

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1906.

141

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MADRAS:

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1906.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,

19th March 1907.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. H. BRADLEY, 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 1906.

Introductory. I have held charge of the Department for over seven years, vacated on the 8th May 1906, on which date he was relieved by Mr. E. H. Gadsden, who acted till the 13th October. From the latter date to the close of the year I performed the

duties of Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. The number of Central Jails (8) and District Jails (9) underwent no change during the year: Subsidiary Jails increased from 304 to 307 by the opening of new institutions of this kind at Solavandán in the Madura district, at Dhone in the Kurnool district and in the Tiruppur in the Coimbatore district. They were formally declared open on the 17th March, 1st April and 5th October 1906, respectively.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. There were 12,687 prisoners in confinement on the 1st January 1906; 92,833 were received and 92,867 discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 12,653 prisoners remaining at the close of the year. The corresponding figures in 1905 were 11,304, 96,363, 94,980 and 12,687, respectively. The daily average was 12,590 as compared with 12,264 in the year preceding, or an increase of 326.

5. The number of criminal offences for which convicts were admitted to jail fell from 29,640 in 1905 to 26,529 in the year under report. As usual, offences against property are the principal cause of imprisonment, forming 35 per cent. of the whole. Commitments for theft in its various phases fell from 7,913 to 7,238 and house-breaking and house-trespass from 2,655 to 2,117. Substantial reductions also took place in the number of prisoners committed for failure to give security, and in cases of assault. On the other hand, offences against the public tranquillity increased from 941 to 999; offences relating to coin and stamps from 39 to 59; murder and attempt to murder from 177 to 210; aggravated assault from 270 to 329; robbery and aggravated theft from 592 to 667, and dacoity from 400 to 448.

6. A considerable decrease (nearly 11 per cent.) has taken place in the number of direct admissions of convicts as compared with the preceding year. The figures for 1905 are however misleading as sub-jail prisoners admitted during that year were classified in jails as direct admissions, instead of having been received by transfer from sub-jails. The same error was continued into the year 1906 and was only discovered towards its close when steps were taken to rectify it. It appears that the fault lay with Subordinate Magistrates, who, notwithstanding the instructions conveyed in G.O., No. 1589, Judicial, dated 20th October 1904, committed many prisoners sentenced to a month and under, to jails direct, instead of to sub-jails. District Magistrates have been addressed on this subject and it is hoped that the necessary orders have been issued to Subordinate Magistrates and a recurrence of misleading figures avoided for the future. Convicted prisoners to the number of 26,534 (of whom 1,972 were females) were committed to jail during the year against a total of 29,643 in the previous year. Of these, 3 males and 2 females were criminal lunatics. The largest number of direct committals were from the following districts: Madras 2,741, Coimbatore 2,423, Salem 2,353, Malabar 2,257, Godavari 1,980, North Arcot 1,724, Madura 1,525, South Arcot 1,491, Bellary 1,385 and Vizagapatam 1,311. The districts that show an increase are Kistna, Anantapur, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The number of convicts received by transfer to undergo sentence was 4,028, which number includes 109 received from jails outside the Province. In the preceding year, the numbers were 2,785 and 56, respectively. The number transferred to other jails was 19,925 against 21,080 in 1905. The former number includes 53 convicts transferred for deportation against 66 in the latter. Under the system for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners, 2,235 convicts were transferred from sub-jails to jails as compared with 2,087 in the previous year. As regards the disposal of convicts, 2,030 were released on appeal, 23,552 on expiry of sentence, 3,087 under the remission rules, 9 by order of Government, 69 were transported, 19 transferred to a lunatic asylum, 39 were executed and 223 died. The corresponding figures last year were 1,832, 23,899, 2,673, 9, 106, 11, 39 and 162. Releases under the remission rules increased by 414, transfers to a lunatic asylum by 8 and deaths by 61. The number of releases by order of Government and the number executed were exactly the same as in the year preceding, while 37 fewer prisoners were transported. One of the prisoners released by order of Government had spent 14 years in jail and was set at liberty under the terms of Government of India Resolution, No. 159-169 of 6th September 1905, communicated with G.O., No. 1571, Judicial, dated 2nd October 1905. The reduction in the number of convicts transported is owing to the suspension for the time being of transfers of term convicts to Port Blair, to the lowering of the age limit from 45 to 40 years, by which the selection is narrowed, and in some degree perhaps by the more stringent enforcement of the rules as regards health. The increase in the number of prisoners transferred to a lunatic asylum is notable. Criminality and lunacy are close relations, and it is not at all improbable that many men are sent to jail who committed crimes while in a state of mind bordering on irresponsibility, or who lose command of themselves temporarily under excitement and are incapable of restraint. It is very questionable whether many such men would not be more appropriately confined in a lunatic asylum than in a jail and, as a matter of fact, some of them do eventually find their way to an asylum. The increase in the death-rate is largely due to outbreaks of cholera and other bowel affections. The daily average number of convicts was 10,404 against 10,130 in 1905 and 10,322 remained at the close of the year compared with 10,716 in the year preceding. Seventeen convicts, of the 1,745 released on the 1st January 1903 in honour of the King-Emperor's Coronation, were admitted to jail again in 1906, making a total of 62 such convicts readmitted. Eighty police-registered convicts were received in the jails of the Presidency for release, and 63 were transferred for the same purpose to other Provinces.

7. The number of under-trials received and discharged was 42,101 and 41,771, respectively, the figures for the preceding year being 43,271 and 43,337. At the end of the year, 1,980 remained in custody against 1,650 in 1905 and the daily average was 1,944 or 26 more than the previous year. As to the method of disposal of these under-trial

Statement No. XVIII—
Under-trial prisoners.

prisoners, 14,950 were released and 8,575 were convicted, while 18,184 are shown as transferred. The system followed in past years of striking a percentage of convictions on the total number of admissions, which includes those transferred, appears to be incorrect, as the same prisoner, though he may be transferred to several sub-jails, and therefore shown as an admission in each, can only be shown as one release or conviction. The percentage of convictions given in paragraph 8 of the Report for 1905, viz., 18.4, is therefore not in keeping with the actual facts. Taking the figures for the present year and excluding the transfers which must have been already shown as admissions, 58 per cent. were released and 33.5 per cent. convicted, the balance necessary to complete 100, being represented by those who died, escaped or remained in custody at the close of the year. There were 24 escapes and 38 deaths amongst under-trials, as compared with 36 and 20, respectively, in 1905. Of these, 21 of the escapes and 28 of the deaths were contributed by sub-jails. The average period of detention, pending trial, was 16.23 days against 15.56 days in 1905 and this explains the higher daily average population, notwithstanding a smaller number of under-trials being received.

8. A total of 2,489 civil prisoners passed through the jail as compared with 2,143 in 1905 and the releases numbered 2,138 against 1,822. Civil prisoners. The daily average advanced from 215 to 242, and 351 remained in jail at the end of December. Ten civil prisoners are reported to have been released by order of Government on account of leprosy or other disease. One death is recorded amongst this class during the year.

9. The year opened with only one State prisoner who is confined at Vellore and he is still in custody. Another State prisoner was detained in the Vizagapatam jail for a month under a warrant from the Agent to the Governor. He was subsequently released and placed under police surveillance at Chidavaram under orders conveyed in G.O., No. 1304, Judicial, dated 3rd August 1906. State prisoners.

10. Of the convicts admitted to jail, 88.2 per cent. were Hindus, 9.3 Muhammadans and 2.4 were Christians, the figures for the previous year being 89.7, 8 and 2.3, respectively. Statement No. II—
20th of convicts.

11. The number of convicts under 16 years of age admitted to jail increased from 424 boys and 181 girls in 1905 to 483 boys and 217 girls in 1906. In the case of convicts of 16 years of age and over, there is a general reduction in the number of admissions under all heads. In the year 1904, 343 boys and 164 girls were admitted, so the progressive increase in the numbers for the past three years is significant. The evil effects likely to result from the sending of young offenders to jail are, I believe, fully recognised and it is unfortunate that owing to the want of sufficient accommodation at the Reformatory School, several boys eligible for the school have to be detained in jail until vacancies occur. It has, I understand, been decided to increase the accommodation at Chingleput, and this is a step in the right direction. Above all, the system of sending youthful offenders to jail for short spells is to be deprecated. It gives no time for any reform to take place even granted that jails possessed the necessary means for bringing it about, which generally speaking they do not, while it puts the jail 'Hall Mark' on the budding criminal, and he usually leaves with the idea that the jail is not at all as bad a place as he anticipated. Such a youth is not unlikely to return and eventually to swell the ranks of the confirmed habitual. A judicious application of the cane, in a way that he would not soon forget, would prove far more effective, or advantage might be taken of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. At any rate, the considerable rise in the number of admissions into jail of offenders under the age of 16 years, since the year 1903, shows that some action is needed to check it. The jail should be the last resort for such youthful misdemeanants.

12. Of the convicts admitted to jail 13.53 per cent. could read and write or read only and 86.47 per cent. were illiterate. The figures last year were 12.58 and 87.42 per cent. Education of convicts.

13. The majority of convicts admitted belong, as might be expected, to the agricultural classes, these forming 52.2 per cent. of the whole. The percentage last year was 57. There is a decrease under all the other heads with the exception of Previous occupation of convicts.

"Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise" which shows an increase, owing, it is believed, to want of proper care in ascertaining the previous occupation of convicts at the time of their admission. Unmarried females and widows increased from 305 and 332 respectively in 1905, to 327 and 376 in the year under report.

14. Sentences "not exceeding one month" show a decline from the figures of the previous year, as also do the sentences up to not exceeding two years and those exceeding ten years while there has been an increase under the other heads. At the end of the year there were 22 prisoners under sentence of death in the jails of the Presidency; 48 others were sentenced to transportation for a term of years and 217 for life. The figures at the close of the preceding year were 10, 29 and 177, respectively. Of the 26,529 convicts (excluding 5 criminal lunatics) admitted to jail, 22,900 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 2,658 to simple imprisonment, 539 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 432 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

15. The number of prisoners admitted during the year who had been previously convicted was 3,647 or 13.74 per cent. of the total admissions, as compared with 3,177 and 10.72 per cent. in the year preceding. The statement following, prescribed in Government of India Resolution No. 4-25-264, dated 25th February 1885, gives particulars of habitual criminals according to the method by which they have been classified:—

Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.			Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituals before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.			Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear but who were after arrival in jail identified as having been habituals.			Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.			Total number of habituals.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Rajahmundry	1,773	2,258	1,720	194	277	391	...	3	5	1	5	4	195	285	400
Vellore	1,306	1,830	1,333	190	285	292	...	5	1	1	...	2	195	286	296
Trichinopoly	476	447	684	96	91	105	...	21	9	38	11	17	128	117	144
Coimbatore	1,169	1,490	1,753	133	181	276	...	...	2	4	...	...	133	183	281
Penitentiary	2,588	3,683	2,741	296	410	364	...	1	...	35	...	...	1	297	410
Cannanore	1,804	1,181	1,053	86	55	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	55	102
Salem	782	1,322	1,413	119	172	215	...	...	8	...	...	...	119	180	215
Bellary	1,207	1,347	1,275	144	186	176	...	2	6	...	...	...	165	204	181
Russellkonda	152	164	266	29	26	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	26	47
Berhampur	362	490	396	60	59	54	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	30	26
Vizagapatam	873	981	844	189	195	213	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	60	59
Nellore	607	1,288	694	90	150	120	...	5	4	5	...	...	194	199	218
Cuddalore	707	974	762	81	133	124	...	4	...	1	...	...	94	150	121
Tanjore	724	718	566	90	138	139	...	5	5	2	...	1	86	132	141
Madura	1,078	1,109	1,176	125	153	145	...	1	7	5	...	2	91	147	144
Palanacottah	581	777	610	91	106	86	...	...	1	...	...	...	125	154	145
Mangalore	452	521	502	34	34	57	...	...	5	10	...	...	6	104	106
Total	16,636	20,580	17,788	2,017	2,651	2,903	48	46	109	42	37	32	2,137	2,734	3,044

* This includes 525 prisoners imprisoned for failure to furnish security.

It will be observed that of 17,788 convicts admitted to jails, 2,903 were identified by the Courts, 109 by jail officers and 32 were classed as habituals on their own confession. A comparison of the figures with those of the previous couple of years is instructive. There has been a gradual rise in the number identified by the Courts, and a considerable rise in the number identified in jail in 1906 compared with 1905, while the convicts who confessed to being habituals have declined. Amongst 32 in the latter class in 1906 no fewer than 15 were in Cuddalore Jail, which showed only 1 in 1905. Trichinopoly and Bellary reverse this order by showing between them 29 in 1905 and only 1 in 1906. It is impossible to offer a satisfactory explanation of these variations, and I am disposed to conclude from what I have seen during my inspections of jails, that there is very much room for improvement in the methods of classification at present in force. Classification of criminals is in my opinion one of those things that, if not very well done, had almost as well not be attempted. The object of it is of course clear enough, but by not being very accurate,

contamination by contact is pretty certain to occur. Fortunately the Presidency is unusually well off as compared with other Provinces in India in the means of keeping convicts apart by night, but by day, unsophisticated first offenders are very liable to be subjected to corrupt influences by contact during working hours and at meal time with more hardened criminals. The first step towards improvement is accurate classification, and this being done, rigid separation of the classes should follow, even though it may mean increased difficulty in the conduct of work and the like. In my opinion every convict should be classified by the committing Court and an endorsement, 'Habitual' or 'Casual' as the case may be, made on the warrant and signed. The Magistrate who hears the case and presumably enquires into the character, antecedents and previous history of the prisoner is in a much better position to classify than the Superintendent of a jail can ever hope to be. The rules on the subject certainly need modification. In these days of finger prints and a well-organized Police system it should be possible to identify every man who has been in jail before, and place his previous history and convictions before the investigating Court.

16. The youthful offenders under the age of 15 years admitted to jail during the year numbered 319 boys and 170 girls as compared with 311 boys and 130 girls during the preceding year. Thirty-nine boys were transferred to the Reformatory School at Chingleput against 54 in 1905 and 43 in 1904. Four boys as against 3 last year were committed direct to the school by committing Courts. In the portion of this report dealing with the age of convicts, I have already dwelt on the necessity of providing further accommodation at Chingleput and need not enlarge on the subject further here, beyond emphasizing the fact that a jail is, generally speaking, no fitting place for boys of tender years, and even for those who are over the age of 15, and therefore ineligible for admission to the school—in short, boys who have reached the age of adolescence—a separate institution on the lines of the Borstal prison in England would not be out of place. In the report of the Prison Commissioners for 1906 the following passage occurs:—"Our enquiries disclosed the interesting fact that the majority of habitual criminals commenced their criminal career at a very early age, and that about 50 per cent. had been under 21 years of age on first conviction." This is a significant statement and shows very clearly how desirable it is to catch and reform the budding criminal on his first laying himself out for a career of crime. He is then in the malleable stage and if valuable time is allowed to go by, reformation later on becomes more difficult. Reformatory schools are only open to boys under 15 years and leave out the important classes between that age and 21, when manhood may be said to become established. A determined effort should be made to rescue these juvenile adults and to quote the opinion of the Commissioners of Prisons—"The State which recognizes the value and importance of adopting special means for the rescue and reclamation of young offenders (between the ages of 16 and 21) and which, while encouraging private effort, does not grudge public expenditure in behalf of agencies and institutions working to this end, will, in the long run, have the fewest criminals."

17. There were 15 escapes during the year against 28 in the preceding year. Seven were from inside and 8 from outside the jail. Central Jails contributed 6, District Jails 2 and Subsidiary Jails 7. Of those who escaped during the year, 10 were recaptured, in addition to 6 others who had escaped during previous years. It is a significant fact that 13 out of 15 of the escaped prisoners had unexpired sentences of less than a year. Under ordinary circumstances one would expect that a man's desire to escape would be in proportion to the length of his unexpired sentence and speaking generally this is probably the case, but other conditions have to be reckoned with. In the first place, short-termed men are allowed more freedom and are usually selected for out-door work on which the facilities for escape are greater than in the case of convicts employed intra-murally, and in the next place, short-termed men who have their sentences enhanced, so as to make the total period a year or more, even though the additional sentence is for escape or attempt to escape, are put on a more liberal dietary. Why this should be so, I need not stop here to discuss, but in several recent cases of escape or

attempt to escape, there is every reason to suppose that this better treatment of long-termed men furnished the real incentive. It is otherwise hard to account for a man bolting in broad day-light with the warder in charge close beside him and alert. He must know that his chances of getting away are small and the "game not worth the candle," if he regarded with anything approaching dismay a further period of imprisonment. As matters are at present, therefore, he stands to gain by whatever happens: either he gets clean away or is recaptured, sentenced and put on a better scale of diet. It is, I consider, very desirable that the present rules should be altered. More liberal rewards would, I believe, also lead to more frequent recaptures. Most of the escapes that take place, can be traced to negligence on the part of warders, who are probably overworked, indifferently paid and, generally speaking, are apt to place too much confidence in the prisoners in their charge and allow them to scatter or get out of sight. The prisoner sees his opportunity and takes it. This is the history in brief of the majority of the escapes that occur, and, all things considered, it is perhaps a matter for congratulation that escapes and attempts are not more frequent. An adult and a juvenile sentenced to transportation for life got clean away from the Penitentiary on the night of the 15th July 1906. The boy is still at large but the other man has since been recaptured. The case is worth giving in some detail in view of the manner in which it was carried out, and is a striking example of what confidence in prisoners may occasionally lead to. A European warder gave the keys of No. 7 block to a convict overseer for temporary custody and the latter passed them on to convict Sennimalai, who substituted a false key for the key of the ward in which he was to be confined. The full bunch with the false key was ultimately returned to the warder who did not notice the substitution. At night time, Sennimalai opened the lock of his ward door from inside, proceeded to the kitchen, armed himself with certain implements used in the cook-house and having extricated his friend from confinement, both of them effected their escape over the back wall of the jail with the help of the aforesaid implements and a low building close to the wall which must have given them material assistance. The building has since been removed. Of the other escapes, 2 took place at Rajahmundry and one each from Trichinopoly, Bellary, Berhampur and Vizagapatam.

18. During the year, 10,308 offences against convicts were reported including 10 offences dealt with by criminal courts. The figures in 1905 were 11,326 and 12. The decrease was therefore 1,018 or about 9 per cent. A good deal of difference of opinion exists as to the inference to be drawn from an increase or a decrease of punishments in jails, but, on the whole, I am inclined to the belief that there is nothing incompatible between a high ratio of punishments and good discipline, and, as it is far more likely that petty offences are overlooked than that prisoners are punished without having committed a breach of the rules, a high punishment rate is perhaps on the whole a favourable sign. Prisoners resent disciplinary measures and, if not reported for trifling offences, matters generally drift from bad to worse. Practical experience shows that, when punishments are high, the best state of discipline usually prevails. The figures for the year disclose the fact that every 100 prisoners received on an average 99.95 punishments or, say, 1 per head. In all the Provinces of India in 1905 the average rate per head was 2.2. The prisoner in this Presidency is therefore exceptionally amenable to discipline and readily obeys the Jail rules, or is dealt with, with a degree of leniency unusual elsewhere. Of the offences committed, 8,942 or 87 per cent. were classed as minor and amongst these were 2,598 formal warnings, while 1,356 offences were classed as major. All heads show a decrease, with the exception of major offences, sub-head, "Prohibited articles" and "All other offences against Jail rules." The following jails have a ratio of punishments much above the average: Russellkonda 289, Mangalore 208, Cuddalore 197, Tanjore 153, Madura 149 and the Penitentiary 146, while the jails with a low ratio are—Cannanore 60, Vizagapatam 61, Nellore 65, Trichinopoly 70, Coimbatore 77 and Salem 79. Of the offences committed, 4,988 or 48 per cent. related to work, 1,715 or 17 per cent. to prohibited articles and 3,305 or 32 per cent. to all other breaches of discipline. The punishments decreased from 11,409 to 10,399 and the ratio per cent. of average strength was 99.95—the lowest figure during the past eight years. A reduction has taken

place under all heads except "Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple," "Combination of minor punishments" and "Other punishments," but the increases are trifling. Cases of penal diet without solitary confinement fell from 318 to 152 and with solitary confinement from 7 to 6. Reduced diet, without locking up the prisoner, and ensuring that he does not supplement his rations by supplies from other prisoners, is not of much use. Penal diet is not too frequently resorted to in this Presidency. The statistics of punishments do not appear to be affected to any marked extent by the classification of Medical Officers according to health, or the labour for which convicts are declared to be fit.

19. The following table (which was omitted from last year's report) shows particulars of the cases of corporal punishment inflicted during the year:—

Corporal punishments.

particulars of the year:—

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.		
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.	
1	Central Jails ...	19,319	7,203	...	1	3	2	9	15	·08	·21	}	...	
2	District Jails ...	8,058	3,025	...	1	...	1	2	4	·05	·13			
3	Criminal Leper Ward ...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Subsidiary Jails ...	7,762	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Total	35,171	10,270	...	2	3	3	11	19	·05	·18			
	Total for 1905	36,777	11,245	...	3	6	1	14	24	·07	·21	No illness or death.		

No illness or death resulted from their infliction. This form of punishment is the most severe it is in the power of a Superintendent to inflict, and, judging by the few instances in which it was administered, is evidently reserved for the very worst class of offences. This is as it ought to be. Only when everything else has been tried and failed, should whipping as a rule be resorted to. Once, however, it is decided to whip, it should be laid on with a heavy hand and nothing less than 20 stripes is of much use.

20. There were 3,027 habituais in the jails of the Presidency at the close of 1905 and 3,746 were admitted, making a total of 6,773 out of a convict population of 32,195. The proportion of habituais works out to 21 per cent. and these received no less than 48.18 per cent. of the punishments. Thirteen of the 19 whippings were inflicted on habituais. The statement made in previous years that habitual prisoners contribute an undue proportion of the offences, is therefore confirmed by the figures of the year under review. There is no doubt that these habitual offenders form a focus of contamination wherever they happen to be and the need of keeping them strictly apart from first offenders, both by night and day, is very apparent. As mentioned in an earlier part of this report, the results of separation, under the present methods of classification, are susceptible of much improvement. Confirmed habituais should, in my opinion, be totally debarred from convict rank, and as a class should be also debarred from partaking of the advantages offered by the remission system. No benefit results from letting loose, to prey on the public, a habitual thief or housebreaker, a day sooner than the date his sentence expires. I regard it as misplaced leniency, and the number of times he abuses the privilege of having received a remission of sentence, by a hasty return to jail again, goes to support this view. Once a convict has shown himself to be of the incurable class, the longer he is kept in jail the better and no good purpose is served by setting him

free. To my mind it is almost as unreasonable to let loose the unreformed thief as it is the unrecovered lunatic. Both are enemies to the public welfare, whether it be to property or person. Owing to the uncertainty concerning the correctness of some of the figures received from jails, it is not possible to state with any approach to accuracy the percentage of convicts, both casual and habitual, who passed through the year without having received any punishment. A reference on the subject to Superintendents would only mean delay and the unpunctual submission of this report.

21. Fetters were mostly imposed as a punishment, as out of 3,628 cases of imposition only 134 were for safe custody. The numbers last year were 4,030 and 262.

Fetters.

22. With a daily average population of 9,723.66 males and 191.89 females, there was an average of 819.38 males and 8.00 females employed as convict officers, the ratio per cent. being 8.43 and 4.17 respectively. The punishments on this class increased from 733 in 1905 to 755 in 1906. Great care should be exercised in the selection of prisoners for the position of convict officer and those who have been convicted of degrading offences, such as rape, unnatural offence or crimes showing great moral turpitude, as well as habitual offenders, should be debarred. Such men can exert no good influence over prisoners and are in a position to do much harm. Those convicted of crimes such as homicide, grievous hurt, riot and the like are the best material to recruit convict officers from. Much useful service can be obtained from such men. They have as a body been found straightforward and intelligent and their residence in jail gives them a practical acquaintance with rules and discipline that the ordinary temporary warder does not possess. The position is much sought after, owing to the privileges in the way of increased remission and freedom from manual work that it carries with it.

23. The number of convicts released during the year who earned remission was 3,087, as compared with 2,673 in 1905. This was the largest number released in any year during the past 10 years. Eight convicts eligible for remission failed to gain any and 7 of these were confined in the Trichinopoly Central Jail. The reasons are not given, though it is probable the convicts in question forfeited the remission they had earned, on account of misconduct. The largest remission earned was 819 days by a convict at Trichinopoly who was sentenced to transportation for life. The maximum gratuity earned by any single convict released was Rs. 21-10-0. In the year under review, 1,358 convicts earned special remission for not having committed a breach of the rules for a year, as compared with 1,359 in 1905. The question of amending the remission rules has been before the Government of India for some time. One cannot fail to be struck with the immense amount of labour involved in carrying out the present system. Any change that will tend to reduce it, will be eagerly welcomed.

Remission system.

24. The scales laid down in the Jail Manual were adhered to during the year, with the exception of jails in which cholera broke out, when rice was temporarily substituted for ragi, and extra salt given. Individual prisoners received altered or extra diet, only on the recommendation of Medical Officers. The diet scales are in my opinion unsuitable in some directions, and could be much improved with a coincident saving in expenditure. I propose to address Government on the subject in the near future, and so need not discuss it further here.

Statement No. VIII—
Diet scales.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX to XIII AND STATEMENT G.

25. The total expenditure of the department, excluding such as has been incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 14,16,134 5 4, which differs by the sum of Rs. 446-6-7 from the Accountant-General's figures, the latter being in excess. This difference is due to petty adjustments, the particulars of which have been pointed out to that officer. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by the sum of Rs. 46,057 and is made up of the difference between increased expenditure under some heads and reduced expenditure under others.

Total expenditure during
the year.

The cost of general supervision, establishment, diet, hospital and sanitation have gone up, but reductions have taken place, under clothing and bedding, charges for moving prisoners, miscellaneous services and supplies, petty construction and repairs and manufactures, together with small sums under other heads, both in the direction of increase and decrease. The total of Statement No. IX differs from the total expenditure by a sum of Rs. 5,39,686, owing to certain items especially manufactory charges, being excluded from it. In this statement a sum of Rs. 5,384, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, old stores, etc., has been deducted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and a further sum of Rs. 769, the cost of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department is included, though not debited to the Jail Department in the registers of the Accountant-General's office. This procedure is also in accordance with the instructions issued by the Supreme Government.

26. Expenditure under this head has increased by Rs. 6,533, owing to additional temporary establishment taken on, to guard an increased number of prisoners, and to allowances paid on account of privilege leave vacancies. The cost per head of average strength has however fallen from Rs. 22-14-4 to Rs. 22-13-1. All the Central Jails with the exception of Coimbatore are above the average, the establishments being large for a relatively small population. This applies more particularly to Bellary, Cannanore and Salem. The charges at the Penitentiary are always high owing to the fact that European warders are largely employed. They are likely to remain so, as long as the existing conditions continue. As regards District Jails, Russellkonda, Berhampur and Mangalore take the lead in order, in being expensive so far as establishment charges are concerned and it may be stated generally, though the rule is not without many exceptions, that the smaller the jail the more expensive it is. The charges at Madura are low, as the jail is a fairly large one and is held as a collateral charge by the District Medical officer on an allowance, instead of being managed by a special officer as most jails of a nearly similar size are.

27. The expenditure on diet has gone up from Rs. 3,39,081 in 1905 to Rs. 4,07,811 in 1906, an increase of Rs. 68,730. This is attributed to a larger population catered for, viz., 326, more than in the previous year, and to the higher prices of food-grains. Rice, ragi and cholam have gone up considerably in cost during the past two years. Ragi, which is the principal item used in the food and which was selling at an average price in 1904 of 27 seers a rupee, was only procurable at 15 seers a rupee in 1906. So with the other grains. With the increased total expenditure on diet, the cost per head has also risen from Rs. 28-2-3 in 1905 to Rs. 32-14-9 in 1906. The average cost of feeding prisoners in the various jails as shown in sub-column F, dietary charges in Statement No. IX, is in reality deceptive as it does not take into account, the value of the stocks of grain in store at the beginning and close of the year respectively. The last column of statement E gives much more correct information and with this I propose to deal. In Central Jails, the average cost was Rs. 32-13-6 and in District Jails Rs. 33. Vizagapatam is the costliest jail with a charge of Rs. 35-7-7 per head. This jail is undergoing enlargement and renewal, and there is a great want of storage accommodation which compels the Superintendent to purchase when his stock runs low. This makes him dependent on the market and places him at the mercy of the sellers at times of emergency. The Penitentiary and Cannanore have almost the same average cost, viz., Rs. 35-2-0. It is needless to point out, perhaps, that prices usually rule higher in the City of Madras than in the mofussal. In Statement No. IX, Cannanore shows the lowest charge of all jails in the matter of diet, viz., Rs. 23-11-11, and this is due to the diminished value of stock at the close, as compared with the beginning of the year. Ragi or cholam are not grown, it appears, in any quantity near Cannanore and the Superintendent has to obtain his supplies from very long distances and this of course adds to the cost. It is questionable as to whether a cheaper grain could not be found for issue to prisoners in that jail. The matter is under enquiry. Madura has a charge of Rs. 34-13-3 in that jail. The former jail was also high last year and compares unfavourably with Tanjore and Palamcottah this year again. The high prices ruling in the market are put down as the cause and it must be said that this view

is borne out by a comparison of the cost of dieting in the subsidiary jails in these districts. For instance, in Tanjore district the cost of diet in sub-jails was Rs. 37-11-3, in Trichinopoly Rs. 36-11-9, in Tinnevely Rs. 37-7-1, while in Madura district it was Rs. 47-9-2. This would point to a common cause operating in the Madura Jail and in the sub-jails of the same district, both of which classes of institution are managed independently. At Bellary, cholera broke out and all prisoners were for a time put on rice diet. This added to the cost, as also a shortage in cholam that occurred in 1905, being written off in 1906. Trichinopoly shows a high rate of Rs. 36-0-3 in Statement No. IX and Rs. 34-10-6 in Statement E. The Superintendent attributes this to the higher prices prevailing, but the subject requires further elucidation in view of the fact that the Tanjore Jail rate was only Rs. 30-11-8 per head and both jails are not sufficiently far apart to account for such a difference. At Salem, the dieting charges were Rs. 33-15-3. The Superintendent offers as an explanation, the high prices of food stuffs and also refers to the fact that grains to the value of Rs. 1,409 were written off, this sum representing the cost of shortage in the stock of rations owing to certain irregularities which are said to have been committed. The officer in charge of the stores was punished by my predecessor for his negligence. No satisfactory explanation of the high dieting charges at Palamcottah, viz., Rs. 33-6-5, is forthcoming and the matter will be further enquired into. Statements E for both years show that prisoners in this jail cost over Rs. 7 a head more in 1906 than they did in 1905, while the difference for all jails in the two years was only Rs. 5-8-0. The jails economically dieted as regards comparative expenditure were Russellkonda Rs. 28-7-2, Vellore Rs. 30-2-0, Rajahmundry Rs. 30-4-7, Nellore Rs. 30-10-3, and Tanjore Rs. 30-11-8. Much could, I consider, be done to reduce charges for diet by (a) increasing the storage accommodation where such is deficient, (b) laying in a year's supply at harvest time and (c) making a determined effort to grow all vegetables, condiments and onions on jail land, where facilities exist for it. Vegetables, etc., to the value of Rs. 19,594 were purchased in 1906 and this sum with good management might largely be saved to the Department.

28. There has been a slight increase in the aggregate charges as well as in the cost per head as compared with the previous year. The Penitentiary heads the list with a capitation expenditure of Rs. 4-5-6. This might be expected, as it has no dairy, and food and other necessities for the sick are more expensive than elsewhere. Bellary comes next. At this jail, very large supplies were received from the Medical Store Department during the year and there was increased sickness demanding increased expenditure. Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Russellkonda, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Mangalore had charges above the average, due either to unusual sickness, to the issue of special diet on medical recommendation, or to the charges being divided over a small number of prisoners as in the case of Mangalore.

29. The charges against this heading fell from Rs. 30,198 to Rs. 24,522. The difference in cost in the various jails is due to the varying quantities of clothing, etc., indented for to replace articles worn out.

30. These show an increase of Rs. 4,989 and the unusual prevalence of disease especially cholera accounts for it. The highest cost is shown against the Penitentiary and is due mostly to a heavy outlay on water-supply and to the fact that the cost of all the additional camp equipment for the jails of the Presidency is debited to this jail.

31. The fact that 20,013 prisoners only were transferred as against 21,197 in 1905, accounts for a reduction under this head in part. It is also partially accounted for by the circumstance that the transfers of 13 months were debited in the accounts of 1905, whereas the transfers for ten months only were debited in 1906. The charges are, in the first instance, incurred by the Police Department and are subsequently adjusted by book debit. These charges amount to Rs. 41,202 as against Rs. 45,373 in the year preceding. I believe it should be possible to make a considerable reduction in them.

32. Expenditure under this head fell in the aggregate from Rs. 32,637 in 1905 to Rs. 29,934 in 1906. The increase under the sub-head "lighting charges" is due to improvements introduced in the lighting arrangements and that under "rewards for recapture and service" to batta paid to a larger number of prisoners released during the year.

33. These charges show a slight increase of 10 pies per head as compared with the preceding year. The various sub-heads show how the expenditure has been incurred, and the only items that seem to call for special remark are the high charges at Coimbatore which were incurred by the provision of an oil-engine for lifting water, and at Berhampur for the renewal of arms and the supply of a tell-tale clock.

34. The daily average population in sub-jails rose from 2,100 in 1905 to 2,149 in 1906, and the total expenditure and cost per head rose from Rs. 1,31,661 to Rs. 1,35,895 and from Rs. 62-10-11 to Rs. 63-3-9, respectively. Dietary charges differ much in the various districts and range from Rs. 32-13-2 in South Canara to Rs. 50-9-8 in the Nilgiri district. The Koraput and Calicut sub-jails which are under the immediate supervision of the Jail Department show the lowest cost per head under diet. Both sub-jails are provided with a warder force and not guarded by Police; hence the large difference in the charges under establishment. The decrease in the charges for moving prisoners was due to the same causes that operated in jails. The expenditure under other heads does not seem to call for any special remarks.

35. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head increased from Rs. 8,05,482 and Rs. 65-10-10 in 1905 to Rs. 8,76,448 and Rs. 69-9-9 in 1906, or a net increase of Rs. 3-14-11 per head which is accounted for by the high cost under dietary charges.

36. This statement deals with the manner in which convicts were employed during the year. With a rise in the daily average number of convicts in jail, the average under sentence of labour on working days advanced from 9,957 to 10,228. The average numbers sick, convalescent and infirm, and not employed for other reasons show a reduction as compared with the figures of the previous year. Those unemployed for other reasons number 455 or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total number under sentence of labour. This seems to me extremely high and I consider the number susceptible of much reduction. There is no good reason why men in quarantine should not do some work. The daily average number employed in preparing articles for jail use, on repairs, additions and alterations to buildings, and on manufactures all show small increases, but the ratio of convicts employed on manufactures has fallen from 39.44 to 38.94. The authorized 10 per cent. as a maximum limit for the number of prison officers and prison servants has been exceeded in only one jail, viz., Cuddalore, where more men than usual were employed during the months of March to May carrying water which was scarce at the time. Taking all jails, the percentage of prison officers increased from 7.6 to 7.97 and prison servants from 8.26 to 8.41. The number of men employed gardening, viz., 1,183, or more than 10 per cent. of the whole population, is ridiculously high and this notwithstanding the fact that every jail purchased condiments and onions, and all jails, with the exception of Vellore, Salem, Palamcottah and Mangalore, purchased vegetables to supplement the supply from the garden. The farmer who was so extravagant of labour and in the end had to go to the market to purchase vegetables, would soon come to grief. As matters stand at present, I believe it would be an economical move to give up jail gardening altogether, purchase vegetables and put the 1,183 prisoners at some other form of work. Last year, vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 19,594 were purchased. There is a great field for reform in this matter, and my belief is that, with economy in labour and more scientific methods, the jail gardens of the Presidency could be made to yield a handsome return. A grand total of 1,431 men were employed preparing articles for prison use. The numbers vary widely in different jails and are highest at Trichinopoly where blankets and coir mats are manufactured for use in other jails. Prisoners employed on manufactures of a remunerative character, formed 38.94 per cent. of the whole working population,

and range from 60.33 per cent. at the Penitentiary to 17.68 at Berhampur. On repairs, 367 men were continuously engaged in addition to 306 others employed on alterations and additions to buildings.

37. The receipts during the year 1906 amounted to Rs. 5,04,177-12-2, which includes the sum of Rs. 171-1-0 remitted into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Cannanore and Coimbatore Jails. A sum of Rs. 5,383-11-1, being sale-proceeds of articles sold, has been deducted from contingent charges and also from receipts, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,98,794-1-0 as shown at the foot of column 8 in Statement No. XII. The total receipts, including the cash balance in hand on the 31st December 1906, amounts to Rs. 5,02,160-9-0 as compared with Rs. 5,95,191-14-0 in 1905. The net cash earnings, including cash balances, come to Rs. 56,852-11-0 against Rs. 1,31,757-1-0 the year preceding. Statement No. XII deals with cash only and does not take into account the value of stock in hand and other items as does Statement No. XII-A, which shows in a true light the real working of jail manufactories. From Statement No. XII, it will be seen that a sum of Rs. 4,41,904-5-0 was drawn from the various Treasuries and Rs. 4,98,794-1-0 paid into the same; the figures last year were Rs. 4,59,420-15-0 and Rs. 5,91,788-5-0. A smaller sum was drawn in 1906, owing to smaller orders for goods from the consuming departments of Government and private individuals and firms and this also accounts for the smaller deposits. During the year under report, supplies made to the Military department amounted to Rs. 82,974 only as compared with Rs. 1,41,864 in the year preceding. The cost of raw material was also higher and the percentage of profit less, owing to contracts having been entered upon when material was selling cheaper. At the Penitentiary alone, a sum of Rs. 54,000 less was paid into the Treasury, due to lack of orders especially for tents. The following jails show a large falling off in cash earnings—Trichinopoly from Rs. 12,779 to Rs. 3,518; Salem from Rs. 8,493 to Rs. 241; Vizagapatam from Rs. 5,204 to Rs. 3,789; and Cuddalore from Rs. 9,185 to Rs. 980, while three of the largest jails in the Presidency, viz., Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Cannanore show no cash earnings absolutely. The Coimbatore Jail made the small cash profit of Rs. 869 last year, and that even a worse result should take place this year, is disappointing, especially in view of the fact that most of the large Government orders go to this jail. It should be mentioned, however, that there was an excess of stock amounting to about Rs. 30,000 in hand at the close as compared with the beginning of the year and a large police order remained unadjusted. A better result next year may be confidently looked forward to. An excess of stock in hand also accounts in part for the failure to show any cash profit at the Penitentiary and Cannanore. At the former jail fewer prisoners were employed in the Press. Vellore shows the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 13,485, and the Tanjore Jail comes next with a profit in cash of Rs. 10,249-12. The Superintendent, Trichinopoly, explains that his reduced cash earnings were due to increased stock in hand, and the Superintendent, Salem, to paucity of orders. At Cuddalore the falling off in cash earnings is attributed to the rise in the price of cotton, which made the manufactured goods more expensive and less saleable, but Tanjore and Palamcottah increased their cash profits under apparently similar conditions, so the cause must be sought elsewhere. The value of tools and plant increased by Rs. 2,300 at Cuddalore, and credit was taken in 1905 for a sum of Rs. 999 in excess of what should have been done, so the figures for 1906 looked so much the poorer in comparison. The value of stock at the end of 1906, and the outstandings due, were also in excess of the previous year. All these items taken together account for the fall in cash earnings.

38. As mentioned previously this statement shows the true working of the various factories and the figures are certainly more cheering than those given in Statement No. XII. The net profits accruing after allowing for opening and closing balances of stock, value of machinery and outstandings, are Rs. 1,41,418-11, as compared with Rs. 1,59,956-15, in the year preceding. The Penitentiary stands first with a profit of Rs. 31,876-10, of which Rs. 20,250 was earned by the Press, and is closely followed by Coimbatore with Rs. 30,371-2. The other jails that contributed largely to the total earnings are, in order—Palamcottah, Madura, Tanjore and Vellore, each of which shows a profit

of over Rs. 9,000. The earnings per head of those employed on manufactures is a fair test of the successful working of a jail. In this light, Palamcottah heads the list with a net earning per head of Rs. 72-9 and is followed, in order, by Tanjore Rs. 67-8, Madura Rs. 57-13, Coimbatore Rs. 56-12, Penitentiary Rs. 54-10 and Cuddalore Rs. 41. The low earnings at Vizagapatam, viz., Rs. 11-12, appear to be due to interruption of work owing to building operations. The profits at Cuddalore would have been higher but for the sum of Rs. 999, deducted to rectify the same amount added by an error to the previous year's accounts. The three jails, Palamcottah, Tanjore and Cuddalore may therefore be said to have done well. All three are in charge of whole-time officers, and none are provided with machinery. The results at Coimbatore, the Penitentiary and Madura must also be considered satisfactory.

39. In consequence of higher expenditure, especially under dietary charges and lower manufactory earnings, the net cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 54-15 in 1905 to Rs. 65-2 in 1906. Tanjore Jail comes out best in this respect with a capitation charge of Rs. 33-7. For this Mr. Ivatts deserves credit, as he has maintained his prisoners with the smallest cost to Government. Palamcottah and Madura are also very good and come next in order. A prisoner at Berhampur cost Rs. 95, at Russellkonda Rs. 92-15, at the Penitentiary Rs. 87-8, at Bellary Rs. 79-15 and at Trichinopoly Rs. 70-11.

40. The value of supplies made by jails for departmental use and consumption comes to Rs. 66,805 as compared with Rs. 72,936 in 1905. In addition to this, garden produce to the value of Rs. 19,689 was supplied for prison use, a small amount, considering that the labour of 1,183 prisoners was employed in growing vegetables. The value of convict labour employed by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 6,402 as compared with Rs. 5,154 in the year preceding.

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

41. The table following shows particulars of the sickness and death-rate in the jails of the Presidency in 1906, and the preceding four years:—

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.
1902	12,466	272	21.8	7	216	223	5	17.3	17.8
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	12,261	234	19.0	15	169	184	1.2	13.8	15.0
1906	12,539	233	18.5	55	207	262	4.4	16.4	20.8

The total admissions to hospitals during the year under report were 6,521 as compared with 6,842 in the year preceding, the ratio per mille of average strength being 517.9 against 557.9. The daily average number of sick was practically the same as in 1905, viz., 233 against 234, and the daily average sick per mille was 18.5 which is the lowest during the past decade. Notwithstanding reduced figures in the case of sickness, the mortality has gone up from 18.4 deaths or 15 per 1,000 in 1905 to 26.2 deaths or 20.8 per 1,000 in 1906. Of the latter, 55 deaths were due to cholera which occurred in three Central, five District and a few of the Subsidiary Jails. The death-rate from causes other than cholera, was 16.4 per mille against 13.8 in the year 1905. Compared with the death-rate, the sick rate per 1,000 is exceptionally small, viz., 18.5. This would appear to indicate that prisoners are not as promptly and as frequently admitted to hospital for treatment as they should be, possibly owing to a desire on the part of Medical subordinates to show a low sick rate and also to save themselves a certain amount of work, especially clerical work, entailed by admitting a man on the hospital registers. When a prisoner is ill, speedy

admission to hospital affords him the very best chance of recovery, and it is a grave mistake to treat him as an out-patient even as a temporary measure, as, during the early stages of disease, complete rest is of the utmost importance and judicious medical treatment is likely to prove most beneficial at that time. For these reasons a high admission rate is a thing not to be discouraged, and it generally goes with a low death-rate. It is well therefore to treat no cases, except of the most trifling nature, outside hospital. Sick men can do no work and may therefore as well be in hospital as out of it, while the relaxation from the ordinary disciplinary routine of the jail is not without its beneficial effect in bringing about a speedy cure. There were three cases of suicide during the year, one each at the Penitentiary and Palamcottah by hanging, one at Berhampur by jumping into a well and resisting all attempts at rescue, and one suspicious death at Madura from accidental poisoning by antimony. The deceased in the last-mentioned case, who was a convict warder and had access to the manufactory stores, mistook a preparation of antimony for alum which, it appears, he was in the habit of dosing himself with.

42. In Central Jails the mortality was 22·2, in District Jails 20·8 and in Subsidiary Jails 16·3. The jails which had a low death-rate per mille are—Vellore 4·76, Cuddalore 5·76, Mangalore 7·00, Palamcottah 7·78 and Salem 9·87, while the following jails had a mortality above the average—Russellkonda 131·23, Rajahmundry 40·99, Bellary, 39·44, Madura 26·78, Cannanore 25·92, Vizagapatam 24·62, Coimbatore 23·52, Berhampur 23·49, and the Penitentiary 22·77.

43. The high mortality at Russellkonda was due to an outbreak of cholera, all the deaths, 11 in number, being due to this cause. As the average population of the jail was only 84, each death added a death-rate of 12 per mille to the total. Last year the jail was not attacked by cholera and the mortality was only 23·62. It is unsafe to generalize on such a small number of prisoners, but the cholera outbreak was very severe and literally speaking decimated the jail. Apart from cholera, the Russellkonda Jail was healthy.

44. In this jail there were 40 deaths, of which 6 were due to cholera. Last year there were only 29. Notwithstanding this high mortality, the hospital admission rate fell from 1,054 in 1905 to 678 in 1906 and these figures bear out, to a certain extent, my remarks on the opening of this chapter on the need of promptly admitting men to treatment as soon as ever they are discovered to be ill, and the circumstance that a high admission rate often means a low mortality rate and *vice versa*, other things being the same. It is a mistaken policy to delay admission till a man is far advanced in illness as it reduces considerably his chances of recovery. The Medical Officer says: "The health of the jail was unsatisfactory, the evil effects of the previous year continued to affect the inmates, etc.," and again "the mortality was chiefly either directly or indirectly due to bowel-complaints." These statements do not convey much information and it would be more to the point if the causes of the mortality and the evil effects of the previous year, whatever they may be, were discussed. The drinking water at Rajahmundry is undoubtedly the cause of much of the sickness and mortality at that jail. An enquiry is at present proceeding with a view to finding out how it becomes contaminated, so I need not pursue the subject in this report. I would only mention that when bowel diseases are common, the food as well as the water needs looking to. It is said that many of the admissions to Rajahmundry are in poor health and this no doubt renders them very susceptible to disease in any shape. About half the prisoners were sent into camp at the time of the cholera-outbreak.

45. There were 25 deaths in this jail, 4 of which were due to cholera, as compared with 9 deaths in the previous year, and the death-rate was 39·44 against 15·83. The hospital admission rate per mille was 916·64 as compared with 905·89 in 1905; so while the mortality was more than doubled, the admission rate remained practically the same. The Medical Officer in his report says: "Bowel-complaints were in my opinion due to abnormal seasonal causes. Throughout the district of Bellary there was an unusual prevalence of bowel-complaints, also cholera." The Bellary Jail is usually not very unhealthy, the average death-rate for the past five years being only 20·58 per mille.

46. This jail had 12 deaths during the year, with a death-rate per 1,000 of 26·78 against 7 and 15·35 in the year preceding. Six of the deaths were due to cholera for which part of the jail was sent into camp. On the whole the jail had a lower death-rate than the average of the past five years, which is 30·6.

47. Twenty deaths took place at Cannanore against 15 in the previous year, or a ratio of 25·92 per mille against 22·12. The ratio of admissions to hospital and daily average sick also show an increase. In this jail the drinking water is of indifferent quality and at times has been found polluted. There is much reason to believe that the wells, especially that known as the "tepe" well, receive their supplies from contaminated sources. As there is much low-lying land in the vicinity of the jail site and the soil is very porous, the rapidity with which the water rises in the wells at the break of the monsoon, goes to show that little resistance is offered and therefore little filtering-power exercised, by the strata of soil through which the water passes. Bowel-affections are the principal cause of sickness and mortality. Of the 20 prisoners who died, 8 were admitted in bad and 6 others in indifferent health.

48. There were 11 deaths during the year, of which 4 were due to cholera against 9 deaths in 1905, the death-rate being 24·62 against 19·07. The admission rate per 1,000 advanced from 214 to 235.

416. The Medical Officer says that a large percentage of those admitted to jail were in indifferent or bad health, that malarial fever was more prevalent than usual and that an epidemic of chicken-pox prevailed towards the close of the year. All this helped to increase the admission rate.

49. Thirty-one deaths occurred at Coimbatore, of which 12 were due to cholera against 15 deaths in 1905. The death-rate advanced from 12·64 to 23·52, the admissions to hospital from 520 to 560, while the admission rate per mille of strength fell from 438 to 424, and the daily average sick from 29·95 to 22·79. Of the 19 deaths excluding cholera, no fewer than 14 were admitted in indifferent or bad health. At the time of the cholera outbreak part of the jail population was sent into camp. Altogether 25 men were attacked.

50. Three deaths took place against 1 in the year preceding, the death-rate being 23·49 against 7·74. The jail has such a small average population that the death-rate is subject to violent fluctuations.

51. The death-rate, which was on an average 16·55 during the past five years and 10·27 in the year 1905, rose to 22·77 in the year 1906. In all, there were 23 deaths, of which 6 were due to tubercle of the lungs and 4 to pneumonia, this jail furnishing the largest number of deaths from these diseases of any jail in the Presidency. This is probably owing to the fact that the jail population is almost entirely drawn from the poorer classes in the City of Madras who live in overcrowded tenements and are insufficiently nourished, both conditions being well-recognized predisposing causes of affections of the lungs. On the whole, however, the Penitentiary cannot be said to be an unhealthy jail, despite its surroundings, and it compares favourably in the matter of freedom from sickness, with many jails in localities reported healthy. On the score of health alone, therefore, a good case has not been made out for abolishing the jail and erecting another elsewhere, while the expense of, and inconvenience caused by, such a measure would be very great.

52. Though the mortality in the Trichinopoly Jail was only 19·83, it shows an increase from the previous year when it was only 12·17. The deaths were 21 as compared with 12. No fewer than 15 of those who died were in bad or indifferent health on admission to jail. Nellore brought down its mortality from 24·71 to 16·79 and Tanjore from 30·0 to 18·28.

53. There were 35 deaths in Subsidiary Jails against 22 the year preceding, or a death-rate of 16·29 as compared with 10·47. The deaths took place in the Subsidiary Jails of the following districts:—Vizagapatam 6, Malabar 5, South Arcot 4, Ganjam, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely 3 each, Madura 2, and 1 each in 9 other districts. Cholera caused 10 deaths, bowel-complaints 7, fevers 5, and other affections 1 each.

Statement No. XV -
Classes of diseases.

54. The table following shows the admissions and deaths from the principal diseases amongst convicted prisoners during the year 1906 :—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.
Cholera	248	130	15	22	341	134	726	393
Dysentery	4661	291	4592	213	6563	310	7826	454
Malarial fevers	8922	196	8814	112	8792	103	6273	20
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle	1192	307	1078	415	1003	136	988	242
Anæmia and debility	366	12	595	34	383	31	484	40
Other general diseases	7712	224	8005	202	10219	259	9591	282
Pneumonia	968	235	741	135	900	155	766	182
Other respiratory diseases	2773	35	2807	67	2555	42	2491	50
Diarrhœa	4532	212	3147	101	4603	103	4327	101
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	4390	12	3829	10	3641	10	2753	...
All other causes	7552	401	10532	359	8957	311	6323	413
Total	43346	1935	44394	1662	47900	1624	42549	2178

55. In all, there were 72 attacks and 39 deaths from this disease as compared with 33 and 13, respectively, in 1905. Coimbatore and Russellkonda furnish 21 deaths between them, while Rajahmundry returned 6, Vizagapatam and Madura 4 each, Bellary 2 and Nellore and Palamecottah 1 death each from cholera. The death-rate from cholera in the year under review was the highest since 1897. As to the manner the disease got into the various jails, Medical Officers were in the majority of cases unable to discover it, and could merely conjecture as to the mode of introduction. At Coimbatore the first attack was in the case of a prisoner 23 days in jail which would show that he contracted the disease after admission, and the Medical Officer suggests it was introduced from the town where the disease was then prevalent. At Russellkonda the first man attacked was a newly-admitted prisoner who, it is said, passed through a cholera-infected area on his way to the jail. The Medical Officers of Rajahmundry and Nellore were unable to trace the origin; the former suggests flies, and the latter the conveyance of the infection by a member of the Staff. At Bellary and Vizagapatam new arrivals brought the disease with them. In all the jails I have visited, quarantine appears to be strictly enforced, usually for a period of 10 days, but I consider 15 or even 21 days, when the accommodation admits, would be much better, as there are other diseases besides cholera and plague whose incubation period is more than 10 days, and which it is also desirable to exclude, small-pox for instance. In any case, quarantine however rigidly carried out can only be looked upon as a half-measure, so long as members of the staff are free to enter the bazaars or adjoining villages, and in some cases even to live in them. To quarantine prisoners and take no steps to limit the movements of warders, especially at times of epidemic, is on a par with locking the door to exclude thieves and forgetting to bolt the window. Warders and others are, I feel, the unconscious media through which many diseases of the mysterious order enter and take footing in the jail.

56. No single jail in the Presidency has been free from this dire affliction, there being altogether 776 cases and 45 deaths against 629 cases and 30 deaths in 1905. Rajahmundry heads the list with 260 cases and 11 deaths. Coimbatore had 110 cases with 6 deaths, Bellary 61 cases and 10 deaths and Cannanore 91 cases and 6 deaths. Central jails had altogether 633 cases and 40 deaths and District jails 143 cases and 5 deaths. Russellkonda, Cuddalore, Madura and Mangalore are the only jails that have not returned deaths from dysentery. The disease is attributed in most jails to defective water-supply, amongst other things, and no doubt the water is responsible for much. Seasonal changes are also supposed to be a cause. There is however some reason to believe that the ragi in many jails is not always thoroughly freed from gravel before being ground, and the use of soft mill stones must add largely to the amount of grit present in the flour. Suitability of the food itself as regards its nutritive elements,

scrupulous cleanliness, effective cooking and absence of flies, are no less necessary to ensure freedom from bowel affections, and especially from dysentery.

57. Malarial fevers though a cause of frequent admissions to Hospital seldom give rise to many deaths, but they undermine the general health and render the sufferer more liable to fall a victim to other complaints. During the year there were 622 admissions and 2 deaths as compared with 850 and 10 respectively the year preceding. The 2 deaths took place at Cannanore. Bellary heads the list of admissions from malaria. It is perhaps a coincidence that they both happen to be close together and in the same District (Ganjām). Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in 7 jails, but there seems to be some want of system in its administration, each Medical Officer using his discretion as to the strength and frequency of the dose and the length of time its administration is to be continued. The matter is receiving attention as it is desirable that a uniform system should be followed in all jails.

58. There were 91 admissions and 23 deaths in Central and 7 admissions and 1 death in District jails during the year from tubercle, against 97 cases and 16 deaths in all jails last year. The death-rate from this disease shows a rise from 1.66 to 2.42 per mille. All Central jails show admissions and deaths, and several of the District jails show admissions, so the disease is pretty general. At Trichinopoly the largest number (21) were admitted, as at this jail there is a tubercular ward in which cases are received from other jails for open-air treatment. Bellary will soon have a special tubercular ward and it is hoped in due course, should this not suffice, that other wards will be erected at suitable centres.

59. These so-called diseases are merely the results of other affections, and represent mostly the condition of body left after recovery or partial recovery from acute complaints. Of 48 cases admitted, with 4 deaths, 30 cases and all the deaths took place at Rajahmundry. The Penitentiary comes next with 10 admissions.

60. This disease is general throughout the various jails and caused 76 admissions to hospital and 18 deaths as compared with 87 admissions and 15 deaths last year. The Penitentiary heads the list with 14 admissions and 4 deaths, and is followed by Vellore with 11 admissions, all of whom recovered. Defective ventilation and overcrowding are predisposing causes of this affection. Overcrowding seldom or never occurs in so far as space and cubic capacity are concerned, but there is reason to believe that the ventilation of association wards is in many cases much below the minimum laid down by the Prison Commissioners, viz., 10 square feet per head, exclusive of roof ventilation. This might be urged as an additional reason for erecting cells rather than fitting cubicles in the existing wards, as these cubicles retard the movement of the air very much and the atmosphere becomes stagnant and unwholesome.

61. Under this heading the admissions are the same as in the previous year, namely 247, with 5 deaths against 4. The remarks in the foregoing paragraph as regards the need of ample ventilation and the avoidance of overcrowding in any shape apply to all respiratory affections.

62. The admissions under this head fell from 445 to 429 and the number of deaths, viz. 10, was the same as in the year preceding. Bellary heads the list with 108 admissions and 3 deaths, the remaining admissions and deaths being variously divided amongst the other jails. Like dysentery, the affection is pretty general and both are closely allied. Such remarks as have been made against dysentery, as regards the necessity for suitable food, and scrupulous care in its preparation and cooking, apply equally in the case of diarrhœa. Bellary had only 22 cases last year. The Penitentiary shows a reduction from 83 to 25 and Trichinopoly from 62 to 43.

63. Amongst the 273 cases admitted for this group of diseases, no death occurred. The admissions last year were 352 with one death. The figures scarcely call for remark.

64. Of the 223 deaths that took place amongst convicts in jails and sub-jails, 47.5 were amongst prisoners who had undergone sentences of six months or less, 19.3 per cent. amongst those who had undergone more than six months and not more than a year, 10.8 amongst those whose sentences were above a year and not more than two years; 7.6 above two years and not more than three years; 13.9 above three years and not exceeding seven years and about 1 per cent. of those whose sentence exceeded seven years.

65. Of 19,978 convicts released during the year, 12,855 or 64.4 per cent. gained weight, 3,445 or 17.2 per cent. lost weight and 3,678 or 18.4 per cent. remained stationary. The percentages are an improvement on those of last year, and the figures show on the whole that convicts have been well, if not excessively, fed. Rajahmundry and Cannanore which showed high percentages of loss last year have given more favourable figures for the year 1906. The jails which show more than 20 per cent. lost weights, are Coimbatore, Russellkonda, Madura and Palamcottah and in all these jails cholera broke out. It is interesting to observe that no less than 1,244 prisoners gained and 618 prisoners lost a pound in weight or less. When it is borne in mind that a man under normal conditions varies in weight some pounds in the course of the day, and that a prisoner's daily cooked rations amount to about 10 lb., excluding several pounds of water, which he must also consume, the need of attaching any importance to a loss or gain of weight of "up to 1 lb.," is to say the least of it, not very obvious. Statement B might with advantage be cut down.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

66. The available accommodation at the end of the year in the jails was sufficient for 12,136 prisoners. The accommodation in Central Jails increased from 8,409 to 8,999, while that in District Jails declined from 3,613 to 3,033. These changes are largely the result of raising the status of Bellary from a District to a Central Jail. Cellular accommodation advanced from 3,518 to 3,597—an increase of 79. During the year under report, 83 cells were constructed and brought into use, while the accommodation at Salem was reduced by 4 cells. At the end of the year, 124 cells were nearing completion, 100 at Bellary and 24 at Madura, while construction work on 150 cells had been begun at Vizagapatam. Proposals for the construction of 142 additional cells in the jails at Vellore (40), Trichinopoly (27), Coimbatore (64) and Bellary (11 for females) have been sanctioned by Government and will be undertaken during the current year. The accommodation for native male convicts was found temporarily insufficient at the Penitentiary, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddalore and Madura Jails. Overcrowding was averted by means of transfers to other jails and by confining the excess prisoners for the time being in sheds and workshops.

67. The visits paid to jail by official and non-official visitors numbered 419 as compared with 371 in 1905. The Surgeon-General visited all except three jails; the Sanitary Commissioner visited four jails and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India visited the Penitentiary, Madras. His Excellency the Governor visited the Penitentiary, Vellore, Coimbatore, Salem and Madura jails. The Sessions Judges at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Nellore and Madura failed to visit the jails at these stations. Among non-official visitors, M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rau, and M.R.Ry. T. Adinarayana Chettiar of Salem, M.R.Ry. Mari Siddappa Garu of Bellary, M.R.Ry. T. M. Muthukumara Muppanar of Tanjore and Mr. M. Soorabji of Cannanore paid 31, 11, 30, 15 and 12 visits, respectively. Eight gentlemen failed to pay regular visits during each quarter, three of them paying only one visit for the whole year.

68. All District, Central and Special Jails were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year. The Penitentiary, Madras, was inspected twice, as required by rule, once by Mr. Gadsden and once by myself. Special visits were made to the Coimbatore, Madura and Cannanore Jails on account of the outbreak of cholera at the two former and the water-supply

at the latter jail. The following jails were inspected by me, the remaining jails being inspected by Colonel W.O'Hara or Mr. Gadsden:—Berhampur, Russellkonda, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Nellore, Mangalore and Coimbatore besides the Penitentiary, Madras, already reported above. The Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Waltair and Calicut and the Reformatory School at Chingleput were also inspected by the Inspector-General who is *ex-officio* visitor of these institutions. Of the 307 sub-jails, seven were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year; 156 were inspected by District Magistrates, 298 by Sub-Divisional Magistrates and 191 by District Medical Officers. The total number of visits paid to sub-jails by the Magistracy and Medical Officers aggregated 1,297 against 1,455 in 1905. Four sub-jails, namely, Udayagiri in Ganjam, Rayagadda and Koraput in the Vizagapatam Agency and Kokkarakulam in Tinnevely were not inspected by the Magistracy during the year and 116 were not inspected by Medical Officers.

69. The total outlay on jail buildings including repairs and alterations during the year is reported to have amounted to Rs. 1,14,991-11-4 as compared with Rs. 1,85,848-9-10 in the previous year. The Public Works Department executed works costing Rs. 77,985-2-0 against Rs. 1,37,954-6-6 in 1905. The jails executed works, departmentally, costing Rs. 37,006-9-4 against Rs. 47,894-3-4 in 1905. Exclusive of the value of convict labour, the savings effected on estimates for works completed within the year by Superintendents in the capacity of Public Works disbursers amounted to Rs. 2,640. With reference to G.O., No. 2446, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894, as modified by G.O., No. 1116, Judicial, dated 4th July 1906, a sum of Rs. 1,476-8-0 out of sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 1,988-5-4 was spent on the construction of 21 warders' and 3 head warders' huts.

70. The rearrangement of the records of this office according to the flat-file system was proceeded with and completed by the end of the year. A large quantity of records for destruction has been removed from the old bundles. The rules for the maintenance of service registers and stock book of civil stores have been duly observed.

71. The main features of the Prison department as indicated by the figures of the year may be thus summarised:—

- (1) A reduction in the number of convicts admitted but an increase in the daily average population.
- (2) An appreciable rise in the number of juveniles committed to prison.
- (3) A larger number of previously-convicted persons admitted.
- (4) A satisfactory reduction in the number of prisoners who escaped.
- (5) A decline in the numbers of offences and punishments of convicts in jail.
- (6) A heavier mortality mainly caused by outbreaks of cholera in several jails.
- (7) A larger expenditure accompanied by an increase in the cost of maintenance per head.
- (8) A decline in the earnings on manufactures.

72. The principal events of administrative interest are given below—

- (1) The appointment of a Tent Committee to enquire into the method of tent manufacture by the Jail Department. (G.O.'s., No. 20, Judicial, dated 2nd January 1906, and No. 346, Judicial, dated 22nd February 1906.)
- (2) Extension and improvements to the jail buildings at Vizagapatam, with the appointment of a full-time Superintendent. (G.O., No. 175, Judicial, dated 1st February 1906.)
- (3) Examination of proposals for the award of remission in *days* in substitution of *marks*. (Government of India, Home Department, Letter No. 10, dated 13th January 1906, referred to in G.O., No. 315-1, dated 23rd January 1906.)
- (4) The re-examination of the subject of jail industries with special reference to their reputed competition with similar industries carried on by private enterprise under present conditions. (Government of India, Home Department, No. 151, dated 10th August 1906.)

(5) The determination to abolish the Nellore District Jail on the completion of cells for additional accommodation at Bellary. (G.O., No. 345, Judicial, dated 22nd February 1906.)

(6) Suspension of the deportation of *term*-convicts to the Andamans. (G.O., No. 499, Judicial, dated 19th March 1906.)

(7) Transfer of prisoners sentenced by British Courts at Bangalore to jails in the Madras Presidency resumed. (G.O., No. 726, Judicial, dated 30th April 1906.)

(8) Modification of rules regarding the age and health of convicts selected for deportation to the Andamans. (G.O., No. 884, Judicial, dated 25th May 1906.)

(9) Revision of the numerical strength of the warder establishment in jails. (G.O., No. 1535, Judicial, dated 8th September 1906.)

(10) Revision of the Form relating to cholera reports from Jails. (G.O., No. 2039, Judicial, dated 11th December 1906.)

73. Taking the Warder establishment first, the total strength of which was 800 as compared with 718 in the previous year, the increase being due to the revision of the Warder establishment sanctioned by Government in G.O., No. 1535, Judicial, dated 8th September 1906, the number of punishments awarded increased from 1,539 to 1,750, or a little more than 2 per head per annum. There were 545 warnings, black marks 149, fine with black marks 397, forfeiture of pay 230, extra duty and drill 314, reductions 38, services dispensed with 27, dismissals 36, suspension with prosecution 7; as compared with 419, 131, 338, 225, 336, 30, 19, 31, and 7 respectively. Eighty-six warders (against 75) were in receipt of good conduct allowance during the year. One Jailor and two Assistant Jailors were reduced during the year for misconduct. One officer who was acting as Deputy Jailor was reverted for inefficiency to his permanent appointment as Chief Warder.

74. The officers of the Department have worked satisfactorily throughout the year. My acquaintance with them being of such short duration, I do not consider it necessary to bring any of them in particular to notice, but I may say that taking them as a whole, a more hardworking body of men, painstaking and interested in their duties, it would be difficult to find in any Department. Mr. Davis who has been Manager of my office for six years during the incumbency of Colonel O'Hara will soon vacate on being posted as Superintendent of the Cuddalore Jail. He has been of the greatest assistance to me and his place will be hard to fill. At all times he has displayed industry and zeal and he possesses an intimate knowledge of the working of the Department. I desire also to make mention of the excellent work done in the Accounts branch by Mr. Adiyappa my Head Accountant and the subordinates who have so ably assisted him and Mr. Anthony Muthu Pillay who was in charge of the statistical work of the office.

75. 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.

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 1906.

Serial number.	Jails.	Religion.										Age.								Education.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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		Christians.					Muhammadians.					Hindus and Sikhs.				Buddhists and Jains.				All other classes.				Under 16 years.				16 to 40 years.				40 to 60 years.				Above 60 years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		a.	b.	c.	Natives.	Europeans.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

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 1906—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	Previous occupation.										Total.			
		Males.					Females.					Total.			
		Education—cont.					Total.					Total.			
		C.					Total.					Total.			
1	Central Jails.	1,529	75	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Combaratore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Total	9,864	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	District Jails.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Total	4,654	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Total, Central and District Jails	14,518	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Subsidiary Jails	6,475	1,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Grand Total	20,993	1,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Grand Total for 1905	23,980	2,029	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes one female criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

† Excludes one male criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible]

5	Peenya.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... 1,317	13	265	103	427	34	242	7	10	25	1	6	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes one male criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

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 1906 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.				B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.				C. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.				D. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.				E. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.				F. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.				G. Above 10 years and not exceeding 20 years.				H. Above 20 years and not exceeding 30 years.				I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J. Sentenced to death.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
11	Vizianagaram.	District—cont. 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.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

14	Tanjore.	District—cont. 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
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15	Madurai.	District—cont. 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
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16	Palanacottah.	District—cont. 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
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17	Mangalore.	District—cont. 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
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18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	District—cont. 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Excludes one female criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

‡ Excludes one male criminal lunatic admitted during the year.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

[illegible]

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

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1906, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously committed.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously committed.			Total.	
	M.	F.	Total.	A.	B.	C.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
Central Jails.															
1	1,614	76	1,690	270	3	57	325	5	400	34,005	678	23,796	7	3	10
2	1,295	128	1,423	263	8	35	298	15	295	25,214	1,772	22,113	6	5	11
3	1,284	...	1,284	165	...	20	185	...	153	32,957	...	32,957	2	...	2
4	1,714	9	1,723	161	...	40	201	...	266	15,735	...	15,735	1	17	18
5	2,559	182	2,741	269	8	92	361	13	403	15,291	714	14,750	43	7	50
6	1,928	25	1,953	55	...	15	70	...	102	9,992	...	9,992	2	3	5
7	1,413	...	1,413	161	...	26	187	...	215	15,292	...	15,292	25	4	29
8	1,196	79	1,275	188	6	25	213	6	242	19,772	750	18,488	6	2	8
Total	11,473	499	11,972	1,822	25	311	2,133	39	2,076	17,775	7,882	17,734	110	35	145
District Jails.															
9	295	...	295	39	...	11	50	...	47	17,907	1,295	17,607	3	...	3
10	316	80	396	38	...	11	49	...	56	17,431	...	17,431	2	...	2
11	842	2	844	146	...	24	170	...	218	28,868	...	28,868	7	1	8
12	660	34	694	75	...	30	105	...	123	16,067	588	17,144	1	...	1
13	727	35	762	110	...	33	143	...	153	18,777	...	18,777	1	...	1
14	566	...	566	67	...	35	102	...	129	21,931	...	21,931	2	...	2
15	1,136	40	1,176	99	...	18	117	...	137	12,756	5,000	12,956	4	...	4
16	610	...	610	74	...	5	79	...	84	14,478	...	14,478	1	...	1
17	481	21	502	35	...	11	46	...	57	11,885	...	11,885	7	...	7
Total	5,604	212	5,816	639	4	135	774	5	1,003	17,881	2,368	17,255	36	8	44
Total, Central and District Jails															
	17,077	711	17,788	1,901	29	446	2,376	44	3,079	17,777	6,119	17,331	146	23	169
Subsidiary Jails															
	7,185	1,261	8,446	417	25	49	491	25	568	7,255	1,198	6,499	173	147	320
Grand Total															
	24,262	1,972	26,234	2,408	54	495	2,957	69	3,647	14,537	3,550	13,744	319	170	489
Grand Total for 1905															
	27,563	2,050	29,613	1,903	49	536	2,488	87	3,177	11,290	4,224	10,792	311	130	441

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 1906.

[illegible]

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

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 1906.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of convicts to prison officers.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry ...	918	30	80	07	8	72	168	...	49	...
2	Vellore ...	1,183	51	112	14	4	00	9	43	62	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,042	72	96	03	9	21	167	...	109	...
4	Coimbatore ...	1,234	14	112	70	...	...	234	...	112	...
5	Penitentiary ...	950	30	80	52	3	00	9	42	7	03
6	Cannanore ...	740	39	57	25	...	7	73	...	35	...
7	Salem ...	746	09	50	38	...	7	59	...	60	...
8	Bellary ...	567	19	49	64	1	00	8	22	3	73
Total		7,388	64	650	73	8	00	8	81	4	89
District Jails.											
9	Russellkonda ...	79	53	4	29	...	5	39	...	...	...
10	Berhampur ...	112	48	6	21	...	5	52	...	31	...
11	Vizagapatam ...	433	27	35	86	...	8	28	...	75	...
12	Nellore ...	216	76	10	82	...	4	39	...	21	...
13	Cuddalore ...	331	97	31	47	...	10	48	...	40	...
14	Tanjore ...	290	87	19	62	...	6	85	...	42	...
15	Madura ...	389	26	21	56	...	6	31	...	56	...
16	Palamcottah ...	349	65	30	00	...	8	58	...	66	...
17	Mangalore ...	116	12	2	52	...	2	17	...	8	...
Total		2,319	91	165	65	...	7	14	...	318	...
Total, Central and District Jails		9,708	55	816	38	8	00	8	41	4	17
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	15	11	3	00	...	19	85	...	3	...
Grand Total		9,723	66	819	38	8	00	8	43	4	17
Grand Total for 1905		9,462	73	746	23	7	38	3	59	1,582	12

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1906.

A.—Diet Scale for European and East Indian 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.
	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Bread ...	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked ...	4	7	4	7	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables ...	6	...	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	6	...	6	6	...
Flour ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suet ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Dhal meal ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	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	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Onions ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mint and parsley ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice ...	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	6	5	6

On Saturdays $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Prisoners.

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

Bread ..	.. Brown, best.
Coffee ..	.. To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.
Soup ..	.. In every pint, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhāl 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhāl 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 East Indian 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 1906.

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.
Dhāl ..	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	
Mutton or fish ..	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat is estimated without bone.
Oil, coconut 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	Net 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 ..	drachm. 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.
Dhāl ..	1 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	1 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 coconut.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Curry-powder * ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 oz.	6 oz.
Vegetables ..	6 oz.	6 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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 fish, or Salt 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.
	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. Brahmins and other non-meat-eating castes (Saivams) are allowed, in lieu of meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhāl 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.
Dhāl ..	4 oz. daily.
Oil, gingelly or coconut ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Tamarind ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Salt ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Curry-powder * ..	6 oz. "
Vegetables ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Onions ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)

E.—Diet Scale for State Prisoners, continued.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Rice	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
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garlic	1 drachm	1	1	1	1	1	1
Plantains	1 oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Milk	1 pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	1 oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cocoanut	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1

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

Chillies	...	...	...	...
Coriander seeds	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	...	...	...	...

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

14 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 1 oz. salt made into thick congee.
Evening meal ... Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with 1 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 1906, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	
Central Jails.															
		Total.	Tempo- rarily.	Tempo- rarily.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Rations.	Miscellaneous charges.	Garden and agricul- tural expenses.	Proportion of laundry ex- penses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength ex- cluding civil prisoners.	Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Med- ical, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	
1	Rajahmundry	1167	1337	975 40	752	25 12 1	20,017	369	—	64	30,324	31 8 0	1,315	337	1,531
2	Vellore	176	10 45	25,062	3,207	23 11 8	28,157	284	—	—	38,745	31 0 1	874	51	1,584
3	Trichinopoly	1,380	1,430	1,039 01	1,631	24 11 13	20,192	1,050	—	104	37,605	36 0 8	1,048	207	1,656
4	Coimbatore	1,317 33	32 22	1,317 33	2,415	24 11 13	20,192	1,322	—	—	38,280	29 12 5	940	196	1,707
5	Penitentiary	1,060 38	16 49	1,060 38	521	30 8 9	32,217	763	—	—	32,855	32 9 9	1,658	810	1,918
6	Campanore	749 49	22 16	749 49	308	27 6 9	17,633	135	—	25	17,767	23 11 11	1,407	101	543
7	Salen	45 08	18 87	810 61	1,630	23 5 6	25,736	933	—	46	26,015	32 18 8	1,428	64	1,410
8	Bellary	51 02	5 25	613 84	420	19 35 0	22,071	383	—	183	22,567	35 14 11	1,016	132	1,410
Total		117 22	7,839 07	1,91,231	11,112	2,02,373	25 13 1	2,39,312	3,488	1,405	2,44,295	31 10 2	8,796	1,978	8,670
District Jails.															
9	Russellkonda	79 53	4 29	83 82	4,030	4,044	48 3 11	2,681	19	204	2,486	29 12 5	140	22	143
10	Berhampur	139 33	6 70	127 73	4,352	5,052	39 8 10	4,269	68	47	4,290	33 14 1	21	21	169
11	Vizagapatnam	433 43	13 20	446 73	8,252	9,148	20 7 7	15,133	290	250	15,202	34 0 6	290	36	223
12	Nellore	230 28	11 81	239 19	4,083	5,670	23 12 10	7,200	124	46	7,287	30 14 5	272	30	26
13	Cuddalore	332 22	3 27	335 49	4,414	10,277	29 9 9	11,278	209	5	11,471	34 3 1	234	9	453
14	Tanjore	190 80	30 52	318 32	9,567	9,684	29 8 1	7,778	71	73	7,799	25 15 5	737	42	460
15	Madurai	300 52	17 03	318 16	6,779	7,846	17 8 1	13,277	141	300	13,118	30 6 10	411	66	329
16	Palamcottah	910 85	10 73	383 08	9,805	10,158	26 5 5	10,907	127	—1,023	10,011	27 1 7	305	28	269
17	Mangalore	117 87	18 33	142 92	4,753	4,978	34 13 3	4,766	62	131	4,684	34 6 7	44	23	360
Total		2,343 11	120 61	82 88	2,548 00	62,441	4,316	96,857	26 3 9	77,316	1,114	30 15 7	2,137	257	2,451
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	15 11	—	—	—	680	45 0 1	411	3	3	417	27 9 7	261	—	—
19	Civil Jail, Madras	—	—	38 98	3,145	3,145	80 10 11	69	—	—	69	1 12 4	—	20	42
Total Jails		9,915 55	287 13	239 08	10,441 76	2,57,497	13,558	2,73,055	26 2 5	3,17,108	4,905	31 5 9	11,514	2,255	11,163
Subsidiary Jails.		488 49	1,637 76	2 82	2,149 07	14,224	34	14,258	6 10 1	86,550	95	40 6 1	1,109	43	35
Grand Total		10,404 04	1,944 89	241 90	12,590 83	2,71,721	15,592	2,87,313	22 13 1	4,03,658	4,700	32 14 9	13,623	2,298	11,198
Grand Total for 1905		10,130 75	1,918 18	215 13	12,264 06	2,67,314	13,966	2,80,780	22 14 4	3,32,806	3,816	28 2 3	11,069	1,540	11,388

* 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. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906.

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 jail manufactures.	Cash balance on the 1st January 1906.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1906.	Total.	Paid into the Treasury Account, on manufacturing, Cash, and Transfer.	Cash balance in hand on account on the 31st December 1906.	Total.	(Cash earnings (being total of column 10) less total column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
Central Jails.														
1 Rajahmundry	938.08	101.82	112.9	13,037.1	13,119.10	19,883.13	205.7	20,179.4	7,029.10	13,485.5	7.9	17.8		
2 Vellore	1,228.28	606.39	298.6	62,415.2	62,713.7	75,717.6	481.6	76,198.12	13,485.5	11.0	22.4			
3 Trichinopoly	1,034.87	208.33	52.7	16,467.3	16,719.10	20,087.5	180.1	20,267.6	3,517.15	3.6	11.13			
4 Coimbatore	1,226.43	535.37	385.10	1,57,137.5	1,57,522.15	1,53,373.0	658.12	1,54,031.12						
5 Penitentiary	967.45	583.62	82.3	85,981.2	86,063.5	83,105.11	188.2	83,293.3						
6 Cannanore	741.41	254.22	405.0	16,822.15	17,028.11	15,074.11	60.13	15,134.2	241.6	0.5	1.8			
7 Salem	738.37	158.18	52.8	18,227.10	18,280.2	18,391.8	130.0	18,521.8	3,013.2	5.3	14.11			
8 Bellary	583.58	205.21	43.8	2,960.9	3,004.1	6,011.11	11.8	6,023.3						
Total	7,453.47	3,043.17	1,432.11	8,73,048.15	8,74,481.10	3,91,645.4	1,976.4	3,93,621.8	19,139.14	2.9	6.5			
District Jails.														
9 Russellkonda	78.60	18.96	17.14	1,935.3	1,953.1	1,729.13	5.5	1,735.2	82.1	1.1	1.5			
10 Berhampur	115.07	20.35	8.9	1,613.13	1,622.6	1,180.4	6.5	1,186.9						
11 Vizagapatam	430.97	124.51	132.12	3,071.2	3,203.14	6,808.4	95.1	6,903.5	3,789.7	8.13	30.7			
12 Nellore	210.12	69.03	31.1	1,784.13	1,819.8	2,513.15	33.9	2,547.8	758.0	3.10	11.0			
13 Cuddalore	329.31	138.53	132.10	18,138.0	18,460.10	20,268.4	172.4	20,440.8	979.11	3.0	7.1			
14 Tanjore	289.85	134.93	53.15	10,367.9	10,451.8	20,473.8	227.12	20,701.4	10,244.12	35.0	75.15			
15 Madurai	393.18	171.50	82.10	13,620.4	13,762.11	23,214.2	141.4	23,355.6	7,952.8	25.5	58.0			
16 Palamcottah	345.33	157.86	251.8	15,730.6	16,091.14	25,391.2	329.15	25,715.1	9,713.3	28.2	61.8			
17 Mangalore	115.87	62.37	66.5	2,585.12	2,652.1	4,276.8	57.13	4,334.5	1,712.4	14.12	27.1			
Total	2,308.33	898.14	1,970.14	68,506.14	70,567.12	1,05,978.12	1,390.4	1,07,368.0	36,801.4	15.15	41.0			
18 Criminal Leprosy Ward, Madras	15.00													
Total Jails	9,776.80	3,941.31	3,403.9	94,615.13	94,647.6	1,97,924.0	3,396.8	5,00,990.8	55,941.2	5.12	14.3			
Subsidiary Jails	451.85	41.99		258.8	258.8	1,170.1		1,170.1	911.9	2.0	21.11			
Grand Total	10,228.74	3,983.30	3,403.9	94,874.0	94,906.4	1,99,094.1	3,396.8	5,02,160.9	56,852.11	5.9	14.4			
Grand Total for 1905	9,957.71	3,927.65	4,013.14	95,420.15	95,434.13	5,91,788.5	3,403.9	5,95,191.14	1,31,757.1	13.4	33.9			

* Includes Rs. 30,000 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 1906.

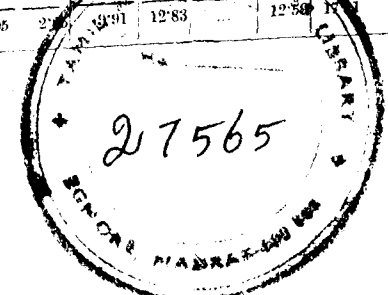
Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).
Central Jails.								
1 Rajahmundry		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
2 Vellore								
3 Trichinopoly								
4 Coimbatore								
5 Penitentiary								
6 Cannanore								
7 Salem								
8 Bellary								
Total		5,90,207	71.7	19,139.14	2.7	5,41,967.2	69.0	
District Jails.								
9 Russellkonda								
10 Berhampur								
11 Vizagapatam								
12 Nellore								
13 Cuddalore								
14 Tanjore								
15 Madurai								
16 Palamcottah								
17 Mangalore								
Total		1,74,294	68.6	36,801.4	11.7	1,37,492.12	53.15	
18 Criminal Leprosy Ward, Madras		1,505	99.10			1,505.0	99.10	
19 Civil Jail, Madras		4,547	116.10			4,547.0	116.10	
Total Jails		7,40,553	70.15	55,941.2	5.6	6,84,611.14	65.9	
Subsidiary Jails		1,35,895	63.4	911.9	0.7	1,34,983.7	62.13	
Grand Total		8,76,448	69.10	56,852.11	4.8	8,19,595.5	65.2	
Grand Total for 1905		8,05,482	65.11	1,31,757.1	10.12	6,73,724.15	54.15	

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

Serial number.	District.	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.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	882	53	935	918	36	954	1,067	46	1,113
		Total	902	53	955	954	36	990	1,073	46	1,119
2	Venkatapur	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	1,217	94	1,311	1,189	51	1,240	1,240	18	1,258
		Total	1,227	94	1,321	1,240	51	1,291	1,258	18	1,276
3	Tiruchinopoly	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	1,229	—	1,229	1,043	—	1,043	1,229	—	1,229
		Total	1,229	—	1,229	1,043	—	1,043	1,229	—	1,229
4	Channarayana	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	1,192	6	1,198	1,214	16	1,230	1,192	6	1,198
		Total	1,192	6	1,198	1,214	16	1,230	1,192	6	1,198
5	Pondicherry	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	850	34	884	904	12	916	850	11	861
		Total	850	34	884	904	12	916	850	11	861
6	Chennai	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	888	31	919	714	11	725	888	1	889
		Total	888	31	919	714	11	725	888	1	889
7	Salem	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	711	—	711	700	—	700	711	—	711
		Total	711	—	711	700	—	700	711	—	711
8	Madurai	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	482	23	505	507	19	526	482	21	503
		Total	482	23	505	507	19	526	482	21	503
District Jails.											
9	Rajahmundry	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	114	—	114	114	—	114	114	—	114
		Total	114	—	114	114	—	114	114	—	114
10	Beachampalli	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	116	15	131	118	15	133	116	15	131
		Total	116	15	131	118	15	133	116	15	131
11	Vizagapatnam	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	296	—	296	296	—	296	296	—	296
		Total	296	—	296	296	—	296	296	—	296
12	Neelore	Convicts. Under-trials. Civil prisoners.	186	14	200	186	14	200	186	14	200
		Total	186	14	200	186	14	200	186	14	200

Jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906.

Ratio per mille of average strength.																		
			A.			B.			C.			D.						
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
2835	198	3033	34	5	39	677.84	1,556.16	704.75	31.09	66.98	32.21	32.67	101.49	34.82	37.02	169.15	41.15	
96	92	188	1	1	2	205.48	11,285.71	272.67	6.16	285.71	7.50	74.79	74.79	74.79	74.79	74.79	74.79	
15	15	30	1	1	2	148.77	448.77	448.77	11.22	11.22	11.22	32.76	101.25	34.34	33.99	168.75	40.99	
2879	290	3169	35	5	40	692.83	1,586.23	694.74	39.12	67.50	31.55	32.76	101.25	34.34	33.99	168.75	40.99	
2191	98	2289	6	...	6	385.87	308.22	382.24	18.42	16.78	18.34	5.04	...	4.81	5.04	...	4.81	
96	96	192	...	...	...	191.39	...	191.39	5.74	...	5.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2197	98	2295	6	...	6	383.63	308.06	380.12	18.28	16.77	18.21	4.99	...	4.76	4.99	...	4.76	
1819	...	1819	21	...	21	315.52	...	315.52	17.44	...	17.44	20.14	...	20.14	20.14	...	20.14	
97	...	97	...	...	...	268.46	...	268.46	4.79	...	4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1826	...	1826	21	...	21	314.44	...	314.44	17.24	...	17.24	19.83	...	19.83	19.83	...	19.83	
2142	...	2142	28	...	28	427.02	...	427.02	17.36	...	17.35	13.77	...	13.77	22.69	...	22.68	
124	...	124	3	...	3	569.07	...	569.07	24.33	...	24.12	39.23	...	38.90	58.87	...	58.35	
113	...	113	...	...	...	124.15	...	124.15	4.03	...	4.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2279	...	2279	31	...	31	425.11	...	424.91	17.30	...	17.29	14.42	...	14.42	23.53	...	23.52	
1261	...	1261	21	...	21	254.64	...	254.79	13.27	12.42	13.23	22.10	23.42	22.16	22.10	23.42	22.16	
12	...	12	1	...	1	244.05	...	235.43	7.32	...	7.06	61.91	...	58.86	61.91	...	58.86	
1273	...	1273	22	1	23	254.48	...	254.10	13.17	12.24	13.13	22.76	23.10	22.77	22.76	23.10	22.77	
1696	...	1696	19	1	20	482.18	...	169.89	2.91	13.19	22.79	25.06	109.89	26.68	25.66	109.89	26.68	
96	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1697	...	1697	19	1	20	468.17	...	169.89	22.25	13.19	22.15	24.92	109.89	25.92	24.92	109.89	25.92	
829	...	829	8	...	8	375.29	...	375.29	11.11	...	11.11	10.72	...	10.72	10.72	...	10.72	
12	...	12	...	...	...	43.78	...	43.78	2.63	...	2.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	
92	...	92	...	...	...	211.98	...	211.98	6.36	...	6.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	
853	...	853	8	...	8	352.81	...	352.81	10.52	...	10.52	9.87	...	9.87	9.87	...	9.87	
1584	...	1584	20	...	20	553.82	...	784.17	27.93	37.71	28.37	31.74	112.02	35.36	35.26	112.02	38.72	
147	...	147	2	...	2	452.35	...	519.93	14.17	75.34	16.75	...	...	60.31	...	...	57.77	
91	...	91	...	...	...	190.48	...	190.48	1.90	...	1.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1632	...	1632	22	3	25	419.75	...	849.86	26.95	39.66	27.51	29.72	106.23	33.13	36.33	106.23	39.44	
82	...	82	10	...	10	264.05	...	264.05	10.31	...	10.31	...	...	...	125.74	...	125.74	
10	...	10	1	...	1	68.78	...	66.29	23.42	...	23.31	...	...	...	234.19	...	233.10	
92	...	92	11	...	11	274.46	...	274.46	10.98	...	10.98	...	...	...	131.26	...	131.23	
146	...	146	3	...	3	257.82	...	241.81	12.98	...	12.17	26.67	...	25.91	26.67	...	25.91	
11	...	11	...	...	...	312.91	...	298.51	17.16	...	16.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	...	157	3	...	3	258.35	...	242.70	13.98	...	12.29	25.00	...	23.49	25.00	...	23.49	
861	...	861	11	...	11	422.37	...	422.19	19.87	...	19.86	16.16	...	16.15	25.39	...	25.38	
17	...	17	...	...	...	226.91	...	236.24	12.98	...	12.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	
878	...	878	11	...	11	416.62	...	416.39	19.97	...	19.65	15.68	...	15.67	24.64	...	24.62	
230	...	230	3	...	3	267.60	...	268.15	10.61	2.36	10.15	...	...	9.05	13.84	...	13.58	
95	...	95	1	...	1	190.99	...	135.04	8.42	...	8.38	68.49	...	68.49	68.49	...	67.52	
235	...	235	4	...	4	261.67	...	225.23	10.05	2.36	10.05	12.83	...	12.83	12.83	...	16.79	



Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906.

[illegible]

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

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No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jail and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906, according to the length of original sentences.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.										
	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.						
Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.						
Central Jails.																		
1 Rajahmundry	375.75	9	23.95	206.92	7	33.83	160.33	6	37.42	126.25	8	63.37	77.75	9	115.76	947.00	39	41.18
2 Vellore	194.17	2	10.30	317.42	2	6.30	227.33	1	4.40	342.67	1	2.92	160.92	...	1,242.51	6	1.63	
3 Trichinopoly	118.07	3	25.07	234.17	3	12.81	282.00	1	4.31	291.66	9	30.86	137.33	5	31.78	1,034.83	21	20.29
4 Coimbatore	265.08	8	27.11	186.84	6	32.11	274.17	7	25.53	332.75	3	9.02	137.08	4	29.18	1,225.92	28	22.84
5 Penitentiary	259.08	2	8.73	165.08	2	12.12	251.17	8	31.85	222.17	7	31.51	111.58	3	29.80	979.08	22	22.47
6 Cannanore	227.00	7	30.84	84.33	3	33.57	175.83	5	28.14	178.33	2	22.43	76.31	1	13.10	741.83	20	26.06
7 Salem	217.33	4	21.23	119.92	...	...	122.91	2	16.27	262.25	4	7.63	69.25	...	...	739.41	8	10.82
8 Bellary	217.33	9	41.41	12.00	4	31.25	107.88	2	18.59	114.33	7	61.23	28.00	1	35.71	595.21	23	38.61
Total	1,823.16	44	24.13	1,442.68	27	18.72	1,551.32	32	20.63	1,870.41	41	21.92	818.25	23	28.11	7,505.82	167	22.25
District Jails.																		
9 Russellkonda	38.92	7	179.86	8.83	...	...	19.33	2	103.17	13.58	1	73.64	84	...	...	81.50	10	122.70
10 Berhampur	58.67	1	17.04	25.33	1	39.48	22.42	...	...	6.67	1	149.93	4.75	...	...	117.84	3	25.46
11 Vizagapatnam	125.83	4	31.79	104.68	3	28.66	94.58	...	...	93.83	3	31.97	8.50	...	...	427.42	11	25.74
12 Nellore	163.25	2	12.25	32.08	1	31.17	18.17	...	...	4.67	...	...	...	...	...	218.17	3	13.75
13 Cuddalore	117.50	...	...	108.08	...	...	70.07	2	28.30	32.67	...	...	4.00	...	...	332.92	2	6.01
14 Tanjore	95.42	2	20.74	100.91	3	29.73	37.25	...	...	42.08	...	...	13.17	1	75.93	289.83	6	20.70
15 Madras	120.50	4	33.20	76.50	1	13.07	133.83	3	22.42	50.92	1	19.64	16.08	1	62.19	397.83	10	25.14
16 Palanacottah	111.00	...	...	69.41	...	...	56.67	1	17.65	95.42	1	10.48	14.17	1	70.57	340.67	3	8.65
17 Mangalore	84.58	1	11.82	11.58	...	...	7.92	...	...	10.50	...	...	1.67	...	...	116.25	1	8.00
Total	916.67	21	22.91	537.40	9	16.75	400.84	9	19.53	350.34	7	19.98	63.18	3	47.48	2,328.43	49	21.04
Total, Central & District Jails.	2,739.83	65	23.72	1,980.08	36	18.18	2,012.16	41	20.38	2,220.75	48	21.61	881.43	26	29.50	9,831.25	216	21.96
18 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	08	...	2.58	...	...	4.67	...	...	4.58	...	...	3.67	...	...	15.58	...	...
Subsidiary Jails	580.25	7	12.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580.25	7	12.06
Grand Total	3,320.16	72	21.69	1,982.66	36	18.16	2,018.83	41	20.33	2,225.33	48	21.57	885.10	26	29.38	10,430.08	223	21.38
Grand Total for 1905	3,299.93	60	18.18	1,840.51	21	11.41	2,016.63	34	16.86	2,178.65	33	15.15	843.92	14	16.59	10,179.64	162	15.91

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 1906.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		19	20	21		
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1906 in the part of the Jail devoted to																Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.		
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Undertrials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
1	Rajahmundry, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	2	35									16	9	338	400	144	2,139	6	9	1,246	10	10	{ Undertrials and European convicts were accommodated in sheds and workshop No. 1.
		64	5	42	6	20								44	528	709								
		66	5	77	6	20							16	53	864	1,109								
		Total	2479	240	5913	581	1322		1491	95	92		2177	82883	97590									
2	Vellore, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.		36	1									6	204	247	155	7,600	12	3	3,000	0	0	{ Excess civil prisoners were accommodated in No. 1 Block. Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and undertrials and Europeans in available wards.
		64	12	12		10							88	1,013	1,109									
		64	12	48	1	10						64	1,217	1,446										
		Total	2197	198	3043	1039		173	93	94		47	5742	1,18016	1,26012									
3	Tiruchinopoly, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.		40											120	164	160	947	2	5	5,444	13	6	{ Civil prisoners were accommodated in the old quarantine yard, juveniles in separate cells and undertrials in sheds outside.
		72	48										44	44	1,181									
		72	48										1,225	1,380										
		Total	1826	2478	1183							12	16030	1,03001										
4	Coimbatore, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.		76												304	116	4,129	2	2	6,887	12	6	{ Male juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and female juveniles in the cells for female prisoners. Male and female undertrials were accommodated in the available wards and female cells respectively.
		167		40									192	196	871									
		147	76	40								6	1,188	1,461										
		Total	2279	6812	3246		4072	45	28			190	16	1,14512	1,31703									
5	Penitentiary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.		9												325	47	1,000	10	5	1,000	10	5	{ The increase is due to the construction of 3 cells for European prisoners.
		51	8	16									44	44	692									
		51	8	46									20	20	1,000									
		Total																						

* The increase is due to the construction of a new block for European prisoners.

Male juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and female juveniles in the cells for female prisoners. Male and female undertrials were accommodated in the available wards and female cells respectively.

Civil prisoners were accommodated in the old quarantine yard, juveniles in separate cells and undertrials in sheds outside.

Excess civil prisoners were accommodated in No. 1 Block. Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and undertrials and Europeans in available wards.

Undertrials and European convicts were accommodated in sheds and workshop No. 1.

Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1906 in the part of the Jail devoted to												Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.	Remarks.
			Hospital.			Observation Cells.			Civil Prisoners.			Undertrials.			Grand Total.	By Public Works Department.	By Jail Department.
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
6	Cannanore, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	58	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	58	1	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	1637	12	1649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	853	570	1423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	30	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	30	6	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	1632	112	1744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Russellkonda Hill.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	157	896	1053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Berhampur.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	157	896	1053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatnam.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...
		Total	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,446	...	...
		Total average population	878	2534	3412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,940.12	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The increase is due to the construction of 60 quarantine cells and to the correction of errors in the accommodation returned in previous years.

Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison.

* The increase is due to the construction of a new block for European prisoners.

Male juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and female juveniles in the cells for female prisoners. Male and female undertrials were accommodated in the available wards and female cells respectively.

Civil prisoners were accommodated in the old quarantine yard, juveniles in separate cells and undertrials in sheds outside.

Excess civil prisoners were accommodated in No. 1 Block. Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison and undertrials and Europeans in available wards.

Undertrials and European convicts were accommodated in sheds and workshop No. 1.

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 1906—concluded.

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jails.																					
Description of Accommodation.																					
Hospital.																					
Observation Cells.																					
Civil Prisoners.																					
Undertrials.																					
Europeans.																					
Juvenile Convicts.																					
Female Convicts.																					
Grand Total.																					
By Jail Department.																					
By Public Works Department.																					
Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.																					
Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.																					
Remarks.																					
12 Nellore																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
13 Cuddalore																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
14 Tanjore																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
15 Madras																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					

* The increase is due to the construction of 25 civil prisoners' cells.

† The accommodation was increased by 25 by the receipt of 25 civil prisoners into an under-trial ward for that purpose.

‡ The increase is due to the construction of 25 civil prisoners' cells.

Excess civil prisoners were accommodated in a separate ward in the under-trial yard and juveniles in cells.

Juveniles were accommodated in available cells.

16 Palamcottah.																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
17 Mangalore.																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
18 Criminal Lower Ward, Madras.																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
19 Civil Jail, Madras.																					
Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do.																					
Total																					
Total average population																					
Total for 1906.																					

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Total.
				A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.		
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	1,870	336	179	519	318	165	1,181	76	177	66	34	353	
2	Vellore	1,624	221	82	508	380	253	1,223	44	90	35	11	180	
3	Trichinopoly	1,162	503	56	269	233	154	712	22	65	49	11	147	
4	Coimbatore	1,958	309	131	518	316	183	1,152	124	258	86	29	497	
5	Penitentiary	2,911	963	9	879	378	187	1,453	6	313	103	43	495	
6	Cannanore	1,723	282	271	585	230	93	1,179	89	115	46	12	262	
7	Salem	1,416	239	...	195	336	178	1,009	...	149	24	4	177	
8	Bellary	1,348	150	...	562	312	164	1,008	...	196	38	16	190	
	Total	14,012	2,794	731	4,275	2,523	1,378	8,917	591	1,333	447	160	2,301	
District Jails.														
9	Russellkonda	262	46	28	70	29	19	137	19	46	12	2	79	
10	Berhampur	425	65	37	137	83	34	291	17	41	8	3	69	
11	Vizagapatnam	876	92	...	271	269	131	671	...	87	20	6	113	
12	Nellore	771	44	96	392	126	18	632	24	52	19	...	95	
13	Chidambore	735	71	52	167	210	139	568	39	52	9	2	103	
14	Tanjore	646	149	79	176	104	63	422	5	37	24	9	75	
15	Madurai	1,970	186	91	277	136	46	550	81	193	46	14	334	
16	Palaungottah	742	172	75	135	87	38	335	66	114	40	15	235	
17	Mangalore	434	55	55	160	80	34	329	14	31	5	...	50	
	Total	5,961	883	513	1,785	1,124	513	3,935	256	653	183	51	1,163	
	Total, Central and District Jails	19,973	3,677	1,244	6,060	3,657	1,891	12,852	617	1,986	630	211	3,464	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	5	1	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	
	Grand Total	19,978	3,678	1,244	6,060	3,658	1,893	12,855	618	1,986	630	211	3,465	
	Grand Total for 1905	19,502	4,035	1,144	5,816	3,425	1,573	11,958	703	2,078	559	169	3,509	

Showing the working of the work system in the jobs of the Madras President during the year 1906.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number of convicts released during the year who obtained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in day earned by any convict released during the year.										Average remission earned by the convicts released during the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Sentenced to					Not exceeding 2 years.					Exceeding 2 to years.					Not exceeding 2 years.					Exceeding 2 to years.					One year's work.					No exceeding 2 years.					Exceeding 2 to years.					Two years' work.					Three years' work.					Four years' work.					Five years' work.					Exceeding 5 years.					Maximum remission earned by the convicts released during the year.					Average remission earned by the convicts released during the year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		One Year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work.	Three Years' work.	Four Years' work.	Five Years' work.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Exceeding 2 to years.	One year's work.	Two Years' work

STATEMENT D—

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

1 Sections of Penal Code classified.	2 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. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385. Extortion unaggravated	12		16		15		1	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389. Do. aggravated	19	2						
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394. Robbery and aggravated theft	223	28	40		47		159	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 395, 400 and 402. Dacoity			3		6		2	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404. Dishonest misappropriation	23	4	52	2	4		2	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	50	13	120	13	114	4	39	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414. Receiving and concealing stolen property	50	14	180	13	81	9	30	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating	14	1	31	3	59		27	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	14		16					
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440. Mischief	80	12	109		110	3	24	
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448. Simple trespass and house-trespass	108	20	84	2	38		1	
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								
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458. House-breaking and house-trespass	117	12	584	29	805	21	257	3
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489. Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	8		11		7		11	
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492. Criminal breach of contract	1				1			
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498. Offences relating to marriage	30	5	56	7	25	1	6	1
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502. Defamation			5		1			
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	50	6	19		16		4	
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401. Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	10	3	33	2	104	2	895	4
Offences against other laws	6,784	1,009	487	37	100	4	43	1
Total for Central and District Jails	3,137	244	5,939	278	4,533	123	2,308	38
Add for Subsidiary Jails	7,927	1,255	158	6				
Grand Total	10,464	1,499	5,997	284	4,533	123	2,308	38
Grand Total for 1905	12,194	1,500	5,700	322	4,748	142	2,788	40

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906—concluded.

2												3						
Jail during the year 1906 under sentences not exceeding																		
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.		
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	29	667		
130	...	22	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	448	...	448		
48	...	232	...	131	...	4	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	81	6	87		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	30	413		
17	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377	42	419		
24	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	5	153		
14	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	30		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	15	357		
5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	22	254		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		
123	...	51	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2,052	65	2,117		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69		
12	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	14	137		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	6	96		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	11	1,190		
35	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,435	1,141	8,576		
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
926	7	637	8	275	3	5	...	122	7	25	1	67	...	17,074	709	17,783		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,485	1,261	8,746		
926	7	637	8	275	3	5	...	122	7	25	1	67	...	24,556	1,970	26,526		
1,102	17	611	10	248	3	20	...	103	4	21	2	49	1	27,590	2,050	29,640		

APPENDIX II.

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

STATEMENT G—continued.

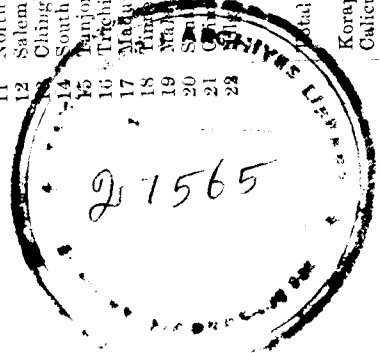
Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Districts—cont.	7—cont.			8			9			10			11			12		
	Hospital charges (cont.)			Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.			Travelling allowances.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Number of Subsidary Jails.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Charges for water supply.			Transportation charges.			Arms and accoutrements (exclusive of cost).			Duty, live-stock and plant (exclusive of maintenance).		
1 Ganjam ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2 Vizagapatnam ...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3 Godevarri ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
4 Kistna ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
5 Gunjur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
6 Nellore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
7 Kurnool ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
8 Bellary ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
9 Anantapur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
10 Cuddapah ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
11 North Arcot ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
12 Salem ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
13 Chingleput ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14 South Arcot ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
15 Bangalore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
16 Trichinopoly ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
17 Madurai ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
18 Tirunelveli ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
19 Tanjavur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
20 Karaikal ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
21 Coimbatore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
22 Nilgiris ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Total ...	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
Total for 1905 ...	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304
Koraput ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calcutta ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Districts—cont.	13			14			15		
	Contingencies.			Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.			Total cost per head of average strength.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
Number of Subsidary Jails.	Total cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Grand total of expenditure.		
1 Ganjam ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
2 Vizagapatnam ...	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
3 Godevarri ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
4 Kistna ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
5 Gunjur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
6 Nellore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
7 Kurnool ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
8 Bellary ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
9 Anantapur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
10 Cuddapah ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
11 North Arcot ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
12 Salem ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
13 Chingleput ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14 South Arcot ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
15 Bangalore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
16 Trichinopoly ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
17 Madurai ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
18 Tirunelveli ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
19 Tanjavur ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
20 Karaikal ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
21 Coimbatore ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
22 Nilgiris ...	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Total ...	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307	307
Total for 1905 ...	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304	304
Koraput ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Calcutta ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. MACNAMARA, M.P., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—the 19th March 1907.
No.—A.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the report on the administration of the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1906.

Order—No. 1059, Judicial, dated 10th June 1907.

The Government have read with interest the report of the Inspector-General of Prisons on the working of the department during the year 1906. Lieutenant-Colonel Macnamara took charge of his office on the 13th October 1906. The salient features of the year's administration have been summarized in paragraph 71, and the principal events of administrative interest during the year have been recorded in paragraph 72, of the report.

2. The number of Central and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year. There was a decrease of over 3,000 in the recorded number of *direct* admissions of convicts to jails in 1906 as compared with 1905; but the Inspector-General points out that the figures for the latter year are unduly enhanced owing to the fact that many Subordinate Magistrates failed to observe the rules requiring that prisoners sentenced to a month or less should be committed to sub-jails and not to jails. Offences against property continued to be the prevailing form of crime. Although the total number of admissions to jails decreased, the daily average number of prisoners increased slightly—a result which is attributed to the fact that the average period of detention, pending trial, of a prisoner was slightly longer than in the previous year. The number of offences committed by convicts decreased by about 9 per cent. and the percentage of punishments to average strength was 100, the lowest figure during the past eight years. The number of cases of corporal punishment also fell from 24 in 1905 to 19 in 1906. Russellkonda, Mangalore and Cuddalore showed a large ratio of punishments. In the two former jails this is probably due to the small number of prisoners. In Salem and Coimbatore Central Jails more punishments of penal diet were inflicted than in other jails.

3. The number of juvenile offenders committed to jails shows a steady increase in spite of the fact that the attention of the Magistracy has been repeatedly drawn to the matter. The Government fully concur with the Inspector-General in his remarks in paragraph 11 of his report and trust that District and Presidency Magistrates will use every endeavour to reduce the number of juveniles sent to jail. The Government have recently sanctioned various improvements to the Reformatory School at Chingleput. The Inspector-General should address Government separately on the subject referred to in paragraph 16 of the report regarding the treatment of juvenile offenders over 15 years of age.

4. The number of female convicts increased from 69 per 1,000 in 1905 to 74 in 1906, and the number of literates from 126 to 135 per 1,000. More than half the number of convicts came from the agricultural classes.

5. The number of convicts who had been previously convicted was 14 per cent. of the total admissions as against 11 per cent. during the preceding three years. The number of female and youthful criminals convicted more than once shows a slight decrease. The number of habitual criminals identified by the courts is steadily increasing, and the number identified in jail showed a considerable rise in 1906. The attention of all District Magistrates and of the Inspector-General of Police will be drawn to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 15 of the report. The greatest care should be taken in determining whether a convict belongs to the habitual class or not; and if any difficulties have arisen under the present system, the Inspector-General may address the Government specially on the subject.

The proportion of the habituals to the total jail population in the year was 21 per cent. and nearly half the punishments inflicted for jail offences fell on this class of criminals. Over two-thirds of the corporal punishments were inflicted upon these convicts. The Government are in general accord with the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 20 of the report regarding the treatment of habituals who have shown themselves to be confirmed and incurable criminals.

6. The Inspector-General should address the Government separately regarding the alteration in the rules suggested in paragraph 17 of the report in respect of the different treatment of short and long term prisoners, which it is suggested conduces to attempts at escape.

7. The total expenditure of the department, excluding the outlay on buildings, amounted to Rs. 14,16,134 as against Rs. 13,70,077 in 1905. This increase is attributed mainly to the yearly increasing price of food-grains. The total cost per head rose from Rs. 65 10-10 to Rs. 69 9-9. In Central Jails it was Rs. 71 7-5, in District Jails Rs. 68 6-3 and in subsidiary jails Rs. 63 3-9. The heavier charges in large jails as compared with the jail population account for these variations. The communication on the diet scales referred to in paragraph 24 of the report will be awaited. The Government will also be interested with reference to his observations on the subject in paragraphs 27 and 36 of the report to have the matured views of the Inspector-General on the question of market gardening in jails.

8. Prisoners employed on manufactures of a remunerative character formed 39 per cent. of the whole working population. Supplies to the value of Rs. 82,974 were made to the Military department during the year as compared with Rs. 1,41,864 in 1905. Excluding garden produce, the value of articles made for departmental use and consumption amounted during the year to Rs. 66,805 or Rs. 6,131 less than in 1905. The net cash earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 56,852 which is the smallest figure since 1900. This is attributed to the increased cost of raw materials and to lack of orders. The Inspector-General, however, thinks that a better result next year may be confidently looked forward to.

9. Although the proportion of prisoners admitted to hospital was less than in any year since 1896, the death-rate was exceptionally high. In 1905, 15 per mille of the prisoners died, while in 1906 the rate rose to 20 8 per mille. If, as the Inspector-General thinks, this result may indicate that prisoners are not as promptly and frequently admitted to hospital as they should be, steps should be taken to ensure that the desire of Superintendents and Medical subordinates to exhibit a low sick rate is not carried to extremes. A high rate of sickness accompanied by a low rate of mortality is much to be preferred to a low rate of sickness with a high rate of mortality. The Government entirely agree with the remarks of the Inspector-General on this matter in paragraph 41 of the report. Deaths from cholera were again numerous, the death-rate being 44 per mille. Of the 32 deaths in Central and District Jails, Coimbatore and Russellkonda furnished 21 between them and Rajahmundry 6. It is difficult to arrive at a definite decision as to the causes which lead to the introduction of this disease into the various jails. The general sickness and mortality in Rajahmundry Jail have been traced largely to the contaminated water-supply, and the Government note that an enquiry has been instituted as to the source of the contamination. The condition of the water-supply in the Cannanore Jail should also be investigated. Deaths from dysentery exceeded in number even the figures of 1905. Only four jails returned no deaths from this cause. The death-rate from tubercle of the lungs increased slightly but was below the average of previous years. With regard to the high

death-rate in the Penitentiary from diseases of the lungs, the attention of the Inspector-General will be drawn to the recommendations of the Government of India in their letter No. 1191, dated 24th September 1902, recorded in G.O., No. 1118, Public, dated 8th November 1902, and he will report how far it is possible to provide isolation wards for phthisical cases in connection with that jail. The erection of special wards in Bellary will, it may be hoped, lead to still better results there.

10. During the year Rs. 1,14,992 were spent on jail buildings. There is now separate cellular accommodation for 3,597 prisoners. At the end of the year 124 more cells were nearing completion, work on another 150 had been begun and proposals for the construction of an additional 142 had been sanctioned.

11. The Inspector-General inspected during the year all the Central, District and Special Jails, the three Lunatic Asylums, the Reformatory School at Chingleput and 7 out of the 307 sub-jails in the Presidency. The total number of visits paid to sub-jails by the Magistracy and the Medical officers aggregated 1,297 against 1,455 in 1905. Four sub-jails were not inspected by the Magistracy and 116 others were not inspected by Medical officers.

12. The Government have much pleasure in noticing the testimony of the Inspector-General to the merit of the officers working under him.

(True Extract.)

H. BRADLEY,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

R
Y. 12.152.211 No 6
NOV 1907