

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

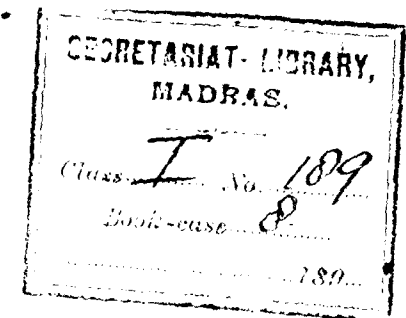
JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

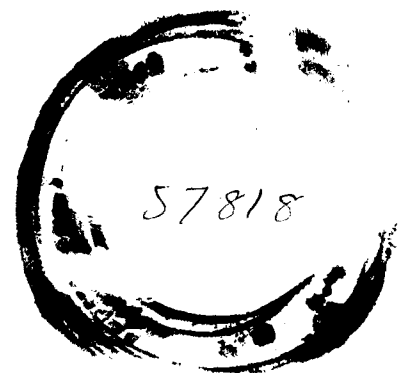
1883.

MADRAS:

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1884.





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ADMINISTRATION REPORT .

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Honorable E. F. WEBSTER, Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 29th April 1884.

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report upon the Prison Department for the year ended 31st December 1883, together with the undermentioned statistical information prescribed by the Government of India.

General Summary showing the distribution of all classes of prisoners.

Judicial.

I. Number and disposal of convicts.	V. Escapes and re-captures during the year.
II. Religion, Age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted during the year.	VI. Jail offences and punishments.
III. Classification of convicts admitted during the year according to nature and length of sentence.	VII. State of Education.
IV. Previous convictions of convicts admitted during the year.	VIII. Employment of convicts as prison officers.
	IX. Scales of diet in force.

Financial.

X. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners, excluding cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.	XII. Employment of convicts.
XI. Comparative statement of expenditure in guarding and maintain-	XIII. Nett cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labor.
	XIV. Nett cost of prisoners.

Vital.

XV. Sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes.	XVII. Mortality according to age.
XVI. Admissions and deaths from chief diseases.	XVIII. Mortality according to length of time passed in jail.

Under-trial Prisoners.

XIX. Particulars regarding under-trial Prisoners.

Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT A. Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class.
Do. B. Condition of prisoners discharged.

STATEMENT C. Showing the working of the mark system.
Do. D. Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned.

The manuscript reports of the Superintendents of the central jails and that of the Superintendent of prisons for the Town of Madras, are also forwarded agreeably to the Order of Government, No. 491, dated 19th March 1874.

The statistics of subsidiary jails have been incorporated with those of central and district jails as directed in Judicial Order, No. 521, dated the 29th February 1884.

In the forms prescribed by the Government of India, there are only three classes of prisoners specified, *viz.*, (i.) Convicts, (ii.) Under-trial, (iii.) Civil Prisoners. Security, Insane and State prisoners do not find a place in the statements. In reporting upon the forms, the desirability of particularizing these classes of prisoners was pointed out to the Government of India; but as no modification was made, it is assumed that they are to be shewn under the general heading of "Civil Prisoners" and they have been tabulated accordingly.

NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

2. The total number of prisoners admitted into the several central, district and subsidiary jails of this Presidency during the calendar year 1883, was 50,332, transfers are deducted as usual. The daily average number of prisoners during the year under review was 8,515.26. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the different classes of prisoners.

Classes of Prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1883.			Received during the year 1883.			Grand Total.			Discharged from all causes during 1883.			Remaining at end of the year 1883.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Convicts.....	8,127	380	8,507	22,792	2,842	25,634	30,919	3,222	34,141	23,911	2,890	26,801	7,008	332	7,340
Under-trial.....	654	42	696	22,542	1,722	24,264	23,196	1,764	24,960	22,507	1,719	24,226	689	45	734
Civil.....	190	7	197	1,785	170	1,955	1,976	177	2,153	1,762	163	1,925	214	14	228
Total..	8,971	429	9,400	47,120	4,784	51,854	56,091	5,163	61,254	48,180	4,772	52,952	7,911	391	8,302

3. The number of male convicts admitted during the year 1883, deducting prisoners received by transfer was 21,347. The number of female convicts admitted during the year was 2,766. The daily average number of convicts was 7,831.58. At the commencement of the year there were 8,507 convicts of both sexes in confinement; 25,280 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 7,340 convicts remaining in the jails on the 31st December 1883.

4. The following is an abstract of the number and disposal of convicts.

Convicts.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882 ...	...	...	8,127	380	8,507
Admitted during the year 1883 ...	...	...	21,347	2,766	24,113
Admitted by transfer, &c. ...	...	...	1,445	76	1,521
Total population...			30,919	3,222	34,141
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Transported beyond seas ...	...	...	82	12	94
Transferred to other jails ...	...	...	1,630	86	1,716
Do. to Lunatic Asylums ...	...	...	10	...	10
Released with remission ...	...	...	1,307	49	1,356
Do. without remission ...	...	...	20,611	2,729	23,340
Escaped ...	...	...	19	1	20
Died ...	...	...	222	9	231
Executed ...	...	...	30	4	34
Total discharged...			23,911	2,890	26,801
Remaining 31st December 1883 ...	...	...	7,008	332	7,340
Total population...			30,919	3,222	34,141

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

5. Of this class there remained in jail 654 males and 42 females. 22,542 males and 1,722 females were admitted during the year 1883. 22,507 males and 1,719 females were discharged from all causes leaving 689 males and 45 females in all the jails of the Presidency at the end of the calendar year 1883. The daily average number was 468.81 males and 33.75 females.

6. The following table gives particulars of the number and disposal of this class of prisoners. Persons remanded to subsidiary jails under section 344 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are also included under this head.

Showing number and disposal of Under-trial Prisoners.

Under-trial Prisoners.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882 ...	...	...	654	42	696
Admitted during the year 1883 ...	...	...	22,542	1,722	24,264
Total population...			23,196	1,764	24,960
<i>Deduct.</i>					
Released ...	...	...	10,028	736	10,764
Convicted and sentenced ...	...	...	7,750	677	8,427
Transferred ...	...	...	4,715	304	5,019
Escaped ...	...	...	10	...	10
Died ...	...	...	4	2	6
Total discharged...			22,507	1,719	24,226
Remaining 31st December 1883 ...	...	...	689	45	734
Total population...			23,196	1,764	24,960

CIVIL PRISONERS.

7. Under this head are classed judgment debtors, civil prisoners, security, insane and state prisoners. The following table exhibits the particulars of these classes. There remained in jail on the 31st December 1882, 190 males and 7 females. The number admitted during the year was 1,785 males and 170 females. The number admitted during the year was 1,785 males and 170 females deducting transfers, 1,762 males and 163 females were released or otherwise dis-

posed of, leaving 214 males and 14 females at the end of the year. The daily average number was 170·66 males and 10·46 females.

Showing number and disposal of Civil Prisoners.

Civil Prisoners.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882	...	...	...	190	7	197
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	1,785	170	1,955
Do. by transfer	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total population...				1,976	177	2,153
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Released	...	...	...	1,563	123	1,686
Transferred	...	...	...	193	39	232
Died	...	...	...	6	1	7
Total discharged...				1,762	163	1,925
Remaining 31st December 1883	...	...	...	214	14	228
Total population...				1,976	177	2,153

8. The following statements exhibit the disposal of each class separately grouped as civil prisoners shown in the foregoing table.

Showing number and disposal of Civil Prisoners and Judgment Debtors.

Civil Prisoners.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882	...	...	...	148	4	152
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	1,287	93	1,380
Total population...				1,435	97	1,532
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Released	...	...	...	1,289	91	1,380
Transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total discharged...				1,290	91	1,381
Remaining 31st December 1883	...	...	...	145	6	151
Total population...				1,435	97	1,532

Showing number and disposal of Security Prisoners.

Security Prisoners.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882	...	...	...	15	...	15
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	124	3	127
Total population...				139	3	142
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Released	...	...	...	99	3	102
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total discharged...				99	3	102
Remaining 31st December 1883	...	...	...	40	...	40
Total population...				139	3	142

Showing number and disposal of Insane Prisoners.

Insane Prisoners.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882	...	...	...	22	3	25
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	373	74	447
Total population ..				395	77	472
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Transferred for trial on recovery	...	...	...	192	39	231
Do. to Lunatic Asylums	...	...	...			
Released	...	...	...			
Died	...	...	...	5	1	6
Total discharged...				372	69	441
Remaining 31st December 1883	...	...	...	23	8	31
Total population...				395	77	472

Showing number and disposal of State Prisoners.

State Prisoners.				Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 31st December 1882	...	...	...	5	...	5
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. by transfer	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total population...				7	...	7
<i>Deduct.</i>						
Released	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	1	...	1
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total discharged...				1	...	1
Remaining 31st December 1883	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total population...				7	...	7

RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.

9. Out of 24,113 admissions, 60 were Europeans, 54 Eurasians, 938 Native Christians, 2,234 Mahomedans, 20,804 Hindus, and 23 Budhists.

The total number of juveniles under 16 years of age admitted into jail under sentences of imprisonment was, 666 boys and 142 girls. The number of convicts admitted between the ages of 16 and 40 was, 17,203 males and 2,068 females. Between 40 and 60, 3,211 males and 511 females. 267 males and 45 females were over 60 years of age. The previous occupations of those admitted during the year have been as follows :—

Previous Occupation.	Number admitted.
Persons employed under Government, or Municipal, or other local authorities.	498
Professional persons...	1,231
Persons in service or performing personal offices...	1,449
Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	8,187
Persons engaged in commerce and trade	1,477
Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering operations, &c.	551
Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	7,954
Married women	1,394
Unmarried women	281
Widows	893
Prostitutes	198
Total...	24,113

at Madras out of 8,495 convicts 1,543 committed 2,207 offences, of these 7 convicts were punished by Criminal Courts, 1,264 by the Superintendents and 272 were admonished; there were 6,952 convicts who were neither punished nor admonished, the bulk of offences having been committed by habitual offenders against the rules, who were punished repeatedly. In district jails out of an aggregate population of 11,700 convicts, 1,801 committed 2,234 offences, 9 were punished by Criminal Courts, 1,426 by Superintendents and 366 were admonished, 9,899 were neither punished nor admonished. The returns for subsidiary jails are evidently imperfect, as the total absence of any punishment in a large number of these jails, if not due to some over leniency on the part of the superintendents, affords a very remarkable instance of amenability to discipline amongst these prisoners.

14. The following table shows the number of offences and punishments for the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 :—

Particulars of offences and punishments.	1883			1882.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences.*</i>									
Criminal offences	20	2	22	10	...	10	11	...	11
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	977	9	986	1,018	11	1,029	1,363	18	1,379
Offences relating to work	926	30	956	1,075	35	1,110	1,530	35	1,565
Other offences relating to prison discipline	1,718	100	1,818	1,892	101	1,993	2,515	118	2,633
Total	3,671	141	3,812	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588
<i>Punishments.*</i>									
By Criminal Courts...	20	2	22	10	...	10	11	...	11
Separate confinement	561	26	587	334	20	354	121	8	129
Reduced diet. { No. I. Bread and water diet	746	52	798	506	51	557	770	66	836
{ No. II. Stir-about diet	583	29	612	791	45	836	990	39	1,029
{ No. III. Full stir-about diet	635	28	663	718	20	738	788	26	814
Separate confinement with reduced diet	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	21	297
Corporal punishment	277	...	277	400	...	400	768	...	768
Other punishments	846	4	850	1,236	11	1,247	1,691	7	1,698
Total	3,671	141	3,812	3,995	147	4,142	5,419	169	5,588

* Admonitions excluded.

15. The annual returns of offences and punishments prescribed by the Government of India show the number of offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted, but these statements do not show the number of prisoners punished as in the English prison returns. Several offences may be committed by one prisoner who would be punished repeatedly, whilst many convicts go through their imprisonment of many years with only some trifling breach of regulation recorded against them. To make this statement more complete, the number of

prisoners neither punished nor admonished should also be shown. The table below exhibits these particulars.

Jails.	2			3	4					5	6	7	8
	NUMBER OF OFFENCES FOR WHICH ACTUAL PUNISHMENT WAS INFLICTED.			Total number of admonitions.	NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.					Number of Convicts neither punished nor admonished.	Total Number of Convicts during the year.	Daily average number of offences.	Daily average number of Convicts.
	Awarded.		Total.		Punished.			Admonished.	Total of offenders punished & admonished.				
	By Criminal Courts.	By Supdt.			By Criminal Courts.	By Supdt.	Total.						
Central Prisons.													
Rajahmundry ...	2	562	564	47	2	342	344	47	391	586	977	1.07	746.31
Vellore ...	1	355	356	28	1	230	231	28	259	999	1,258	.70	966.72
Trichinopoly ...	...	78	73	24	...	66	66	24	90	944	1,034	.25	561.03
Coimbatore ...	...	287	287	31	...	208	208	31	239	784	973	.65	628.99
Cannanore. ...	1	114	115	15	1	95	96	15	111	587	698	.30	576.65
Salem ...	2	280	282	63	2	147	149	63	212	849	1,061	.59	451.69
Penitentiary ...	1	252	253	64	1	176	177	64	241	2,253	2,494	.67	603.36
Total...	7	1,928	1,935	272	7	1,264	1,271	272	1,543	6,952	8,495	4.23	4,534.75
District Jails.													
Russellcondah ...	2	12	14	3	2	12	14	3	17	254	271	.05	103.93
Berhampore ...	...	276	276	153	...	114	114	153	267	196	463	.73	105.94
Vizagapatam ...	...	33	33	...	...	33	33	...	33	717	750	.09	172.77
Parvatipur ...	2	46	48	2	2	19	21	2	23	351	374	.06	101.42
Rajahmundry ...	...	94	94	74	...	69	69	74	143	396	539	.39	125.37
Guntoor ...	...	48	43	4	...	36	36	4	40	403	443	.11	104.23
Nellore ...	...	94	94	10	...	82	82	10	92	467	559	.25	117.67
Kurnool ...	...	44	44	3	...	34	34	3	37	260	297	.10	72.88
Bellary ...	...	177	177	22	...	119	119	22	141	674	815	.39	307.87
Cuddapah ...	...	43	43	7	...	43	43	7	50	534	584	.14	117.95
Chittoor ...	...	63	63	6	...	63	63	6	69	600	669	.19	158.66
Chingleput ...	...	337	337	...	...	337	337	...	337	243	580	.92	112.99
Cuddalore ...	1	11	12	6	1	11	12	6	18	599	617	.05	168.34
Tranquebar ...	...	89	89	2	...	66	66	2	68	395	463	.19	92.35
Tanjore ...	...	19	19	...	...	18	18	...	18	420	438	.05	97.39
Trichinopoly ...	1	16	17	...	1	16	17	...	17	341	358	.05	83.14
Madura ...	...	59	59	3	...	59	59	3	62	622	684	.17	169.01
Tinnevelly ...	1	88	89	18	1	70	71	18	89	551	640	.24	192.96
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	.17
Calicut ...	...	31	31	5	...	25	25	5	30	637	667	.08	145.13
Tellicherry ...	1	70	71	...	1	51	52	...	52	194	246	.14	56.50
Mangalore ...	...	108	108	35	...	69	69	35	104	251	355	.28	94.33
Coimbatore ...	...	46	46	7	...	34	34	7	41	525	566	.12	134.43
Ootacamund ...	1	52	53	4	1	43	44	4	48	228	276	.13	136.00
Total...	9	1,856	1,865	364	9	1,423	1,432	364	1,796	9,862	11,658	4.91	2,971.43
European Prison ...	...	3	3	2	...	3	3	2	5	37	42	.02	16.72
Total...	16	3,787	3,803	638	16	2,690	2,706	638	3,344	16,851	20,195	9.16	7,522.90
Subsidiary Jails ...	6	3	9	...	6	3	9	...	9	13,937	13,946	.02	308.68
Grand Total...	22	3,790	3,812	638	22	2,693	2,715	638	3,353	30,788	34,141	9.18	7,831.58

The wishes of the Government of India relating to reduction in the frequency of corporal punishment have been steadily kept in view. This mode of punishment is now only resorted to when less severe means have been tried unsuccessfully, or when discipline cannot be satisfactorily maintained without having recourse to flogging. The attention that has been called to the subject both by the Secretary of State and by the Government of India has led to consideration and adoption of others means to maintain discipline, but so long as prisoners are kept in unrestricted association in jail and are employed on extramural labor giving facilities for communicating with the outer world and for procuring prohibited articles, discipline will not be maintained without corporal punishment.

A tabular abstract of corporal punishment prepared in accordance with instructions issued in G. O., dated 17th October 1883, No. 2762, Judicial Department will be found in Appendix II.

16. The subjoined table shows the percentage of corporal punishments to the total prison population in the central prisons during the years 1883, 1882 and 1881.

Names of Prison.	1883.			1882.			1881.		
	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.	Total prison male population.	Number of floggings.	Percentage to prison male population.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>									
Rajahmundry ...	948	22	2.32	1,059	37	3.49	1,242	86	6.92
Vellore ...	1,187	21	1.76	1,232	32	2.59	1,184	35	2.95
Trichinopoly ...	952	5	.52	1,185	24	1.94	1,288	33	2.56
Coimbatore ...	946	53	5.60	1,072	25	2.33	1,350	44	3.25
Cannanore ...	698	6	.85	818	14	1.71	859	48	5.58
Salem ...	1,000	17	1.70	1,213	11	.90	1,177	31	2.63
Penitentiary ...	2,218	26	1.17	2,042	26	1.27	2,052	78	3.80
Total...	7,949	150	1.88	8,571	169	1.97	9,152	355	3.87

17. In regard to the conduct of prisoners Major McLeod, the Superintendent of the central jail at Vellore, remarks as follows. "During the past year there has been no serious misconduct to report. On the whole there has been a slight, increase in the number of prison offences, compared with the previous year, due chiefly to the possession and introduction of forbidden articles. Absence of offences alone cannot be regarded as a criterion of good discipline or management in a jail; on the contrary if discipline is maintained offences *must* occur and punishment will follow. My experience with convicts leads to this. With the separate system, a minimum of offences and punishments may be looked for, but with the convict in association, as with us, discipline cannot be maintained without punishment; that perfection of conduct in a jail whereby a minimum number of offences and punishments is regarded as the essence of good management, is in my opinion a doubtful qualification. Where such is the case discipline must, I think be indifferent, or to use a common, but expressive phrase 'matters be left to slide'. It is the nature rather than the number of offences which must be considered. During the year under report, large bodies of convicts have been employed extramurally in the construction of the Superintendent's new quarters and on the cellular prison, notwithstanding constant watching, the possession of forbidden articles has consequently largely increased. Experience everywhere teaches the same, not only in this country but at Home where doubtless a much more rigid system exists than out here. The offence is of course due in a great extent to the connivance of the prison warders and police, but there is no doubt, that, where extramural labor exists, as it does here, this class of offence *must* be looked—the convict will run any risk to get his pinch of snuff or piece of tobacco and in many cases, does so without detection. It would of course be satisfactory were the individual who brings the snuff or tobacco detected instead of the convict, but prisoners are far too wily and detection seldom results. The ratio of punishments to strength stands at 36.82 for this year as compared with 34.96 for the previous year.

"The reduction of corporal punishment has been steadily kept in view. This mode of punishment has been resorted to, but in 21 cases compared with 32 in the previous year, which may I trust will be regarded as satisfactory, the average strength of the jail also having been higher during the year under report than in 1882—without resort, however, to this mode of punishment discipline *cannot* at times be satisfactorily maintained, but with the introduction of the separate system and a close prison a decrease may be looked for. I look upon whipping as a wholesome and deterrent punishment and of less evil in effect, in many instances, than reduction of diet."

"The Superintendent of the Central Jail at Coimbatore states that the conduct of the prisoners in the jails under his charge has been fair. There have been no outbreaks during the year; the total number of punishments inflicted was 287 during the year, a decrease of 154 on the previous year. There were 53 corporal punishments inflicted during the year, being an increase of 28 on those inflicted in the previous year."

"The Superintendent of Prisons for the Town of Madras Mr. Symonds, reports that the behaviour of prisoners has on the whole been excellent. In this connection it may be well to refer to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, who states that in Bengal a small number of offences recorded and enquired into by Superintendents is looked upon as positive proof of neglect on the part of the subordinate staff to notice trifling offences against jail rules and of want of care in measuring and examining each prisoner's work daily. Dr. Lethbridge further states that it has taken him 'six years to work up his jail officers to recording and having investigated by the Superintendents every offence trivial or otherwise.'"

On Dr. Lethbridge's letter Mr. Symonds remarks that—

"The small number of reports recorded in this jail as compared with the jails of England and Bengal is doubtless due, in the main, to the difference in the system of management, and, in a lesser degree, to the large number of convict maistries and warders and the small number of European warders. An extremely strict discipline could not in a building of such faulty construction be maintained with so few European officers. Discipline is, however, by no means lax in the Penitentiary."

"Dr. Lethbridge raises the important question of the use and abuse of discipline. Carried to excess, discipline is neither deterrent nor reformatory. At what point discipline ceases to be salutary and becomes positively harmful, because debasing both to prisoner and officer, is a problem full of anxious considerations which must often occur to all conscientious prison officials."

"I should be very sorry to see rivalry instituted between jail officers as to which could show the greatest number of reports. Under a system which made that the criterion of good management there would be the danger of discipline degenerating into petty tyranny. Warders would feel that their principal object was to get the prisoners into trouble. Officers working in that spirit would be hated and feared, but not respected; their influence for good would be *nil*. The best officer, in my opinion, is he who by tact, temper, and judgment, acquires sufficient influence over the convicts to make them conform to rules. That is the spirit I try to infuse into the officers of this jail. My object is to keep up a certain amount of irksome and distasteful restraint such as a prisoner's common sense must teach him is a fitting punishment for crime, and to remove, as far as possible, opportunities for the commission of offences. To go beyond this, to be

“perpetually harassing and punishing is opposed to the prisoners’ sense of natural justice; and has a brutalising effect, rendering the man callous and indifferent to punishment. We must not forget that the great majority even of serious prison ‘offences’ are ‘trivial’ in themselves, being merely offences against discipline, and not opposed to morality or to a man’s sense of right or wrong; hence the necessity for the exercise of discretion in dealing with such offences. Their punishment should not be in excess of what is required to maintain discipline. It is but right that every man vested with authority, no matter how small, should be allowed to exercise a little discretion. British Officers are not, as a rule, loth to discharge their duty, nor slack in its performance. Yet we are told that it has taken Dr. Lethbridge no less than six years to *work up* his jail officers to do what he considers their simple, manifest duty. This astounding statement requires examination. What is this particularly obnoxious duty, and why is it so shrunk from? The answer is that the officers in question are required to record and have investigated by the Superintendent *every* ‘offence’ no matter how trivial; in other words, they are called upon to entirely divest themselves of discretion in the discharge of one of the most important of their duties. Officers may be pardoned if their self respect and sense of justice revolt against a rule the tendency of which is to convert them into mere machines for making prisoners as miserable as possible,—a rule they cannot reconcile with the injunction that they are expected to treat prisoners with a mixture of firmness and *consideration*. It seems to me that such a rule is unnecessary and inexpedient, and that in practice it would tend rather to bring Superintendents and their subordinates into competition than to promote good order and discipline.”

“It has been said that even in the strictest English jails every prisoner, no matter how good may be his general conduct, continues to commit at least one or two breaches of the rules in the course of a day. Now, supposing we had sufficient officers to detect say half the daily ‘offences,’ and could make these officers rigidly enforce Dr. Lethbridge’s rule, the whole of the Superintendent’s time would be taken up in trying cases, and there would be a vast increase in the cost of establishment.”

“With regard to the pettiest offences relating to work, it is, I think, safe to leave these to the discretion of subordinate officers. The plan pursued in the Penitentiary and, I believe, in most Indian prisons is to leave to the decision of the keeper or jailor what cases to bring before the Superintendent and what to dismiss with a caution. This keeps up the authority of the subordinate officers, and increases the dread of being tried by the Superintendent, which would diminish were he to personally investigate all the most trivial cases. It also affords the Superintendent time to go carefully into each case booked for his decision, thus imbuing the convicts with an idea of the justice with which they are treated.”

“On the whole I am inclined to think that the system I have indicated is quite as efficient for the maintenance of proper discipline as and more reformatory in its character than the one favoured by Dr. Lethbridge.”

“Out of an average daily population of 603·36, 241 prisoners were reported during the year for 317 offences. Punishment was actually inflicted in 253 cases, and the total number of admonitions was 64. A considerable reduction in the number of punishments for a few years past was reasonably to be expected, owing

“to the establishment of the close prison, the convicts in cellular confinement being cut off from many opportunities of committing themselves. A small number of offences reported and punished is not *per se* any more a proof of good discipline than is an excessive number of reports. A better criterion is to be found in the good order and regularity maintained, the demeanour of the convicts and the output of labor. In these respects I believe that the Penitentiary does not compare unfavorably with most prisons. At the same time, I recognise the necessity of guarding against a too great retrocession from the severity of old days. Formerly there was fear of undue severity; but the opposite extreme needs equally to be guarded against, more especially as subordinates are quick to mark tendencies in administration.”

The correspondence referred to by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, which has passed between the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal and myself relating to jail discipline will be found in Appendix III.

EDUCATION.

18. The education of *all* prisoners was formerly required by the jail rules of the Presidency promulgated in 1865. Instruction was to be of an elementary character, and was under no circumstances to lead to any relaxation of the prisoners sentences, nor to interfere with the regular duties and work of the jail. It was found, however that from various causes, many prisoners were incapable of profiting by instruction. The recognition of these difficulties has led to a modification of the rules under which instruction is now limited to adults under 24 years of age, and to those prisoners to whom it will be of some practical use on release. Education is now conducted in accordance with the recommendations of the Prison conference. Teachers are selected from amongst well behaved convicts competent to instruct, but difficulty is experienced in finding men possessing the necessary qualifications. The results, of the instruction imparted are not perhaps great, nevertheless a considerable number of prisoners who on admission are totally illiterate, leave jail able to read and write a little. Education, no doubt, has a powerful influence in repressing the more brutal forms of crime, but those influences must be looked for as operating rather on the free population than on prisoners within the walls of a jail.

Of the total number of convicts admitted in jail during the year under report; 840 are returned as able to read and write fairly well and 1,339 a little; of the total number of prisoners released 434 read and wrote well, 1,018 were able to read and write a little and 1,517 were totally ignorant. More success has attended the instruction of juveniles, but even as regards this class of prisoners, educational progress has not been satisfactory. The institution of a Reformatory which has been sanctioned will, it is hoped, secure proper education for the youthful offenders.

FOREIGN CONVICTS.

19. None of this class were received during the year. Of the 212 that remained at the end of the year 1882, two died in the Central Jail at Cannanore, two were released on expiry of sentence, and one was transferred to the lunatic asylum at Calicut. The conduct of these prisoners was, on the whole, good. The distribution of these convicts at the end of the year 1883 was as follows:—

Name of jail.	Life.		Less than Life.	Total.
	Chinese.	Burmese.	Burmese.	
Rajahmundry Central Prison	2	14	4	20
Vellore do.	6	34	5	45
Trichinopoly do.	...	17	2	19
Coimbatore do.	1	41	3	45
Cannanore do.	...	50	6	56
Salem do.	1	20	...	21
Penitentiary, Madras	...	1	...	1
Total...	10	177	20	207

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

20. The total number of women remaining and imprisoned during the year in the central and district jails was 1,224 against 1,321 incarcerated in 1882. They were employed on suitable intramural occupations in the jail, such as sweeping, pounding, sifting and grinding grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and carding wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton and sewing jail clothing.

STATE PRISONERS.

21. Five remained at the close of the previous year. One was admitted during the year, committed to the district jail at Berhampore under a warrant issued by the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam. No other changes have taken place in respect to these prisoners. One of the mopliah state prisoners was removed on medical grounds to the district jail at Cuddalore.

LUNATICS.

22. 395 males and 77 females were temporarily imprisoned in the several, central, district and subsidiary jails of whom 88 males and 25 females were transferred to Lunatic Asylums, 104 males and 14 females were transferred for trial on recovery; 175 males and 29 females were released; 5 males and 1 female died. At the close of the year 14 males and 3 females remained under observation.

JUVENILES.

23. During the year 666 boys and 142 girls were admitted. Of these, 73 boys and 7 girls had been previously convicted. The juveniles confined in the central prisons were taught to read and write and were employed on labor suitable to their physical condition.

In May 1882 a Committee was appointed to consider the necessity or desirability of applying the Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876) to this Presidency. In their report, dated 26th October 1882, the Committee after discussing the several objections which had suggested themselves in regard to the religious difficulty to the removal of children from their homes and to the disposal of boys on discharge from the Reformatory—this last difficulty is now a subject of much anxiety at Home—expressed an opinion that the object to be aimed at, namely, reform by a long period of correctional training, cannot be attained in prisons or reformatories

attached to prisons. They therefore proposed that the Act should be brought into force at once, but that, in the first instance, only one reformatory school should be established in the neighbourhood of Madras, to which juvenile offenders should be sent from certain stated districts, leaving it open hereafter to establish similar schools in other divisions of the Presidency. The report also contained proposals with reference to the location and creation of buildings, the cost of establishments, methods of management and education; and the principles were enunciated on which the rules necessary under the Act should be framed. His Excellency the Governor in Council having given his careful attention to these recommendations and to the mass of information which had been accumulated, approved the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, and the Inspector General of Jails was instructed to work out the details of the scheme in communication with the Public Works Department, and to submit an estimate of the cost of carrying it out, together with draft rules under Section 21 and 22 of the Act. This is now being done; when arrangements are completed it will be determined how soon the Act can be brought into force.

FINANCIAL.

24. The total amount expended in guarding and maintaining the prisoners confined in the several central and district jails and in the subsidiary jails during the year 1883, excluding the outlay on construction of new jails, or on additions, alterations and repairs and also of charges for inspection and general superintendence was, Rs. 7,03,195 or Rs. 82-9-2 per head of average strength.

The sum expended on account of the several central and district jails was Rs. 6,43,251 or Rs. 82-5-9 per head of average strength, showing a decrease of Rs. 57,652 but the cost per head of average strength was increased by Rs. 3-14-0 as compared with the preceding year.

The amount expended during the year on account of the subsidiary jails was, Rs. 59,944 or Rs. 84-14-6 per head of average strength.

The following statement shows the expenditure on the central and district jails for the year 1882 and 1883 and the increase or decrease under each head of expenditure.

Heads of expenditure.	1882.	1883.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1882.	Cost per head, 1883.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Daily average number of prisoners 8,980.	Daily average number of prisoners 7,810.						
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rations	2,90,620	2,45,032	...	45,588	33 11 5	32 5 8	...	1 5 9
Fixed Establishment	1,90,029	1,96,921	6,892	...	21 4 5	25 3 5	3 15 0	...
Police Guard	1,20,838	1,14,130	...	6,708	13 8 6	14 9 9	1 1 3	...
Hospital charges	20,567	20,588	21	...	2 4 10	2 10 2	0 5 4	...
Clothing and Bedding	26,354	22,967	...	3,387	3 0 11	3 0 6	...	0 0 5
Contingencies	52,495	43,613	...	8,882	5 14 0	5 9 4	...	0 4 8
Total Rs...	7,00,903	6,43,251	...	57,652	78 7 9	82 5 9	3 14 0	...

Rations.—From the above table it will be observed that a saving of Rs. 45,588 was effected in the item of rations. This decrease was partly due to the smaller number of prisoners dieted, but there was a saving of Rs. 1-5-9 per head in consequence of provisions being cheaper.

Fixed Establishments.—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 6,892 or Rs. 3-15-0 per head of average strength in consequence of the smaller number of prisoners in confinement. As explained last year, the staff of the prisons cannot be reduced proportionately with a reduction in the number of prisoners. Some additional expense was also incurred on account of the Superintendent of central jails obtaining privilege leave on full pay, whilst the temporary incumbent also drew some additional salary for officiating in the appointment. There was also a slight increase owing to the annual progressive pay of some of the officers in the department.

Police Guard.—There was a gross saving of Rs. 6,708 under this head, but there was an increase in the cost per head of average strength of Rs. 1-1-3 owing to the extra police employed in guarding prisoners removed into camp during the period of epidemic disease.

Hospital Charges.—There was very a small increase of Rs. 21 under this head. The average cost per patient in hospital was, Rs. 82-5-7 showing an increase of Rs. 2-5-2 compared with the cost of the year 1882. The increase is principally due to hospital diet, extras to sick, perishable articles, half-yearly supplies, &c., being now included under their proper head.

Clothing and Bedding.—There was a saving of Rs. 3,387 under this head. This decrease was principally due to the smaller number of prisoners in jail. The average cost per head was less by 5 pies than in the former year.

Contingencies.—There was a decrease in this item of expenditure of Rs. 8,882 or Annas 4-8 per head of average strength as compared with the year 1882 which is due to certain items of expenditure having been excluded from this head.

The total cost of the six central jails and the Madras Penitentiary was, Rs. 3,72,513 or Rs. 81-9-1 per head of average strength. The total cost of the 24 district jails containing a daily average of 3,212 prisoners was Rs. 2,54,990 or Rs. 79-6-2 per head of average strength. The European prison at Ootacamund contained a daily average of 17 convicts. The cost of this prison was Rs. 13,402 or Rs. 788-5-8 per head. The cost of the Civil Debtors' prison at Madras was Rs. 2,346 or Rs. 167-9-1 per head of average strength.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Government of India, conveyed in the Order of Government, No. 521, dated 29th February 1884, Judicial Department, the amount expended in the subsidiary jails in this Presidency compiled from the returns furnished by the district Magistrates is included in Financial statement No. X. under each major head of expenditure.

The amount expended on account of rations was Rs. 29,008 or Rs. 41-1-4 per head of average strength, Rs. 9,677 or Rs. 13-11-3 per head on account of establishment Rs. 14,482 or Rs. 20-8-2 per head on account of Police guard, Rs. 163 or Rs. 27-2-8 on account of hospital charges, Rs. 732 or Rs. 1-0-7 per head for clothing and bedding and Rs. 5,882 or Rs. 8-5-3 on account of contingency charges.

The following statement shows the total sum expended under each head of expenditure including the amount spent on account of subsidiary jails. The cost per head of average strength during the year 1883 is also given.

Heads of Expenditure.						Amount.	Cost per head of average strength.		
						RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Rations	...	...	...	...	...	2,74,040	32	10	4
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,06,598	24	4	1
Police Guard	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,612	15	1	8
Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	...	20,751	2	6	11
Clothing and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	23,699	2	13	2
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	49,495	5	13	11
Total Rs...						7,03,195	82	9	2

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.

25. *Statement No. XII* shows the employment and distribution of labor in the central, district and subsidiary jails. The average number of males and females sentenced to labor during the year was 7,330-18. Of this number 255-51 were sick, 217-18 convalescent or infirm, leaving 6,857-49 fit for labor; of this number 526-05 were employed on unremunerative labor, 582-36 or 7-94 per cent. as prison officers, 1,176-71 or 16-05 per cent. as prison servants, 703-82 in gardening and farming, 846-19 were employed on additions, alterations and repairs to jail buildings, and 61-04 on the construction of new buildings under the supervision of the Superintendents of jails or of officers of the Public Works Department. The number of prisoners engaged in manufactures including those employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails was 2,816-71, the ratio of convicts employed on manufactures was 22-44 per cent. to the average number sentenced to labor, 68-01 were employed in Public Works gangs at Ootacamund under the direction of the Engineering department, 176-60 were hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.

The subject of prison labor will be dealt with in a separate communication. It may, however, be here stated that for many years considerable attention has been bestowed on this branch of jail administration, both with a view to recoup, as far as possible, the cost of the prisoners custody and maintenance in jail, and at the same time to fulfil the necessary conditions of strict punitive labor. With our very complete system of central jails and the introduction of the remission system it has been found practicable to provide a variety of intra-mural labor suited to the different classes of prisoners and to the several stages of imprisonment: although all prisoners are not necessarily put to learn trades many being employed on the farm in agricultural pursuits, still they all work within the precincts of the jail; indeed, the labor of our central jails may be described as entirely intra-mural, the farm lands and buildings attached to these jails being surrounded by an outer wall or other enclosure. In regard to industries, convict labor has been chiefly employed for the production of articles for the public service, as in this Presidency it has always been a well understood principle that no competition with private markets was allowable; but complaints having been made that jail manufactures were detrimental to private trade, the Government of India prescribed what may be termed a policy of restriction, which limits jail manufactures to a certain number of authorized industries and makes out-door labor the principal mode of employing long termed prisoners.

Fixed Establishments.—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 6,892 or Rs. 3-15-0 per head of average strength in consequence of the smaller number of prisoners in confinement. As explained last year, the staff of the prisons cannot be reduced proportionately with a reduction in the number of prisoners. Some additional expense was also incurred on account of the Superintendent of central jails obtaining privilege leave on full pay, whilst the temporary incumbent also drew some additional salary for officiating in the appointment. There was also a slight increase owing to the annual progressive pay of some of the officers in the department.

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Hospital Charges	...	...	...	...	20,751	2 6 11
Clothing and Bedding	...	...	...	...	23,699	2 13 2
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	49,495	5 13 11
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To give effect to these orders the number of industries in central jails has been still further restricted and with the exception of the jail at Bellary, all manufactures have been stopped in district jails. These restrictions seriously increased the difficulties of prison management, for it is anything but an easy problem to devise suitable labor which, whilst fulfilling the requirements of our prison system, shall, at the same time, be in accordance with the principles laid down by the Government of India. As regards extra-mural labor for central jails the Government of India endorsed the opinions enunciated by the several Prison Committees that the employment of convicts in small gangs on the public streets and roads is the worst system ever devised. On the other hand there are no large engineering works on which convicts can be suitably employed in this Presidency; moreover considerations of climate, expense and general prison requirements are great obstacles in the way of the employment of convicts on large extra-mural works, since it is only in permanent establishments that it is possible properly to maintain discipline and reformatory influences, together with the sanitary arrangements needful to preserve the health of men segregated in large numbers.

So far as this Presidency is concerned extra-mural labor is practically limited to our district jails. In these jails the system as now existing is defective, and it is doubtless a blot on the jail administration of the Presidency having small gangs working in chains on station roads and such like out-door labor—working in fact in the manner condemned alike by Lord Macaulay's Committee, and by all eminent men who have made the theory of prison discipline their study. The subject of suitable employment for short sentenced prisoners in district jails is attended with many difficulties and it is much easier to lay down principles than to carry them into application. The absence of any better alternative would alone justify the enforcement of this bad system of employing convicts on jobbing work about towns and stations; such work being neither reformatory nor remunerative. With the introduction of the cellular system a radical change in the existing mode of occupation for our convicts in district jails may be looked for, which may, it is hoped, result in the abandonment of extramural labor as now carried on.

MANUFACTURES.

26. *Statement No. XIII* exhibits the nett cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labor during the year 1883. The following is the detail of the results.

	RS.	A.	P.
Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1883 ...	120	0	0
Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year ...	2,04,991	11	0
Total Rupees...	2,05,111	11	0
Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account ...	3,10,496	4	0
Cash balance on hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1883.	75	8	0
Total Rupees...	3,10,571	12	0
Cash earnings less drawings, &c. ...	1,05,460	1	0
Average earning per head of average number sentenced to labor ...	15	0	0
Average earning per head of average number employed on jail manufactures.	65	11	0

From this it will be observed that a sum of Rs. 2,04,991-11-0 was drawn from the treasury and that Rs. 3,10,496-4-0 was paid into the treasury by cash and invoices, leaving an excess of payments into the treasury over the amounts drawn from the treasury of Rs. 1,05,504-9-0 or Rs. 15 per head of average number sentenced to labor and Rs. 65-11-0 per head of average number employed on jail

manufacture. The payments into the treasury during 1883 have fallen below the amount paid in 1882 by Rs. 58,799.

The Government of India when reviewing the report on the Administration of the jails in this Presidency during the year 1882, remarked that.

“The decrease in profits from Rs. 94,821 in 1881 to Rs. 88,941 in 1882 is ascribed to the operation of the resolution of the Government of India, No. 20—1406—19, dated the 22nd September 1882. It is not clear how this conclusion is arrived at. The diminution, as compared with 1881, of 1,728 in the average number of laboring convicts does not seem to have been sufficiently taken into account. In the report under review the Inspector-General calculates, on the transactions of the year, that jail manufactures returned an average profit per head of laboring convicts, of Rs. 11, and that the excess amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoices over the amount drawn therefrom averaged nearly Rs. 16 per head. Similar calculations for 1881 give only Rs. 9½ and Rs. 13½, respectively. These figures may not perhaps furnish a true comparison of the relative profits of the two years, as these depend in part on the quantity of manufactured articles which may happen to be in stock at the beginning of the year. Nor is it possible to ascertain accurately, from the returns as now prepared, the value of the outturn of convict labor during the year.”

It is not clear how the figures entered in paragraph 6 of the Secretary to the Government of India's letter have been arrived at, but in explanation of the remark contained in paragraph 28 of my administration report for 1882, I have to state that on receipt of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 22nd September 1882, laying down the principles to be followed with regard to prison labor and industries, instructions were issued to stop manufactures in district jails and to restrict the industries in central prisons: further in order to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India, stocks of raw material and manufactured articles, as well as plant, were sold off by auction or at reduced prices. These sales swelled the amount paid into the treasury and consequently increased the nett earnings of the convicts.

NETT COST.

27. *Statement No. XIV* exhibits the nett cost of the prisoners in the central, district and subsidiary jails in this Presidency during the year 1883. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 7,03,195 or Rs. 82-9-0 per head against which a sum of Rs. 1,05,460 being the cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labor is deducted leaving a nett cost to Government of Rs. 5,97,735 or Rs. 70-3-0 nett cost per head of average strength.

The average cost of a convict in the central prisons was Rs. 81-9-0. In the district jails the average cost was Rs. 79-6-0 in the European prison at Ootacamund the cost per head was Rs. 788-6, in the Debtor's gaol at Madras Rs. 167-9 and in the subsidiary jails Rs. 84-15-0 giving a general average of Rs. 82-9-0 per head for all jails. In the central prisons in which the labor is almost entirely intra-mural, the average cash earnings per head amounted to Rs. 19-8-0 bringing down the nett cost per head to Rs. 62-1-0. In the district jails with the exception of the Bellary jail a system of extra-mural labor prevails; the average cash earnings per head in these jails were only Rs. 4-10-0 giving a nett cost of Rs. 74-12-0 per convict. In the European prison the average cash earnings per head amounted to Rs. 100-3 bringing down the nett cost to Rs. 688-3 per head. In regard to subsidiary jails the average cost was

Rs. 84-15-0. I can scarcely think that these figures can be correct especially when it is considered that the cost of rations must be less than in regular jails where a more liberal diet scale prevails and also considering that prison clothing is not generally issued to subsidiary jail convicts : moreover except in rare instances no special police guard is employed and the establishments for these jails consist of only a peon warder on Rs. 8 or 9 a month with here and there a scavenger on Rs. 3 but as these figures have been submitted by the District Magistrates I have accordingly accepted them.

The total amount expended on jail buildings on account of additions, alterations and repairs and on new jails was Rs. 1,35,567 of this sum Rs. 32,250 were expended by the jail department on works carried out by convict labor under the supervision and direction of the jail Superintendents, and Rs. 1,03,317 were expended by the Department of Public Works on new jails and on additions to jail buildings. Convict labor is utilized as far as practicable on all jail buildings whether the work is carried out by the jail or by the Public Works Department.

A detailed statement of the works executed and in progress in the various jails during the year, now under report, is contained in Appendix I.

It may be interesting to notice the progress made in the extension of the cellular system in this Presidency during the past six years. In the Penitentiary at Madras in addition to 44 sleeping cells for European convicts, a close prison has been built, consisting of a quadrangle of 106 separate cells in which long-term prisoners pass the first eight months of their sentences. The results have been singularly satisfactory, not only in respect of discipline, but on the score of health, of the salutary effect on the conduct of the prisoners and of the deterrent influence of the system. A number of cells has also been added to the jail at Bellary. At Ootacamund we have the European prison with 36 cells built on the English system. At Palamcottah the new cellular jail is practically completed, as the remaining blocks (100 cells) have been sanctioned and will be occupied during the present year. Both at Vellore and Coimbatore close prisons consisting of 78 and 96 cells respectively have been commenced for the separate confinement of long-term prisoners during probation on their first admission into jail, and at Trichinopoly the plans for a close prison to be attached to the Central jail have been approved by Government. At Tanjore the new cellular jail (200 cells) is now under construction. A new district jail on the cellular system has been sanctioned for Nellore, for which, plans and estimates are being prepared.

On sanitary as well as on disciplinary grounds it is highly desirable that the cellular system should be extended to all jails, but the great outlay it would involve has hitherto prevented the execution of this reform. Added to this the cellular system in India has been looked upon with great suspicion, and where there are preconceived notions, there is much prejudice and misapprehension to be overcome; but there now appears every reason to believe that the separate system of discipline will by its own merits, bear down all opposition; or, at least, that the principle of separation will be recognized as the basis upon which all discipline will be founded. Imprisonment will then be more deterrent and not so injurious in its moral effect upon many who are not hardened offenders, whilst discipline will be more repressive, more stringent and yet more humane than it ever can be where convicts are herded together in corrupting association.

DIETARY.

28. The dietary which was brought into use in 1879 continues to be found to labor and increased or extra allowances of food are now very seldom

required. When in exceptional cases, the established scale is found insufficient, the medical officer has the power to recommend the issue of extra diet to any prisoner whose bodily condition or state of health is such as to render it necessary to make some addition to the ordinary diet. The objection taken by some officers to "Under-trial prisoners" being placed on the diet provided in Class III, has been met by special provisions in the Jail Code which allow of more indulgent treatment in the case of persons in certain ranks of life to whom the ordinary jail diet may be reasonably distasteful.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

29. The total number of deaths during the year 1883 was 244 against 397 in 1882. There was a great improvement in the general health of the prisoners. The death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners in jail was 28·64 per mille of the daily average strength against 40·73 per mille in 1882.

The following comparative table exhibits the mortality in each jail during 1882 and 1883 from all causes, all classes of prisoners included.

Jails.	1883.			1882.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Cochin	18	...	...	...	...	...
Debtors' Prison, Madras	13·90	...	...	19·23	...	...
European Prison, Ootacamund	16·79	...	...	26·23	...	...
Tranquebar	110·73	...	...	126·73	7	55·23
Guntoor	111·02	...	...	128·89	...	...
Nellore	124·31	...	...	115·29	4	34·69
Rajahmundry, District	132·50	1	7·54	157·63	2	12·68
Penitentiary, Madras	615·42	7	11·37	688·98	10	14·51
Cuddapah, District	130·61	2	15·31	130·72	9	68·84
Chingleput	121·48	2	16·46	106·25	...	...
Salem, Central	463·09	8	17·27	510·65	24	46·99
Coimbatore, Central	635·54	11	17·31	816·15	43	52·68
Vellore, Central	967·10	17	17·58	929·40	14	15·06
Berhampore, District	113·39	2	17·63	122·41	4	32·67
Rajahmundry, Central	746·31	15	20·09	895·78	17	18·97
Madura, District	197·95	4	20·21	262·88	8	30·43
Coimbatore, District	140·93	3	21·28	119·82	6	50·07
Trichinopoly, District	93·05	2	21·49	124·42	5	40·18
Vizagapatam, District	181·37	5	27·56	250·61	9	35·91
Russellecondah, Hill Jail	106·18	3	28·25	88·94	...	...
Parvatipur, do.	104·57	3	28·68	93·93	4	42·59
Tellicherry, District	66·25	2	30·18	63·93	1	15·64
Tinnevely, do.	207·82	7	33·68	185·45	6	32·35
Chittoor, do.	171·85	6	34·91	156·49	...	...
Calicut, do.	163·78	6	36·63	222·37	14	62·95
Mangalore, do.	104·26	4	38·36	115·28	3	26·02
Cannanore, Central	576·65	24	41·62	603·36	16	26·51
Kurnool, District	78·73	4	50·80	95·56	2	20·92
Trichinopoly, Central	562·14	31	55·14	880·27	145	176·77
Cuddalore, District	176·38	13	73·70	175·18	1	5·70
Bellary, do.	322·61	25	77·49	414·76	9	21·69
Tanjore, do.	115·58	10	86·52	147·95	13	87·86
Ootacamund, District	136·79	16	116·96	101·81	3	29·46
Total...	7,809·26	233	29·84	8,877·35	379	42·69
Subsidiary Jails	706·00	11	15·58	869·55	18	20·70
Total...	8,515·26	244	28·64	9,746·90	397	40·73

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Debtors' Prison, Madras	13·90	...	...	19·23	...	...
European Prison, Ootacamund	16·79	...	...	26·23	...	...
Tranquebar	110·73	...	...	126·73	7	55·23
Guntoor	111·02	...	...	128·89	...	...
Nellore	124·31	...	...	115·29	4	34·69
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Coimbatore, District	140·93	3	21·28	119·82	6	50·07
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Parvatipur, do.	104·57	3	28·68	93·93	4	42·59
Tellicherry, District	66·25	2	30·18	63·93	1	15·64
Tinnevely, do.	207·32	7	33·68	185·45	6	32·35
Chittoor, do.	171·85	6	34·91	156·49	...	...
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Subsidiary Jails	706·00	11	15·58	869·55	18	20·70
Total...	8,515·26	244	28·64	9,746·90	397	40·73

In 21 jails the mortality was under 50 per mille; there were no deaths in the five jails at Guntoor, Nellore, Tranquebar, Cochin and the European prison at Ootacamund nor in the Debtor's prison, Madras. In the central jail at Cannanore 24 prisoners died giving a death-rate of 41.62 per mille. Many of the deaths in this jail occurred amongst men of advanced age sentenced to transportation for life but who were not deported to the Andamans being infirm or in weak health. In the central jail at Trichinopoly the unusual degree of sickness and mortality has been a subject of special enquiry; the reports of the Surgeon-General and of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras as well as the correspondence regarding the high death-rate is now before Government. In the district jail at Ootacamund 16 prisoners died giving a death-rate of 116.96. Of these deaths 2 occurred amongst local prisoners and the remaining 14 amongst men of the Public Works gangs transferred from the plains.

30. The following table shows the effect of imprisonment on the weight of the convicts liberated during the year.

	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Central Prisons	3,369	720	556	825	367	228	1,976	200	262	121	90	673
District Jails...	7,762	747	628	2,295	1,237	598	4,758	409	1,168	494	183	2,254
European Prisons	17	4	...	6	8	2	16	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	11,148	1,468	1,184	3,126	1,612	828	6,750	609	1,430	615	273	2,927

Excluding 3 prisoners not weighed at the Cochin jail.

This table shows that out of 11,148 convicts liberated from the central and district jails 6,750 gained in weight, 2,927 lost weight and 1,468 neither lost nor gained weight in jail. In paragraph 13 of the letter of the Government of India, dated 11th August 1883, No. 1126, in which the report of the jail administration of this Presidency was reviewed, it is mentioned that the periodical weighments of prisoners throughout the whole term of their detention might be introduced with great advantage, as it is a system which furnishes most valuable indications of the onset of disease or of insanitary conditions. Every convict in the central and district jails of this Presidency is not only weighed by the Medical Officer on admission into jail and at the time of release, but he is weighed once a month, the weight being carefully recorded in a weight-register. All convicts losing weight are paraded separately for the inspection of the Superintendent and the Medical Officer of the jail. It should, however, be pointed out that variations in weight cannot always be received as an infallible test of the condition of health, for there are various influences which may combine to render some prisoners more liable to lose weight than others, and deductions drawn solely from experiments on the

weight of convicts are misleading and are open to objection; as remarked by the Committee appointed to enquire into the dietaries of the prisons in England and Wales. "The test of weight has a certain value when made use of as one among other tests of sufficiency or insufficiency of diet; but to trust to it alone, and to lose sight of the fact that fluctuations in weight are due, not to one, but to many causes, is unreasonable, and must lead to unnecessary interference with discipline."

31. The following statement exhibits the chief forms of sickness and mortality amongst convicts only during the years 1883 and 1882.

Diseases.	1883.		1882.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	21	4	69	...
Intermittent fever	1,693	1	2,053	2
Remittent and continued fever	163	7	145	3
Other fevers	93	...	...	...
Cholera	30	13	52	27
Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis...	41	8	43	16
Anæmia and general debility	350	44	382	55
Respiratory diseases	230	20	278	21
Dysentery and diarrhoea	929	77	1,193	174
Ulcers and boils	546	2	270	...
Accidents	369	2	256	3
Suicides	...	2	1*	2
Other diseases	2,054	48	2,015	63
Total...	6,519	228	6,847	366
Subsidiary Jails	156	3	...	...
Grand Total...	6,675	231	...	...

* An attempt which subsequently proved fatal

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEASONS.

32. The monthly distribution of mortality in the different jails during the year under report is shewn in the following table. October was the least unhealthy month the number of deaths being only 8. In January the greatest mortality occurred, viz. 30. Of the total number who died during the year 16 were from cholera

Statement of deaths from all causes in the different Jails during the year 1883.

Jails.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per mille to daily average strength.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>														
Rajahmundry	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	3	...	...	3	15	20.09
Vellore	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	17	17.58
Trichinopoly	8	1	4	6	...	1	2	2	2	2	...	3	31	55.14
Coimbatore	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	11	17.31
Cannanore	2	2	1	1	...	1	4	7	3	...	3	...	24	41.62
Salem	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	17.27
Penitentiary	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	11.37
<i>District Jails.</i>														
Russellcondah	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	28.25
Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	17.63
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	27.56
Parvatipore	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	28.68
Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7.54
Guntoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	50.80
Bellary	2	5	2	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	5	3	25	77.49
Cuddapah	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	15.31
Chittoor	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	34.91
Chingleput	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16.46
Cuddalore	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	13	78.70
Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	10	86.52
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	21.40
Madura	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	20.21
Tinnevely	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	33.68
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	6	36.63
Tellicherry	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	30.18
Mangalore	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	38.36
Coimbatore	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	21.28
Ootacamund	1	...	2	2	...	4	...	1	2	1	2	1	16	116.96
European Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debtors' Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	29	23	16	17	17	16	17	23	23	8	24	20	233	29.64
Subsidiary Jails	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	11	15.58
Grand Total...	30	23	16	18	20	17	17	23	24	8	24	24	244	28.64

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE AND SEX.

33. The ages of the convicts who died in the central and district jails during the years 1883 and 1882 are shown in the subjoined table. It will be observed that the largest number of deaths in the year under review occurred amongst adult convicts under 40 years of age. The ratio of deaths per mille of average number as regards age was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Under 16 years of age ...	11.28	...
From 16 to 40 years ...	21.88	16.20
From 40 to 60 years ...	51.82	46.09
Above 60 years ...	87.44	223.46
Total...	30.42	27.70

	Number of deaths.					
	1883.			1882.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 16 years of age	1	...	1	...	...	...
From 16 to 40 years	115	4	119	201	9	210
From 40 to 60 years	86	3	89	119	4	123
Over 60 years	17	2	19	31	2	33
Total...	219	9	228	351	15	366

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT UNDERGONE.

34. The following table shows the number of deaths amongst the convicts with reference to the length of imprisonment undergone at the time of death.

Length of Imprisonment undergone.	Number of Deaths.	
	1883.	1882.
Under 6 months in jail	40	56
From 6 to 12 months	31	37
From 1 to 2 years	41	62
From 2 to 3 years	20	41
From 3 to 7 years	54	144
Above 7 years	42	26
Total...	228	366

INSPECTIONS.

35. During the year 1883 the following jails were inspected, viz. the central jails at Vellore, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly, the Madras Penitentiary and the Debtors' Prison. The district jails at Tanjore, Tranquebar, Palamcottah, Madura, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry and Ootacamund; the European Prison; the Penitentiary at Madras, the central jails at Vellore and at Trichinopoly were frequently visited. The Lunatic Asylums at Madras and at Calicut were inspected during the year.

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

36. There were 304 subsidiary jails in the Presidency. The year opened with 876 males and 58 females remaining in these jails, 32,554 males and 3,564 females were admitted during the year 1883. The total population passing through these jails was 33,430 males and 3,622 females. 32,624 males and 3,563 females were discharged from all causes leaving 806 males and 59 females at the close of the year under review. The total daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 641.49 males and 64.51 females.

The total number admitted into hospital was 321 males and 33 females. The ratio per cent. of admissions to the daily average strength was 500·39 males 511·54 females; 11 deaths occurred during the year: 1 from cholera and 10 from fevers. The daily average sick during the year was 5·08 males and 1·41 females. The ratio of the daily average sick to the daily average strength was 7·91 males and 21·85 females.

The total sum expended in maintaining the prisoners confined in the subsidiary jails during the year 1883 excluding the outlay on buildings was Rs. 59,944 or Rs. 84-14-6 per head of average strength. Taking the District Magistrate's figures the sum of Rs. 29,008 or Rs. 41-1-4 per head was expended on rations. For establishments Rs. 9,677 or Rs. 13-11-3 per head. The hospital charges were Rs. 163 or Annas 3-8 per head of average strength. The cost of the police guard is put down at Rs. 14,482 or Rs. 20-8-2 per head. Clothing is charged at Rs. 1-0-7 per head whilst for contingencies Rs. 5,882 or Rs. 8-5-3 per head is put down as the cost.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

37. On the 18th June 1883 revised rules for the management and superintendence of jails in the Madras Presidency were prescribed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. The rules constitute a carefully prepared code in which are embodied all the regulations relating to jails and jail management that have from time to time been passed by the local Government.

As this is probably the last Administration Report I shall ever pen, I desire to record my acknowledgment of the valuable services which have been rendered by the Superintendents, more particularly those in charge of the central jails, and to express my sense of the ability and assiduity displayed by the officers and subordinates attached to the prison department during the 10 years I have had the honor of being Inspector General of Jails. There is perhaps no department of the public service on which the efficiency more entirely depends on the tact, firmness and administrative capacity of the superior officers, or on which the absence of these important qualities is more certain to produce a grave class of evils, and I consider myself justified in believing that the success, which I venture to claim has attended the administration of the department, is greatly due to the ever ready and willing assistance rendered by the Superintendents and to the ability and conscientiousness with which they have performed their onerous and responsible duties.

APPENDIX I.

BUILDINGS.

Among the works of importance which have been executed during the past year may be mentioned the new females' prison at Madura, with hospital, cells and out-houses. The adaptation of an old building in the Calicut jail to receive civil prisoners and judgment debtors. The construction of a suitable residence for the Superintendent of the central jail at Vellore. The construction of quarters for eight prison officers at Ootacamund. At Rajahmundry Rs. 6,124 were spent by the Department of Public Works in improving the drainage and water supply of the central jail. At Trichinopoly, it was found desirable to remove the medical subordinate's quarters from the site then occupied on the boundary of the grounds and to re-build the house on a more convenient site near the entrance of the jail. This work was carried out entirely by convict labour.

2. Coming to minor works it may be stated there was scarcely a jail, where something has not been done to improve it; as will appear from the following statement:—

3. *Rajahmundry Central Jail.*—The solitary cells were provided with battened doors; a new tiled shed for the dyers was built. Sanitary improvements were made to the latrines for the prison and police officers attached to the jail. Additional store-room accommodation was provided. The jail buildings were repaired, color and white-washed. The sum expended by the Department of Public Works amounted to Rs. 6,124, and the sum of Rs. 2,072 was expended by the jail department.

4. *Vellore Central Jail.*—Sundry minor repairs were executed to the buildings by convict labour under the direction of the Superintendent at a cost of Rs. 277. It was found necessary to have the roofs of the various blocks thoroughly repaired as none but minor repairs had been done since the jail was built in 1867. The sanction of Government having been obtained, the repairs were commenced by the Department of Public Works and are now being continued.

5. *Trichinopoly Central Jail.*—The following works were executed by the jail department at a cost of Rs. 774.

- i. A visiting room for prisoners and their friends has been constructed near the entrance gate of the jail.
- ii. One of the old kitchens has been altered and converted into a store-room.
- iii. Sanitary improvements have been made in the latrines for the police and warders.
- iv. A bath room for European prisoners has been supplied.
- v. The quarters for the medical subordinate have been removed and re-built on a convenient site near the entrance of the jail.
- vi. Various sanitary improvements have been made to the hospital, the floors of the sick wards have been relaid in Portland cement.
- vii. Temporary sheds for encamping the prisoners have been erected.
- viii. The prison has been white and color washed throughout.

6. *Coimbatore Central Jail.*—The prison has been painted and the buildings white and color washed throughout. Sanitary services have been executed in the quarters of the jail warders and in the hospitals, the floor of the surgery and the hospital wards have been relaid with asphalte.

7. *Cannanore Central Jail*.—General repairs inside and out have been done at the Superintendent's house. The new quarters for the medical subordinate were finished and have been occupied. General repairs have been made to the prison buildings. These works have been carried out departmentally by the Superintendent at a cost of Rs. 1,636.

8. *Salem Central Jail*.—The palisading inside the jail was repaired; the lines, dwelling houses and quarters of the prison and police officers were repaired and whitewashed. General repairs were made to the Superintendent's quarters and a back verandah erected. The prison buildings were color and white-washed and several minor additions and repairs were carried out under the directions of the Superintendent at a cost of Rs. 1,510.

9. *Penitentiary, Madras*.—The following additions and alterations were carried out by the jail department at a cost of Rs. 2,348:—

- i. Wire gauze was fitted over the ventilators of the close prison to prevent prohibited articles being passed into the cells.
- ii. The jail walls on the southern side were repaired and plastered with Portland cement.
- iii. The prison buildings were white and color-washed.
- iv. A portion of the printing office was reflagged with granite stones; the ceilings repaired and plastered.
- v. The sanitary condition of the latrine in the European compartment was improved as well as the latrine for the prison officers.
- vi. A new store-room attached to the Penitentiary branch of the Government Press for printing paper was commenced and will shortly be completed.

10. *Russelcondah Hill Jail*.—General repairs have been made to the prison buildings and the jailer's residence. The quarters for the police guard have been repaired. The jail buildings have been color and whitewashed.

11. *Berhampore District Jail*.—The roof of the ward for prisoners under trial has been repaired. The old terraced roof removed and replaced by a tiled gable roof. An enclosure has been surrounded with a boundary wall and a separate compartment provided for female prisoners. The palisading has been repaired, masonry pillars being substituted for wooden posts; the jail buildings were repaired, color and whitewashed. Alterations were made to the doors of the cells for condemned prisoners; and repairs made to the gallows. The sum expended by the Department of Public Works amounted to Rs. 2,150 and the sum of Rs. 232 was expended by the jail department.

12. *Vizagapatam District Jail*.—The boundary wall enclosing the jail premises is approaching completion, this work is being carried out as far as possible by convict labor. New quarters were erected for the deputy jailer and for the head constable of police. Sundry minor repairs were made to the buildings and the jail was color and whitewashed throughout.

13. *Parvatipore Hill Jail*.—Various repairs have been made to the jail buildings. The mouth of the well has been protected with a wooden grating and a water drawing apparatus constructed. Sanitary improvements have been carried out in providing a covered latrine. The drainage of the jail premises have been improved.

14. *Rajahmundry District Jail*.—A tiled store-room has been built for grinding and preparing the grain; a masonry platform and water trough have been constructed for washing raggi. A store-room for the contractor has been built outside the jail conveniently near the entrance.

The prison buildings were repaired, color and whitewashed. General repairs have been executed to the jailer's quarters.

15. *Guntoor District Jail*.—The well near the jailer's quarters was repaired. Houses for the jail police guard were erected. Quarters for the hospital assistant are in course of construction. The amount expended on the above account by the Department of Public Works was Rs. 5,509. A filter on Clarke's principle was constructed, the jail buildings were white and color washed and sundry repairs executed by the jail department at a cost of Rs. 179.

16. *Nellore District Jail*.—The subject of improving the accommodation in this jail has been under consideration. As it has been decided to build a new jail on the cellular system, only such repairs as are absolutely necessary have been carried out.

17. *Bellary District Jail*.—Rs. 4,862 were expended by the Department of Public Works on the construction of quarters for the deputy jailer and Rs. 453 were spent by the jail department on sundry minor repairs to the jail buildings.

18. *Cuddapah District Jail*.—The flooring of the jail hospital has been repaired by the Department of Public Works at a cost of Rs. 622, whitewashing and sundry repairs were done by the jail department at a cost of Rs. 37.

19. *Chittore District Jail*.—Sanitary improvements have been made in the prison latrine. The jail well has been repaired and a small filter constructed; repairs were made to the epidemic sheds; the jail buildings have been color and whitewashed.

20. *Tanjore District Jail*.—The jail buildings were white and color washed and sundry repairs executed by the jail department with convict labor at a cost of Rs. 108.

21. *Madura District Jail*.—The new compartment for females, consisting of two association wards, a hospital, a latrine and cells, which was under construction during the year 1882 has been completed. Rs. 342 were expended by the jail department in constructing a cholera shed. Repairs were made to the well and a bathing cistern constructed. The observation shed has been repaired and fitted with new doors and windows.

22. *Calicut District Jail*.—The civil jail has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,835. A tiled store-room was constructed outside the jail for tools and implements required for extramural labor. The jail buildings have been repaired, color and white-washed.

23. *Mangalore District Jail*.—Rs. 792 were expended by the jail department in repairing the doors and windows. The jail buildings have been white and color washed and sundry minor repairs made.

24. *Ootacamund District Jail*.—A magazine for the safe keeping of blasting powder was constructed; a store-room for the contractor built. The reservoir outside the jail has been protected with a wall; wash-houses provided: the boundary wall of the debtors' compartment raised and coped. Quarters for eight prison officers have been built. The buildings were repaired, color and whitewashed.

25. *European Prison, Ootacamund*.—Rs. 750 were expended by the Department of Public Works in repairing the roof the entrance hall of the prison, guard room, hospital and front verandah. Rs. 350 were expended by the jail department in building a latrine, making certain alterations to the head warder's cottage, in sundry repairs and color and whitewashing the jail buildings.

26. *Debtors' Prison, Madras*.—General repairs have been carried out. The prison wall repaired. Hospital accommodation provided. The prison has been painted throughout. The keeper's quarters have been repaired.

The following statement shows the amount expended in each of the central and district jails and in all the subsidiary jails during the year 1883 by the jail Department and by the Public Works Department on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs.

Jails.	ON JAIL BUILDINGS.											
	Additions and Alterations.						New Jails.					
	By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.		
<i>Central Prisons.</i>	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1 Rajahmundry ...	2,072	1	9	6,124	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Vellore ...	277	4	0	1,852	0	0	...	...	...	17,681	14	5
3 Trichinopoly ...	774	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Coimbatore ...	517	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Cannanore ...	1,635	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Salem ...	1,509	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Penitentiary ...	2,347	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	9,134	10	1	7,976	2	3	...	...	...	17,681	14	5
<i>District Jails.</i>												
8 Russelcondah ...	169	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Berhampore ...	232	1	8	2,149	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Vizagapatam ...	719	8	6	4,563	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Parvatipur ...	285	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Rajahmundry ...	1,578	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Guntoor ...	178	11	8	5,509	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Nellore ...	1,202	4	10	4,377	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kurnool ...	39	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Bellary ...	452	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,861	14	7
17 Cuddapah ...	37	1	6	621	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Chittoor ...	410	3	4	21	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Chingleput ...	690	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Cuddalore ...	184	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Tranquebar ...	258	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Tanjore ...	107	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,859	14	4
23 Trichinopoly ...	9	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Madura ...	341	13	10	3,877	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Tinnevely ...	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	4	8
26 Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Calicut ...	781	9	11	3,835	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Tellicherry ...	112	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Mangalore ...	792	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Ootacamund ...	4,329	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	12,917	15	3	24,955	10	4	...	...	...	39,341	1	7
32 European Prison ...	350	2	6	750	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Debtors' Prison, Madras...	1,585	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jails...	23,988	7	10	33,681	12	7	...	...	...	57,023	0	0
Subsidiary Jails ...	8,246	6	2	4,718	6	2	14	12	3	7,894	0	0
Grand Total...	32,234	14	0	38,400	2	9	14	12	3	64,917	0	0

APPENDIX II.

Tabular Abstract of Corporal Punishments compiled from the Quarterly Returns furnished in accordance with G. O. Nos. 172 and 424 dated 30th January and 8th June 1882 respectively and G. O. No. 2,762, dated 17th October 1883.

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.	Grand Total.			(a) Deaths.	(b) Illness.
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	948	542	11	4	2	...	5	22	2.32	4.06		
2	Vellore	1,187	349	3	12	6	...	...	21	1.76	6.01		
3	Trichinopoly	952	78	...	...	1	...	...	5	.52	6.41		
4	Coimbatore	946	287	29	17	4	1	2	53	5.60	18.46		
5	Cannanore	698	115	6	...	...	...	...	6	.85	5.21		
6	Salem	1,000	268	1	2	9	1	4	17	1.70	6.34		
7	Penitentiary	2,218	253	2	16	8	...	...	26	1.17	10.27		
	Total...	7,949	1,892	52	51	30	2	11	150	1.88	7.92		
District Jails.													
8	Russellcondah	268	14	1	1	...	...	...	2	.74	14.28	Nil.	Nil.
9	Berhampore	432	273	1	6	1	...	...	8	1.85	2.93		
10	Vizagapatam	682	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Parvatipur	361	48	4	4	...	...	...	8	2.21	16.66		
12	Rajahmundry	510	94	5	2	...	...	...	7	1.37	7.44		
13	Guntoor	421	45	2	3	2	...	...	7	1.66	15.55		
14	Nellore	497	87	3	1	1	...	...	5	1.00	5.74		
15	Kurnool	281	44	2	3	...	...	2	7	2.48	15.90		
16	Bellary	764	167	...	...	2	...	2	4	.52	2.39		
17	Cuddapah	539	43	...	4	...	...	1	5	.92	11.63		
18	Chittoor	620	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19	Chingleput	549	305	15	...	...	1	...	16	2.91	5.24		
20	Cuddalore	591	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	.16	10.00		
21	Tranquebar	430	72	2	1	...	...	...	3	.69	4.16		
22	Tanjore	415	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Trichinopoly	357	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	Madura	648	51	7	...	...	...	...	9	1.38	17.64		
25	Tinnevelly	608	87	8	4	2	...	...	14	2.30	16.09		
26	Cochin	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
27	Calicut	644	31	5	1	...	...	...	6	.93	19.35		
28	Tellicherry	239	70	...	...	...	1	...	1	.30	1.42		
29	Mangalore	321	100	3	2	3	...	...	8	2.49	8.00		
30	Coimbatore	532	46	8	6	...	...	...	14	2.62	30.43		
31	Ootacamund	267	52	...	...	...	...	1	1	.37	1.92		
	Total...	10,980	1,768	66	39	11	2	6	126	1.14	7.12		
32	European Prison, Ootamund	42	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total...	18,971	3,663	118	90	41	4	17	*276	1.45	7.53		
	Subsidiary Jails	11,948	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12.50		
	Grand Total...	30,919	3,671	...	...	...	...	...	277	.89	7.54		

APPENDIX III.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO JAIL DISCIPLINE.

From Surgeon-Major A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, to Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, dated Calcutta, 22nd November 1883, No. 10662.

In the Government of India Resolution on the jail reports of the various provinces for 1882 it has been remarked that there is an extraordinary difference in the number of offences committed by prisoners in Bengal as compared with those of other provinces especially in regard to work, and I have been asked to ascertain if there is any difference in the tasks allotted which could account for this.

I shall feel much obliged if you will favor me with a schedule of the tasks exacted at the various industries in your jails so that I might compare them with those enforced in Bengal. In my explaining the difference between the figures returned by Bengal and those submitted by other provinces, I have said that the system inaugurated in Bengal since 1868 differs entirely from that followed in other provinces. We look upon a small number of offences recorded and inquired into by Superintendents as positive proof of neglect on the part of the subordinate staff to notice trifling offences against jail rules and of want of care in measuring and examining each prisoner's work daily. I know it is the custom in most provinces to consider that a small number of offences is a sign of good management. Having myself been for many years Superintendent of large jails, I am convinced that this erroneous opinion has been allowed to come down to our time in deference to the views of people who are not experts in this matter and who imagine that it naturally follows that because there are few offences recorded the jail must be extremely well managed.

While it is impossible for subordinate jail officials to fabricate cases of short or bad work which have to be inquired into the next morning by the Superintendent, it is easy to see that a small number of these offences would be reported to the Superintendent if his subordinates knew that the character of his management would be judged by the number of offences recorded in the punishment register. It has taken me six years to work up my jail officers to recording and having investigated by the Superintendent every offence trivial or otherwise. I have informed the Bengal Government that it would only be necessary to let it be generally known that a small number of offences is considered a sign of good management, and I would undertake to bring my figures down to those returned from other provinces.

Since the question is one of vital importance in the management of prisoners in association, I hope you do not mind my asking you if you can place any reliance on such figures as those returned for 1882 by your jails, or whether looking to the number of men daily employed on penal labor, the small number of offences shown does not rather seem to you to indicate that trivial offences have in most instances been omitted from the returns. I hope you will excuse my expressing these views. My only reason for putting them forward is that they are part of a very important question calling for inquiry and for a distinct expression of opinion from all officers who control the prison departments of India. The remarkable effect that this system has had in improving the discipline of Bengal jails is admitted by all who have witnessed the change. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in his resolution on my last report, notices the great improvement that has taken place in all branches of jail management since this system was introduced.

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, to Surgeon-Major A. S. LETHBRIDGE, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, dated Madras, 18th February 1884, No. 557.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated Calcutta, 22nd November, No. 10662, remarking on the number of offences committed by prisoners in Bengal as compared with those of other provinces, and to enclose, as requested, a schedule of the tasks in the

2. As a general rule, every laboring prisoner is required to perform a specific task estimated at 8 hours steady work daily exclusive of time occupied at meals. I would observe, however, that a comparison of schedules of tasks with labor turned out is apt to mislead; tasks apparently the same are not so in reality. For instance, a woollen blanket may be made of certain dimensions in one jail, but in another a very different article may be produced.

3. In regard to the important question raised in your letter, I so far concur with the opinion you express as to hold that a small number of offences should not be accepted as an infallible sign of good management of convicts in association. I would deprecate the adoption of any such criterion almost as much as I would its converse.

4. The great difference between the Bengal and Madras returns of jail offences does not, as you suggest, indicate either that the figures furnished by my officers are unreliable, or laxity of discipline, but rather the efforts that have been made to give effect to the views of the Government of India on prison punishments and the order of the Secretary of State thereon. The attention that has been called to the subject has doubtless led to consideration and adoption of the most merciful means to maintain discipline. The abolition of flogging, that rough-and-ready brutalizing punishment, has also been attended with great results. Greater attention has, of late years, been paid to the remission system which, as worked in this Presidency, is found to be an efficient substitute for old-fashioned methods of punishments, having the merit of being both deterrent and stimulant; in a word reformatory, at least so far as concerns the conduct of convicts whilst in jail. Then again the introduction of the cellular system into some of our jails has been attended with a decrease of offences as remarkable as it is satisfactory.

5. But the discrepancy to which you draw my attention is doubtless principally due, as you surmise, to the omission of trivial offences from our returns. I feel bound to say that I consider the system you advocate of having every offence, no matter how petty, reported to the Superintendent, neither necessary nor desirable, but distinctly objectionable. Here it may be noticed that in the resolution of the Government of India deprecating excessive punishments, particularly flogging, it is stated that "there is reason to believe that in some provinces the warders and work-overseers are allowed to punish summarily on their own motion trivial offences in connection with work." No such practice obtains in the Madras jails, the infliction of any sort of punishment by subordinate officers being strictly prohibited.

6. The question you raise is broadly the use and abuse of discipline, and upon the solution of that question depend the various systems of prison management. At what point discipline ceases to be salutary and becomes positively harmful, because debasing both to prisoner and officer, is a problem full of anxious considerations which must often occur to all conscientious prison officials. What I will term the Madras system is founded upon principles that may be briefly enumerated as follows i—

- i. To maintain good order and discipline without exciting constant resistance.
- ii. That discipline carried to excess is neither deterrent nor reformatory, and that a too ready recourse to punishment involves the danger of discipline degenerating into petty tyranny.
- iii. That punishment should, so far as possible, be reserved for the wilfully idle, insolent, stubborn and refractory.
- iv. That the best officer is he who by his own individual influence over the convicts can make them conform to rules.
- v. That the great majority even of serious prison "offences" being mere offences against discipline and not opposed to morality or to a man's sense of right and wrong, there is great need for the exercise of discretion in dealing with such cases.

7. It is obvious that to give due effect to such a system subordinate officers must be allowed a certain amount of discretion. The fact you mention that it has taken you six years to work up your officers to the practice of an opposite principle seems to me to indicate, not merely their natural reluctance to divest themselves of all discretion in the discharge of their

duties, but also that the course prescribed is contrary to their sense of natural justice. Officers working under a system which would incite them to vie with one another in the number of reports against prisoners would be hated and feared, but not respected : their influence for good would be nil.

8. Our object is to keep up a certain amount of irksome and distasteful restraint, such as a prisoner's common sense must teach him is a fitting punishment for crime, and to remove, as far as possible, opportunities for the commission of offences. To go beyond this, to be perpetually harassing and punishing, is opposed to the prisoner's sense of justice and has a brutalising effect rendering the man callous and indifferent to punishment.

9. I cannot think it at all needful that the Superintendent's time should be taken up by inquiring personally into every petty report. The plan we pursue is to leave to the keeper or jailor, the principal disciplinary officer, some discretion as to what cases to bring before the Superintendent and what to dispose of with a caution. Admonition, though entered in the punishment book, is not a punishment and consequently is not included in the annual returns. This keeps up the authority of the subordinate officers, and increases the dread of being tried by the Superintendent. It affords that officer time to go carefully into each case booked for decision, thus imbuing the convicts with an idea of the justice with which they are treated.

10. Every prison officer must be familiar with a class of offences arising from imperfect knowledge or understanding of what is required and, in the case of handicrafts and other labor, with the allowances for default that must occasionally be made. These offences or a repetition of them may best be dealt with by causing the officers to clearly and patiently instruct the convicts and explain to them the regulations.

11. The mark sheets enable the Superintendent to keep his eye on all measureable work, and a little experience enables him to see when a man is wilfully idle or simply incapable. Warnings from him, when he visits the yards, that idleness will be followed by punishment are, as a rule, often found as effectual as punishment.

12. Much of course depends upon the individual exertions of the Superintendent and the jailor, and the degree of success that attends the attempt to infuse the spirit of this system into the subordinate officers. The idea is simply that good order and discipline can be maintained by personal influence and instruction without constant recourse to punishment.

13. For many years my efforts have been directed to the introduction and extension of the cellular system. I am satisfied that, on sanitary as well as on moral and disciplinary grounds, the separate system is the most effective for the maintenance of discipline, and the results of our experiments in this Presidency amply confirm that opinion.

14. Although under our system of dealing with offences fewer punishments are inflicted, it is questionable whether the discipline is superior in Bengal to that maintained in the Madras jails.

PART II.

GENERAL

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

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts....	795	21	816	153	8	161	948	29	977
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	Central Prison.	Convicts...	938	40	978	249	31	280	1,187	71	1,258
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Trichinopoly..	Central Prison.	Convicts...	727	40	767	225	42	267	952	82	1,034
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	1	3
Coimbatore...	Central Prison.	Convicts...	699	21	720	247	6	253	946	27	973
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	6	...	6	52	2	54	58	2	60
Cannanore...	Central Prison.	Convicts...	613	...	613	85	...	85	698	...	698
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem...	Central Prison.	Convicts...	394	30	424	606	31	637	1,000	61	1,061
		Under trial.	7	...	7	97	4	101	104	4	108
		Civil...	4	...	4	52	4	56	56	4	60
Madras...	Central Prison.	Convicts...	560	28	588	1,658	248	1,906	2,218	276	2,494
		Under trial.	23	3	26	104	7	111	127	10	137
		Civil...	1	1	2	34	9	43	35	10	45
<i>District Jails.</i>											
Russellcondah	Hill Jail.	Convicts...	90	...	90	178	3	181	268	3	271
		Under trial.	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	...	25
		Civil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore..	District Jail.	Convicts...	100	10	110	332	21	353	432	31	463
		Under trial.	1	...	1	69	6	75	70	6	76
		Civil...	4	...	4	40	1	41	44	1	45
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts...	200	17	217	482	51	533	682	68	750
		Under trial.	1	...	1	117	3	120	118	3	121
		Civil...	1	...	1	28	1	29	29	1	30
Parvatipur...	Hill Jail.	Convicts...	68	3	71	293	10	303	361	13	374
		Under trial.	2	...	2	129	1	130	131	1	132
		Civil...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	District Jail.	Convicts...	131	7	138	379	22	401	510	29	539
		Under trial.	...	...	...	60	5	65	60	5	65
		Civil...	5	...	5	21	2	23	26	2	28
Guntoor	District Jail.	Convicts...	136	5	141	285	17	302	421	22	443
		Under trial.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil...	7	1	8	44	3	47	51	4	55

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
282	12	294	666	17	683	726.80	19.51	746.31	726.80	19.51	746.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
371	27	398	816	44	860	922.32	44.40	966.72	922.70	44.40	967.10
...	...	...	1	...	1	38	...	38			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
486	51	537	466	31	497	527.47	33.56	561.03	528.55	33.59	562.14
...	...	...	2	1	3	1.08	.03	1.11			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
384	12	396	562	15	577	611.04	17.95	628.99	617.49	18.05	635.54
47	2	49	11	...	11	6.45	.10	6.55			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
159	...	159	539	...	539	576.65	...	576.65	576.65	...	576.65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
572	42	614	428	19	447	427.64	24.05	451.69	438.64	24.45	463.09
85	4	89	19	...	19	4.55	.17	4.72			
44	4	48	12	...	12	6.45	.23	6.68			
1,662	232	1,894	556	44	600	565.70	37.66	603.36	576.78	38.64	615.42
118	8	126	9	2	11	10.12	.75	10.87			
30	10	40	5	...	5	.96	.23	1.19			
158	2	160	110	1	111	103.35	.58	103.93	105.60	.58	106.18
25	...	25	...	...	...	2.25	...	2.25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
336	29	365	96	2	98	99.65	6.29	105.94	106.61	6.78	113.39
67	5	72	3	1	4	3.34	.24	3.58			
41	...	41	3	1	4	3.62	.25	3.87			
522	56	578	160	12	172	159.54	13.23	172.77	167.78	13.59	181.37
115	3	118	3	...	3	4.03	.14	4.17			
25	1	26	4	...	4	4.21	.22	4.43			
219	11	230	142	2	144	99.19	2.23	101.42	102.32	2.25	104.57
126	1	127	5	...	5	3.13	.02	3.15			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
402	22	424	108	7	115	119.14	6.23	125.37	126.14	6.36	132.50
56	5	61	4	...	4	2.63	.07	2.70			
22	2	24	4	...	4	4.37	.06	4.43			
311	14	325	110	8	118	99.22	5.01	104.23	105.72	5.30	111.02
34	3	37	17	3	20	6.50	.29	6.79			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

GENERAL

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

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Nellore ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	112	14	126	385	48	433	497	62	559
		Under trial	3	...	3	56	6	62	59	6	65
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	3	22	19	3	22
Kurnool ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	108	5	113	173	11	184	281	16	297
		Under trial	5	1	6	52	9	61	57	10	67
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	...	22	24	...	24
Bellary ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	350	15	365	414	36	450	764	51	815
		Under trial	6	2	8	101	20	121	107	22	129
		Civil ...	10	...	10	28	3	31	38	3	41
Cuddapah ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	116	9	125	423	36	459	539	45	584
		Under trial	9	2	11	56	13	69	65	15	80
		Civil ...	7	...	7	56	4	60	63	4	67
Chittoor ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	141	7	148	479	42	521	620	49	669
		Under trial	13	1	14	129	9	138	142	10	152
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	...	32	36	...	36
Chingleput ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	120	9	129	429	22	451	549	31	580
		Under trial	1	...	1	54	6	60	55	6	61
		Civil ...	4	...	4	36	4	40	40	4	44
Cuddalore ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	156	7	163	435	19	454	591	26	617
		Under trial	9	1	10	61	6	67	70	7	77
		Civil ...	10	...	10	49	5	54	59	5	64
Tranquebar ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	84	6	90	346	27	373	430	33	463
		Under trial	3	1	4	51	7	58	54	8	62
		Civil ...	12	...	12	103	5	108	115	5	120
Tanjore ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	149	1	150	266	22	288	415	23	438
		Under trial	1	...	1	70	5	75	71	5	76
		Civil ...	10	...	10	98	3	101	108	3	111
Trichinopoly ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	101	...	101	256	1	257	357	1	358
		Under trial	2	...	2	77	9	86	79	9	88
		Civil ...	4	...	4	42	...	42	46	...	46
Madura ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	197	11	208	451	25	476	648	36	684
		Under trial	2	2	4	106	7	113	108	9	117
		Civil ...	28	1	29	158	9	167	186	10	196
Tinnevely ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	214	6	220	394	26	420	608	32	640
		Under trial	19	...	19	115	6	121	134	6	140
		Civil ...	5	...	5	37	2	39	42	2	44
Cochin. ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Under trial	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut... ..	District Jail.	Convicts ...	148	5	153	496	18	514	644	23	667
		Under trial	2	1	3	99	8	107	101	9	110
		Civil ...	21	1	22	148	17	165	169	18	187

SUMMARY—(Continued).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
412	56	468	85	6	91	107.44	10.23	117.67	113.47	10.84	124.31
58	6	64	1	...	1	4.08	.32	4.40			
17	2	19	2	1	3	1.95	.29	2.24			
231	13	244	50	3	53	70.54	2.34	72.88	76.10	2.63	78.73
55	7	62	2	3	5	3.39	.29	3.68			
20	...	20	4	..	4	2.17	...	2.17			
480	35	515	284	16	300	289.39	18.48	307.87	302.62	19.99	322.61
102	22	124	5	...	5	5.43	1.12	6.55			
28	3	31	10	...	10	7.80	.39	8.19			
459	32	491	80	13	93	107.20	10.75	117.95	118.83	11.78	130.61
63	15	78	2	...	2	3.13	.70	3.83			
57	4	61	6	...	6	8.50	.33	8.83			
503	45	548	117	4	121	151.46	7.20	158.66	164.16	7.69	171.85
136	10	146	6	...	6	9.39	.49	9.88			
25	...	25	11	...	11	3.31	...	3.31			
455	25	480	94	6	100	106.37	6.62	112.99	113.90	7.58	121.48
55	6	61	...	...	...	2.73	.27	3.00			
36	3	39	4	1	5	4.80	.69	5.49			
397	18	415	194	8	202	161.41	6.93	168.34	169.02	7.36	176.38
67	7	74	3	...	3	2.33	.13	2.46			
50	5	55	9	...	9	5.28	.30	5.58			
346	24	370	84	9	93	85.31	7.04	92.35	102.90	7.83	110.73
53	8	61	1	...	1	2.70	.43	3.13			
100	4	104	15	1	16	14.89	.36	15.25			
342	20	362	73	3	76	93.67	3.72	97.39	111.44	4.14	115.58
70	5	75	1	...	1	4.79	.24	5.03			
104	3	107	4	...	4	12.98	.18	13.16			
302	1	303	55	...	55	82.97	.17	83.14	92.30	.75	93.05
76	8	84	3	1	4	4.23	.58	4.81			
39	...	39	7	...	7	5.10	...	5.10			
457	30	487	191	6	197	159.40	9.61	169.01	186.65	11.30	197.95
107	8	115	1	1	2	7.36	.36	7.72			
156	9	165	30	1	31	19.89	1.33	21.22			
459	24	483	149	8	157	186.50	6.46	192.96	200.83	6.99	207.82
124	4	128	10	2	12	9.52	.25	9.77			
39	2	41	3	...	3	4.81	.28	5.09			
3	...	3	1	...	1	.17	...	.17	.18	...	.18
4	...	4	...	...	...	.01	...	.01			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
477	18	495	167	5	172	140.25	4.88	145.13	157.43	6.35	163.78
89	9	98	12	...	12	4.72	.52	5.24			
155	16	171	14	2	16	12.46	.95	13.41			

GENERAL

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

1	2	3	4			5			6			
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Tellicherry ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	57	2	59	182	5	187	239	7	246	
		Under trial.	3	...	3	29	2	31	32	2	34	
		Civil ...	12	1	13	71	4	75	83	5	88	
Mangalore ...	District Jail.	Convicts ...	89	12	101	232	22	254	321	34	355	
		Under trial.	2	1	3	47	4	51	49	5	54	
		Civil... ..	10	1	11	63	11	74	73	12	85	
Coimbatore...	District Jail	Convicts ...	133	14	147	399	20	419	532	34	566	
		Under trial.	1	1	2	105	7	112	106	8	114	
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Ootacamund..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	50	3	53	217	6	223	267	9	276	
		Under trial.	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	
Ootacamund.	European prison.	Convicts ...	22	...	22	20	...	20	42	...	42	
		Under trial.	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Madras ...	Debtor's jail	Civil ...	14	1	15	330	50	380	344	51	395	
	Total Jails.	Convicts ...	7,798	348	8,146	11,173	876	12,049	18,971	1,224	20,195	
		Under trial.	115	16	131	1,823	150	1,973	1,938	166	2,104	
		Civil ...	182	7	189	1,570	144	1,714	1,752	151	1,903	
	Total...		8,095	371	8,466	14,566	1,170	15,736	22,661	1,541	24,202	
		Subsidiary Jails ...	Convicts ...	329	32	361	11,619	1,966	13,585	11,948	1,998	13,946
			Under trial.	539	26	565	20,719	1,572	22,291	21,258	1,598	22,856
Civil ...	8		...	8	216	26	242	224	26	250		
	Total...		876	58	934	32,554	3,564	36,118	33,430	3,622	37,052	
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	8,127	380	8,507	22,792	2,842	25,634	30,919	3,222	34,141
			Under trial.	654	42	696	22,542	1,722	24,264	23,196	1,764	24,960
Civil ...	190		7	197	1,786	170	1,956	1,976	177	2,153		
	Total of all.		8,971	429	9,400	47,120	4,734	51,854	56,091	5,163	61,254	

SUMMARY—(Concluded).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

7			8			9			10			
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
192	3	195	47	4	51	53.88	2.62	56.50	}	63.25	3.00	66.25
30	2	32	2	...	2	2.76	.06	2.82				
78	4	82	5	1	6	6.61	.32	6.93				
246	28	274	75	6	81	87.34	6.99	94.33	}	96.25	8.01	104.26
49	5	54	...	...	...	2.47	.09	2.56				
62	11	73	11	1	12	6.44	.93	7.37				
410	25	435	122	9	131	124.78	9.65	134.43	}	131.03	9.90	140.93
106	8	114	...	...	...	6.24	.25	6.49				
1	...	1	...	...	...	.01	...	.01				
110	8	118	157	1	158	135.54	.46	136.00	}	136.28	.51	136.79
6	...	6	3	...	3	.39	...	.39				
4	1	5	...	...	...	.35	.05	.40				
25	...	25	17	...	17	16.72	...	16.72	}	16.79	...	16.79
1	...	1	...	...	...	.07	...	.07				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
329	51	380	15	...	15	11.98	1.92	13.90		11.98	1.92	13.90
12,170	915	13,085	6,801	309	7,110	7,198.05	324.85	7,522.90	}	7,467.19	342.07	7,809.26
1,843	156	1,999	95	10	105	105.79	7.49	113.28				
1,543	138	1,681	209	13	222	163.35	9.73	173.08				
15,556	1,209	16,765	7,105	332	7,437	7,467.19	342.07	7,809.26				
11,741	1,975	13,716	207	23	230	271.16	37.52	308.68	}	641.49	64.51	706.00
20,664	1,563	22,227	594	35	629	363.02	26.26	389.28				
219	25	244	5	1	6	7.31	.73	8.04				
32,624	3,563	36,187	806	59	865	641.49	64.51	706.00				
23,911	2,890	26,801	7,008	332	7,340	7,469.21	362.37	7,831.58	}	8,108.68	406.58	8,515.26
22,507	1,719	24,226	689	45	734	468.81	33.75	502.56				
1,762	163	1,925	214	14	228	170.66	10.46	181.12				
48,180	4,772	52,952	7,911	391	8,302	8,108.68	406.58	8,515.26				

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

Serial number.	2	3		4		5		6				Serial number.
		Jails.	Remained at the close of the previ- ous year.	Imprisoned during the present year 1883.	Total.	Received from other Jails.						
						A.		B.				
						To undergo sentence.		In transit for trans- portation or to other Jails.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	795	21	42	1	837	22	111	7	...	...	1
2	Vellore	938	40	12	3	950	43	237	28	...	...	2
3	Trichinopoly	727	40	45	32	722	72	180	10	...	...	3
4	Coimbatore	699	21	89	3	788	24	158	3	...	...	4
5	Cannanore	613	...	21	...	634	...	64	...	...	...	5
6	Salem	394	30	491	31	885	61	115	...	...	...	6
7	Penitentiary	560	28	1,426	222	1,986	250	40	...	192	26	7
	Total...	4,726	180	2,126	292	6,852	472	905	48	192	26	
District Jails.												
8	Russellcondah	90	...	176	3	266	3	2	...	...	...	8
9	Berhampore	100	10	330	21	430	31	2	...	...	...	9
10	Vizagapatam	200	17	482	51	682	68	...	...	...	...	10
11	Parvatipur	68	3	280	10	348	13	13	...	...	...	11
12	Rajahmundry	131	7	379	22	510	29	...	...	...	...	12
13	Guntoor	136	5	283	17	419	22	2	...	...	...	13
14	Nellore	112	14	379	48	491	62	6	...	...	...	14
15	Kurnool	108	5	171	11	279	16	2	...	...	...	15
16	Bellary	350	15	338	36	688	51	76	...	...	...	16
17	Cuddapah	116	9	418	35	534	44	5	1	...	...	17
18	Chittoor	141	7	479	42	620	49	...	...	...	...	18
19	Chingleput	120	9	420	22	540	31	9	...	...	...	19
20	Cuddalore	156	7	365	19	521	26	70	...	...	...	20
21	Tranquebar	84	6	345	27	429	33	1	...	...	...	21
22	Tanjore	149	1	266	22	415	23	...	...	...	...	22
23	Trichinopoly	101	...	255	1	356	1	1	...	...	...	23
24	Madura	197	11	451	25	648	36	...	...	...	...	24
25	Tinnevelly	214	6	393	26	607	32	1	...	...	...	25
26	Cochin	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Calicut	148	5	496	18	644	23	...	...	...	...	27
28	Tellicherry	57	2	182	5	239	7	...	...	...	...	28
29	Mangalore	89	12	232	22	321	34	...	...	...	...	29
30	Coimbatore	133	14	388	19	521	33	11	1	...	...	30
31	Ootacamund	50	3	80	6	130	9	137	...	...	...	31
	Total...	3,050	168	7,592	508	10,642	676	338	2	...	...	
32	European Prison	22	...	10	...	32	...	10	...	...	...	32
	Total...	7,798	348	9,728	800	17,526	1,148	1,253	50	192	26	
	Subsidiary Jails	329	32	11,619	1,966	11,948	1,998	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total...	8,127	380	21,347	2,766	29,474	3,146	1,253	50	192	26	

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

Serial number.	Jails.	7			8				Released			
		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.							
					A.		B.		A.		B.	
					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry	948	29	977	19	...	10	1	4	...	15	...
2	Vellore	1,187	71	1,258	82	1	20	3	8	1	26	11
3	Trichinopoly	952	82	1,034	224	...	3	...	8	1	41	43
4	Coimbatore	946	27	973	107	...	5	3	8	...	20	...
5	Cannanore	698	...	698	2	...	8	...	5	...	13	...
6	Salem	1,000	61	1,061	16	...	12	2	28	2	448	31
7	Penitentiary	2,218	276	2,494	170	14	...	...	...	...	1,254	200
	Total...	7,949	546	8,495	620	15	58	9	61	4	1,817	285
<i>District Jails.</i>												
8	Russellcondah	268	3	271	...	...	...	...	5	...	127	2
9	Berhampore	432	31	463	55	4	1	...	17	...	258	23
10	Vizagapatam	682	68	750	46	1	2	2	25	...	442	52
11	Parvatipur	361	13	374	2	...	...	...	7	...	205	11
12	Rajahmundry	510	29	539	1	...	...	...	11	...	388	22
13	Guntoor	421	22	443	15	1	4	...	22	...	267	13
14	Nellore	497	62	559	25	5	...	1	41	...	341	50
15	Kurnool	281	16	297	31	4	...	...	14	...	180	9
16	Bellary	764	51	815	4	1	4	...	30	...	312	31
17	Cuddapah	539	45	584	106	1	4	6	86	1	260	24
18	Chittoor	620	49	669	38	8	4	1	32	2	416	34
19	Chingleput	549	31	580	62	3	...	...	94	...	297	21
20	Cuddalore	591	26	617	39	...	...	...	42	2	267	15
21	Tranquebar	430	33	463	30	1	1	...	30	1	285	22
22	Tanjore	415	23	438	45	5	...	...	17	2	267	13
23	Trichinopoly	357	1	358	...	...	...	1	15	...	285	...
24	Madura	648	36	684	62	2	...	...	36	1	355	27
25	Tinnevelly	608	32	640	93	3	...	...	36	1	320	18
26	Cochin	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
27	Calicut	644	23	667	45	2	1	...	30	...	394	16
28	Tellicherry	239	7	246	28	...	...	...	18	...	141	2
29	Mangalore	321	34	355	22	...	...	...	30	1	186	25
30	Coimbatore	532	34	566	1	...	...	...	36	...	370	25
31	Ootacamund	267	9	276	24	1	...	...	...	...	76	6
	Total...	10,980	678	11,658	774	42	21	11	674	11	6,442	461
32	European Prison	42	...	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
	Total...	18,971	1,224	20,195	1,402	57	79	20	735	15	8,274	746
	Subsidiary Jails	11,948	1,998	13,946	149	9	...	...	228	3	11,284	1,950
	Grand Total...	30,919	3,222	34,141	1,551	66	79	20	963	18	19,558	2,696

(Continued.)

and the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

9						10		11		12		13		Serial number.
during the year.						Trans- ported beyond seas.		Trans- ferred to Lu- natic Asy- lums.		Escaped.		Executed.		
C.		D.												
Under re- mission rules.		By order of Government.		On other grounds.										
		a.												
On ac- count of sickness.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
216	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
214	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
182	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
224	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
101	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
57	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	6
147	4	2	...	...	...	82	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
1,141	46	13	1	1	...	82	12	6	...	1	...	5	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	9
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	14
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15
100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	1	16
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19
29	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	27
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	28
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	31
165	3	3	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	13	1	25	4	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
1,307	49	16	1	4	1	82	12	8	...	14	1	30	4	
...	...	17	11	53	2	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	
1,307	49	33	12	57	3	82	12	10	...	19	1	30	4	

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(for convicts only).—(Concluded.)

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1883.

Serial number.	Jails.	14		15			16			Serial number.
		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	15	...	666	17	683	726.80	19.51	746.31	1
2	Vellore	17	...	816	44	860	922.32	44.40	966.72	2
3	Trichinopoly	26	...	466	31	497	527.47	33.56	561.03	3
4	Coimbatore	17	1	562	15	577	611.04	17.95	628.99	4
5	Cannanore	24	...	539	...	539	576.65	...	576.65	5
6	Salem	7	1	428	19	447	427.64	24.05	451.69	6
7	Penitentiary	5	2	556	44	600	565.70	37.66	603.36	7
	Total...	111	4	4,033	170	4,203	4,357.62	177.13	4,534.75	
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellcondah	3	...	110	1	111	103.35	.58	103.93	8
9	Berhampore	2	...	96	2	98	99.65	6.29	105.94	9
10	Vizagapatam	5	...	160	12	172	159.54	13.23	172.77	10
11	Parvatipur	3	...	142	2	144	99.19	2.23	101.42	11
12	Rajahmundry	1	...	108	7	115	119.14	6.23	125.37	12
13	Guntoor	...	...	110	8	118	99.22	5.01	104.23	13
14	Nellore	...	...	85	6	91	107.44	10.23	117.67	14
15	Kurnool	3	...	50	3	53	70.54	2.84	72.88	15
16	Bellary	23	2	284	16	300	289.39	18.48	307.87	16
17	Cuddapah	2	...	80	13	93	107.20	10.75	117.95	17
18	Chittoor	6	...	117	4	121	151.46	7.20	158.66	18
19	Chingleput	1	1	94	6	100	106.37	6.62	112.99	19
20	Cuddalore	15	...	194	8	202	161.41	6.93	168.34	20
21	Tranquebar	...	...	84	9	93	85.31	7.04	92.35	21
22	Tanjore	10	...	73	3	76	93.67	3.72	97.39	22
23	Trichinopoly	2	...	55	...	55	82.97	.17	83.14	23
24	Madura	4	...	191	6	197	159.40	9.61	169.01	24
25	Tinnevelly	6	1	149	8	157	186.50	6.46	192.96	25
26	Cochin	...	...	1	...	1	.17	...	.17	26
27	Calicut	5	...	167	5	172	140.25	4.88	145.13	27
28	Tellicherry	2	...	47	4	51	53.88	2.62	56.50	28
29	Mangalore	3	1	75	6	81	87.34	6.99	94.33	29
30	Coimbatore	3	...	122	9	131	124.78	9.65	134.43	30
31	Ootacamund	9	...	157	1	158	135.54	.46	136.00	31
	Total...	108	5	2,751	139	2,890	2,823.71	147.72	2,971.43	
32	European Prison	...	...	17	...	17	16.72	...	16.72	32
	Total	219	9	6,801	309	7,110	7,198.05	324.85	7,522.90	
	Subsidiary Jails	3	...	207	23	230	471.16	37.52	308.68	
	Grand Total...	222	...	7,008	332	7,340	7,469.21	362.37	7,831.58	