	23	0 3	29	15 8
Vizacapatnam	...	35	3 6	33	1 11
Nellore	...	34	4 8	40	5 11
Cuddalore	...	38	13 0	32	13 5
Tanjore	...	40	12 8	33	4 6
Madurai	...	34	1 3	32	13 4
Palamcottah	...	34	15 6	32	13 1
Mangalore	...	27	6 10	28	9 11
Total, District Jails		35	3 0	32	13 6
Total, Jails		37	15 10	36	0 7
Civil Jail, Madras		0	1 0	0	4 0
Total, Jails		36	3 2	32	10 8

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.

STATEMENT B.

Cost per head under diet.

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1907 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th 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 Deputy-Secretaries.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District officers.
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.						
1	Ganjām ...	13	566	893	3	1,462	12.03	25.88	07	37.98	7.76	71			36	5
2	Vizagapatam ...	22	3,961	5,066	...	9,027	83.13	172.73	...	255.86	7.66	3.24	7	27.36	46	13
3	Gōdāvari ...	13	1,058	1,231	...	2,289	10.91	43.35	...	54.26	3.78	1.13	2	36.86	39	3
4	Kistna ...	16	957	1,625	...	2,582	14.18	81.34	...	95.52	5.41	1.10	1	10.47	43	12
5	Guntūr ...	13	1,216	1,812	...	3,028	15.70	94.10	...	109.80	4.71	0.7	2	18.21	52	14
6	Nellore ...	14	1,016	1,294	1	2,311	13.25	49.99	...	63.24	4.78	88	2	31.63	37	14
7	Kurnool ...	13	719	1,477	...	2,196	13.12	90.73	...	103.85	6.66	1.47	...		28	12
8	Bellary ...	9	406	817	...	1,223	5.73	38.74	...	44.47	5.15	37	...		19	8
9	Anantapur ...	8	224	890	...	1,114	4.40	14.48	...	18.88	7.16	74	1	20.46	29	9
10	Cuddapah ...	14	1,112	1,658	...	2,770	21.90	69.06	...	90.96	7.19	1.19	...		11	54
11	North Arcot ...	19	1,288	2,812	...	4,100	22.08	124.38	...	146.46	6.26	2.40	...		44	18
12	Salem ...	18	1,731	2,454	...	4,185	27.52	100.49	...	128.01	5.80	1.92	3	23.44	50	13
13	Chingleput ...	10	906	1,432	...	2,338	15.65	61.40	...	77.05	6.31	1.68	...		26	80
14	South Arcot ...	17	1,186	2,466	...	3,652	18.32	113.15	...	131.47	5.64	7.9	2	15.21	53	6
15	Tanjore ...	18	1,430	1,948	1	3,379	13.07	64.62	01	77.70	3.34	77	1	12.87	53	16
16	Trichinopoly ...	9	536	1,156	...	1,692	5.66	53.38	...	59.04	3.86	2.08	2	33.88	22	23
17	Madura ...	18	1,046	2,060	...	3,106	16.94	97.81	...	114.78	5.91	2.18	2	17.42	44	12
18	Tinnevely ...	15	630	1,650	...	2,280	8.64	71.96	...	80.60	5.00	1.30	1	12.41	43	10
19	Malabar 19	21	3,099	2,940	2	6,041	54.69	156.84	02	211.55	6.44	2.61	6	28.36	60	55
20	Anjengo 2	8	399	565	...	964	10.28	29.90	...	40.18	9.40	1.31	...		17	8
21	South Canara ...	16	1,686	3,522	...	5,208	28.65	162.96	...	191.61	6.20	4.96	2	10.41	48	6
22	Coimbatore ...	3	494	461	32	987	6.08	8.98	3.41	18.47	4.49	37	...		12	18
	The Nilgiris ...															
	Total ...	307	25,686	40,329	39	66,034	421.93	1,756.30	3.51	2,181.74	6.00	33.27	34	15.58	812	409
	Total for 1906 ...	307	27,085	38,367	29	65,481	488.49	1,657.76	2.82	2,149.07	6.58	41.05	35	16.29	849	448

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																				
Serial number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.						Hospital charges.									
			Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	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 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.					
1	Ganjam ...	13	12.03	25.88	07	37.98	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
2	Vizagapatam ...	22	83.13	172.73	...	255.86	4,275	57	4,332	16 14 11	2,020	...	...	...	2,020	53 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
3	Godavari ...	13	10.91	43.35	...	54.26	495	...	495	9 12 0	2,382	...	...	...	2,382	36 4 0	223	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	232	
4	Kistna ...	16	14.18	81.34	...	95.52	428	...	428	4 7 8	3,556	...	...	...	3,556	43 14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
5	Guntur ...	13	15.70	94.10	...	109.80	289	...	289	2 10 1	4,819	...	...	...	4,819	37 3 8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
6	Nellore ...	14	13.25	49.99	...	63.24	940	...	940	14 13 10	2,225	...	...	...	2,225	43 14 3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
7	Kurnool ...	13	13.12	90.73	...	103.85	441	...	441	4 3 11	4,192	...	...	...	4,192	35 2 11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8	Bellary ...	9	5.73	38.74	...	44.47	144	...	144	3 3 10	1,667	...	...	...	1,667	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	
9	Anantapur ...	8	4.40	14.48	...	18.88	...	...	...	...	2,132	...	...	...	2,132	37 7 9	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
10	Cuddapah ...	14	21.90	69.06	...	90.96	515	...	515	5 10 7	3,965	...	...	...	3,965	43 9 10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
11	North Arcot ...	19	22.08	124.38	...	146.46	852	...	852	5 13 1	5,508	...	...	...	5,508	43 9 5	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	
12	Salem ...	18	27.52	100.49	...	128.01	252	...	252	1 15 6	5,174	...	...	...	5,174	37 9 9	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	
13	Chingleput ...	10	15.65	61.40	...	77.05	434	...	434	5 10 1	3,329	...	...	...	3,329	40 6 8	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
14	South Arcot ...	17	18.32	113.15	...	131.47	644	...	644	4 14 5	5,598	...	...	...	5,598	43 3 3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	
15	Tanjore ...	18	13.07	64.62	01	77.70	442	...	442	5 11 0	3,049	...	...	...	3,049	42 9 3	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
16	Trichinopoly ...	9	5.66	53.38	...	59.04	384	...	384	6 8 1	2,540	...	...	...	2,540	39 3 11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
17	Madura ...	18	16.94	97.81	...	114.78	1,047	...	1,047	9 1 11	5,438	...	...	...	5,438	43 0 4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
18	Tinnevely ...	15	8.64	71.96	...	80.60	304	...	304	3 12 4	3,589	...	...	...	3,589	47 6 0	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	
19	Malabar 19 ...	21	54.69	156.84	02	211.55	1,592	22	1,614	7 10 1	9,379	22	5	...	9,406	44 8 5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Anjengo 2 ...	8	10.28	29.90	...	40.18	...	...	...	...	1,416	...	...	...	1,416	44 7 6	448	46	14	...	...	...	...	...	508	
20	South Canara ...	16	28.65	162.96	...	191.61	502	...	502	2 9 11	7,980	...	...	...	7,980	35 3 10	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	
21	Coimbatore ...	3	6.08	8.98	3.41	18.47	120	...	120	6 7 11	779	...	...	...	779	41 10 4	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	
22	Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	307	421.93	1,756.30	3.51	2,181.74	15,076	79	15,155	6 15 2	89,900	120	19	...	90,039	41 5 4	1,459	53	22	...	...	...	...	...	1,534	
	Total for 1906 ...	307	488.49	1,657.76	2.82	2,149.07	14,224	34	14,258	6 10 1	86,550	95	17	...	86,662	40 6 1	1,109	43	35	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	
	Koraput ...	...	39.28	29.69	...	68.97	3,076	57	3,133	45 6 10	1,604	98	14	...	1,716	24 14 1	65	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	71	
	Calicut ...	...	12.14	24.92	02	37.08	1,592	22	1,614	43 8 5	1,172	22	4	...	1,198	32 5 3	212	46	14	...	...	...	...	...	272	
	Nellore ...	...	3.16	11.53	...	14.68	482	...	482	32 13 4	354	...	...	...	354	24 1 10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns 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.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

74

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1907 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alteration and repairs—concluded.

75