

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
1892.

M A D R A S :
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

FOR THE YEAR 1892.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 16th March 1893.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892, together with the prescribed figured statements. As on the last occasion, the report follows the division of the statements into three parts—Judicial, Financial and Vital—and a fourth part, dealing with General and Miscellaneous matters, is added.

2. Colonel Macdonald Smith held the office of Inspector-General of Jails from the 1st of January to the 15th of February 1892, and on the latter date I relieved him and continued in charge during the remainder of the year.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.

3. The number of central jails in the Presidency, viz., 7, remained unaltered throughout the year. The number of district jails was reduced from 15 on the 1st January to 14 on the 31st December 1892, by the closing of the district jail at Calicut on the 29th February. The statistics of the Criminal Leper Ward are, for the first time, shown separately, the Government having approved its separation from the Penitentiary, Madras, in G.O., No. 2391, dated 21st November 1891.

4. At the commencement of the year under report there were 308 subsidiary jails. Of these, 4, viz., those at Berhampore, Bellary, Madura and Coimbatore, were closed during the year, and the short-term prisoners previously confined in them were sent to the district or central jail of the station. The sub-jail at Chevayur was amalgamated with that in Calicut, which took the place of the abolished district jail. On the other hand a new sub-jail was opened at Devakōta in the Madura District, and the District Magistrate of North Arcot reports that, since October 1892, the Police lock-up at Ambūr is being used as a subsidiary jail, and that proposals for constructing a subsidiary jail at that place are before Government. Including Ambūr, the number of subsidiary jails on the 31st December 1892 was thus 305.

5. The General Summary includes all classes of prisoners dealt with in this report and all admissions, whether direct or by transfer. The following table shows the total figures of the General Summary for a period of ten years :—

General Summary and
Judicial Statement No. I
—Total Jail Population.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Remained at the commencement of the year	9,400	8,302	8,041	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,517	9,644	10,920
Received during the year	51,854	48,472	55,463	54,622	53,938	57,784	61,132	67,381	75,562	87,658
Total	61,254	56,774	63,504	63,137	62,266	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,578
Discharged from all causes during the year	52,952	48,733	54,989	54,809	54,737	56,434	61,465	66,284	74,239	87,730
Remained at the end of the year	8,302	8,041	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,517	9,644	10,920	10,848
Daily average number	8,515.26	8,090.17	8,312.43	8,214.03	7,379.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.18	11,164.37

6. The jail population of 1892 was by far the largest in the decade. Prior to 1883, subsidiary jail prisoners were not included, but, even if sub-jail figures are added, the jail population of 1892 was higher than that of 1882 and was about equal to that of 1881. The daily average population of all classes during the year under report exceeded the average of the preceding nine years by 32.88 per cent., the increase over the daily average of 1891 being by 13.69 per cent., and the increase over that of 1890 being by 25 per cent. It will be observed, however, that the population remaining on the 31st December last was below the average for the year, showing that the highest point had been reached and that the number of prisoners was on the decline.

7. The difference of 47 between the number shown as remaining on the 31st December 1891 and that shown as remaining on the 1st January 1892 is due partly to the entire exclusion from the jail statistics in the present report of figures relating to Civil Lunatics, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India recorded in G.O., No. 1445, dated 9th August 1892, and partly to the fact that the sub-jail returns of the Godavari and Tinnevely districts for December 1891 were not received in time to be included in the report for that year. On the present occasion the sub-jail returns of all districts have been received in time for inclusion in this report.

8. The first class of prisoners dealt with in the General Summary is convicts and full details regarding the receipt, disposal and average number of this class are given in Judicial Statement No. I.

The following table shows the chief results relating to convicts for a period of ten years :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Remained at the commencement of the year	8,507	7,310	6,921	7,336	7,281	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177
Admitted by direct committal	24,113	21,673	24,034	22,371	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502
Do. do. transfer	1,521	1,303	1,315	5,326	6,423	7,096	9,905	12,804	13,010	14,958
Total	34,141	30,316	32,270	35,033	35,508	35,612	41,546	47,597	52,745	61,637
Discharged—										
Transported beyond seas	94	126	78	92	58	61	1	76	155	266
Transferred to other jails	1,716	1,378	1,443	5,074	6,450	6,519	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864
Do. to lunatic asylums	10	13	8	8	18	12	1	5	6	13
Released with remission	1,356	1,121	983	923	482	706	709	618	613	736
Do. otherwise	23,340	20,544	22,230	21,479	21,821	20,504	23,270	25,455	29,094	35,591
Escaped	20	9	31	15	14	33	15	17	45	51
Died	231	149	128	128	148	176	284	191	321	470
Executed	34	52	33	33	33	32	24	36	40	33
Total discharged	26,801	23,395	24,934	27,752	29,024	28,043	31,066	39,202	43,021	51,964
Remaining at the end of the year	7,310	6,921	7,336	7,281	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,124	9,673
Daily average number	7,831.58	7,195.71	7,267.74	7,218.70	6,379.95	6,882.88	7,418.63	7,993.85	8,580.61	9,708.54

9. The number of convicts shown as remaining on the 1st January 1892 is larger by 53 than that shown as remaining on the 31st December 1891. This difference is due to the adoption of the classification sanctioned in G.O., No. 1463, dated 10th August 1892, under which Security Prisoners and Criminal Lunatics confined under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, are included among convicts instead of among Civil Prisoners.

10. The increase in the population of convicts in 1892 is shown by the fact that the daily average number of prisoners of this class during the year was 30 per cent. higher than the average of the previous nine years, and that the number of direct admissions was 54 per cent. higher than the average of the same period. The increase in direct admissions as compared with 1890 is by 37 per cent. and as compared with 1891 by just under 20 per cent. In the following table the number of direct committals to the several jails of the Presidency during ten years is shown :—

Jails.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Rajahmundry	444	405	456	496	545	579	442	517	486	600
Vellore	536	546	559	489	466	431	588	832	1,078	1,006
Trichinopoly	333	394	629	459	469	375	411	530	503	566
Coimbatore	585	651	643	663	616	478	622	876	955	1,034
Cannanore	21	26	35	31	21	36	38	173	405	1,120
Salem	522	506	486	348	430	449	570	713	846	1,111
Penitentiary	2,090	1,891	1,490	1,876	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,936	2,720	3,443
Russellkonda	179	156	267	335	217	608	325	262	194	199
Berhampore	351	294	444	394	397	774	1,012	519	449	448
Vizagapatam	523	615	619	469	447	714	768	460	456	675
Pārvaripar	290	180	128	226	377	327	518	574	513	481
Guntūr	300	386	373	330	108	130	122	84	39	550
Nellore	427	279	309	278	269	270	246	264	327	502
Kurnool	182	226	226	209	256	238	230	245	379	440
Bellary	374	462	532	512	466	396	491	476	546	727
Cuddapah	453	425	337	273	358	393	459	526	976	1,010
Cuddalore	384	358	504	453	500	509	392	568	880	929
Tanjore	660	591	694	534	500	576	655	714	629	657
Madura	476	407	715	522	591	462	517	664	923	1,005
Tinnevely	419	484	688	621	561	629	522	958	745	907
Cochin	4	1	4	9	2	1	1	...	...	...
Calicut	791	638	646	691	647	472	760	913	808	56
Mangalore	254	179	245	188	196	175	212	274	312	329
European Prison	10	12	2	2	2	4	2	3	...	...
Subsidiary Jails	13,585	11,501	13,003	11,963	11,587	10,849	12,057	13,235	16,141	19,107
Total	24,113	21,673	24,034	22,371	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502

11. The increase in 1892 is fairly general, the only exceptions occurring in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts and Malabar. The large increases appearing in the cases of the Cannanore Central Jail and of the Guntūr District Jail are nominal, being caused in the former case by the abolition of the Calicut District Jail and the confinement at Cannanore of the prisoners hitherto received at Calicut,

and in the latter case by the abandonment of the procedure hitherto in force in the Guntur District Jail of treating as admissions by transfer prisoners who entered a sub-jail *en route* to the district jail. (Vide G.Os., dated 2nd December 1891, No. 2471, and 12th March 1892, No. 494.)

12. The number of admissions by transfer was 14,958 against 13,010 in 1891, the whole increase (and more) being accounted for by the larger number of convicts who passed through sub-jails *en route* to district or central jails. The number of convicts transferred from district to central jails was 1,328 as compared with 1,249 in the previous year. The large number of convicts received in the Cannanore Central Jail by transfer from sub-jails was due to this class of jail in Malabar being overcrowded with prisoners.

13. Of the 51,964 convicts, whose disposal during the year under report is exhibited in Judicial Statement No. I, the number released by Government on medical grounds was 8 against 9 in the previous year. 17 convicts were released from the Coimbatore Central Jail under G.O., dated 29th February 1892, No. 384, for special services during the cholera outbreak, 1 convict was released from the Cannanore Central Jail under G.O., dated 9th July 1892, No. 1270, on the ground of old age and infirmity, and 2 female convicts, convicted of infanticide, were released from the Vellore Central Jail under G.Os., dated 5th October and 11th October 1892, Nos. 1864 and 1917. The increase in the number of prisoners transported is due to the continuance of the arrangement by which convicts from Bombay and the Berars are deported to the Andamans *via* Madras. Releases with remission, escapes, and deaths will be noticed below.

14. Under-trial prisoners are the second class of prisoners included in the General Summary, fuller details being supplied by Statement No. XIX. The following table exhibits the chief figures relating to this class of prisoners for a period of ten years. The difference between the number shown as remaining at the end of 1891 and that shown as remaining at the commencement of 1892 is due to the same causes as have already been noticed in regard to convicts, viz., the non-receipt from two districts of the sub-jail returns for December 1891 in time for inclusion in the report. Under G.O., dated 10th August 1892, No. 1463, criminal lunatics confined under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code are now classed as Under-trial, instead of as Civil, Prisoners. The most noteworthy feature in the figures relating to Under-trial Prisoners is the great drop in the number remaining at the end of the year under report, as compared with the daily average strength.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	696	734	927	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,013
Received during the year ...	24,264	23,549	27,967	24,832	23,761	27,126	25,661	25,728	29,540	33,881
Total ...	24,960	24,283	28,894	25,761	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,569	35,494
Released ...	10,764	10,008	11,737	9,998	9,468	10,963	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,754
Convicted and sentenced ...	8,427	9,217	11,275	10,336	9,797	10,695	10,856	11,204	12,046	14,525
Transferred ...	5,019	4,096	4,906	4,578	4,411	5,157	2,748	2,885	6,397	7,115
Escaped ...	10	24	20	39	36	43	42	37	61	33
Died ...	6	11	27	15	10	20	35	16	15	33
Total ...	24,226	23,356	27,965	24,966	23,722	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,490
Remaining at the end of the year ...	734	927	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,619	1,034
Daily average number ...	502.56	705.20	816.75	777.55	798.47	871.32	857.44	827.25	1,042.60	1,338.42

15. The remaining class of prisoners included in the General Summary is Civil Prisoners. Under this heading it has been customary since the year 1883 to include prisoners confined in default of security under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal and Civil Lunatics, as well as Civil Prisoners proper. This procedure has been altered under the sanction of Government conveyed in G.O., dated 10th August 1892, No. 1463, and the heading Civil Prisoners in the General Summary now includes only Judgment-debtors, Revenue-defaulters, State prisoners, and any other class of prisoner ordered by law to be imprisoned in the civil jail, such as defaulting jurors or assessors (section 332 of the Code of Criminal Procedure). The number of Civil Prisoners admitted during 1892 again shows some increase, but the figures relating to the several districts cannot be compared with those of previous years owing to the change in classification above noticed. The following table shows the total figures for a period of ten years. There was only a single State prisoner in confinement throughout the year.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	152	151	140	157	177	156	107	125	146	* 130
Admitted during the year ...	1,380	1,481	1,616	1,621	1,563	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317
Total ...	1,532	1,632	1,756	1,778	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447
Released ...	1,380	1,485	1,591	1,595	1,576	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280
Transferred ...	..	5	6	4	4	5	3	..	..	25
Died ...	1	2	2	2	4	2	..	..	1	1
Escaped ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,381	1,492	1,599	1,601	1,584	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306
Remaining at the end of the year ...	151	140	157	177	156	107	125	146	129	* 141

* Including 1 State prisoner.

16. In Judicial Statement No. II information is given regarding the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into jail during the year under report. The following table shows the percentage, which the number of convicts belonging to each main religion admitted in 1892 and the five previous years, bore to the total free population of the same faith. The figures of the census of 1891 have, for the first time, been adopted.

Years.	Total free population.	Christians.	Muham- madans.	Hindus.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1887 ...	865,528	773	1,969	19,062	..	..	21,804
Ratio per cent. ...	..	09	09	06	..	..	06
1888 ...	865,528	759	1,856	19,417	..	..	22,032
Ratio per cent. ...	..	09	08	06	..	..	06
1889 ...	865,528	736	2,000	21,331	4	1	24,072
Ratio per cent. ...	..	09	09	07	01	..	07
1890 ...	865,528	744	2,439	24,117	15	1	27,316
Ratio per cent. ...	..	09	11	08	05	..	08
1891 ...	865,528	664	2,605	28,058	12	1	31,340
Ratio per cent. ...	..	08	12	09	04	..	09
1892 ...	865,528	970	2,865	33,660	7	..	37,502
Ratio per cent. ...	..	11	13	11	02	..	11

The revised figures of population show that the Muhammadan community still furnishes the highest ratio of convicts, and it is noticeable that the proportion of Muhammadan convicts to the free population of that faith has risen continuously during the last four years.

17. The age-periods which are adopted in Statement No. II are too wide to give much useful information, that which ranges from 16 to 40 especially needing to be sub-divided. At present the only point of importance to be learnt from column 4 of the statement is the number of juveniles under 16 years of age admitted into jails. This has been falling for several years, but in 1892 it increased and, as the following table shows, the proportion of convicts under 16 also slightly advanced:—

Years.	Under 16 years of age.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.
1887	2.70	79.65	16.68	.97
1888	2.00	80.24	16.86	.90
1889	2.17	80.90	15.93	1.00
1890	1.67	82.95	14.47	.91
1891	1.66	83.01	14.29	1.04
1892	1.94	82.01	15.05	1.00

18. There is a general consensus of opinion that the admission of juvenile offenders into jails is harmful and objectionable. During the year under report the objections to imprisonment as a mode of punishing juveniles were brought to the notice of the Magistracy (G.O., dated 2nd September 1892, No. 1610), and I propose, subject to the approval of the Government, to keep these instructions from being lost sight of by drawing the attention of the Magistracy to them when cases of imprisonment of juveniles are brought to notice in the Monthly Returns. Madras shows the largest proportion of juvenile prisoners of any of the larger Indian provinces. This will be seen from the following table:—

Presidencies.	Juvenile Prisoners.	Total Admissions.	Percentage of column 2 to column 3.
Madras	1890 .. 456 1891 .. 521 1892 .. 727	27,316 31,340 37,502	1.67 1.66 1.94
Bombay	1890 .. 161 1891 .. 123	15,849 15,931	1.02 .77
Bengal	1890 .. 374 1891 .. 371	32,886 34,814	1.14 1.07
N.W. Provinces and Oudh.	1890 .. 421 1891 .. 414	44,694 48,056	.94 .86
Punjab	1890 .. 284 1891 .. 316	20,973 21,978	1.35 1.41
Burma	1890 .. 117 1891 .. 121	13,119 14,527	.87 .83

19. The ratio in which the various classes of occupations have been represented among the convicts admitted to jail during 1892 and the previous five years is shown in the next table. It will be observed that the proportion of convicts, whose previous occupation was classed as Miscellaneous, has been materially reduced and is now about the same as obtains

in other Provinces. No explanation is forthcoming for the decreases under heads A, B, C and F, but they may reasonably be ascribed to greater accuracy of record, which has been assisted by the circulation of the classified list of occupations approved in G.O., dated 21st July 1891, No. 1467:—

Percentage to Total Admissions.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
<i>Males.</i>						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	1.77	2.40	2.89	2.47	1.98	1.52
B. Professional persons	3.40	5.62	5.47	6.17	5.63	3.00
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	3.43	11.51	11.42	10.36	10.08	9.80
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	36.15	34.07	31.62	32.44	34.21	45.37
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	6.37	6.81	5.95	5.40	5.56	5.38
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	3.51	6.18	6.67	7.62	8.57	5.69
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	35.30	23.58	26.30	27.17	26.38	20.92
<i>Females.</i>						
H. Married women	5.21	5.46	5.45	4.70	4.07	4.69
I. Unmarried women	1.01	.90	.82	.78	.60	.65
J. Widows	3.31	3.02	2.92	2.62	2.70	2.78
K. Prostitutes	.54	.45	.49	.27	.22	.20
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

20. In Judicial Statement No. III information is given as to the nature and length of the sentences under which convicts were admitted into jail during 1892, and in the following table the figures of the year under report are compared with those of the previous five years:—

Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Total.
									For life.	For a term.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1887	12,239	4,785	2,621	954	536	374	140	2	90	6	57	21,804
1888	12,132	4,664	2,848	1,090	579	358	146	4	70	20	61	22,032
1889	13,182	5,317	3,296	1,021	585	357	123	4	89	30	68	24,072
1890	14,990	5,507	3,915	1,338	662	503	124	19	134	62	62	27,316
1891	17,335	6,053	4,217	1,490	761	504	127	4	146	24	79	31,340
1892	21,929	7,106	5,043	1,749	829	696	249	5	105	24	57	37,192
Ratio per cent.—												
1887	56.13	21.95	12.02	4.38	2.46	1.71	.64	.01	.41	.03	.26	100.00
1888	55.34	21.17	12.92	4.95	2.63	1.62	.66	.02	.32	.09	.28	100.00
1889	54.76	22.69	13.69	4.24	2.43	1.48	.51	.02	.37	.13	.28	100.00
1890	54.84	20.16	14.33	4.90	2.42	1.84	.45	.07	.49	.23	.23	100.00
1891	57.23	19.31	13.46	4.75	2.43	1.61	.40	.01	.47	.08	.25	100.00
1892	57.99	18.95	13.45	4.67	2.21	1.86	.67	.01	.28	.06	.15	100.00

* Note.—Criminal lunatics are excluded from Statement III.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

21. Central Jail sentences (*i.e.*, those of imprisonment above one year) have varied little in their proportion to the total during the period here shown, the average for the five years ending 1891 being 4.68 per cent. and the figure for 1892 being 4.75. On the other hand District Jail sentences (from one month to one year) show a decline from an average percentage of 38.86 to 37.07; and petty sentences, which would ordinarily be executed in sub-jails, form an increasingly larger proportion of the total. It may be noted that the sentences imposed in this Presidency are much lighter than those imposed throughout India taken as a whole as the following figures show:—

	Petty sentences.	Dist. Jail sentences.	Central Jail sentences.	Transportation.	Death.
India (aver.) 1891.	35.78	56.26	12.61	1.65	0.30
Madras do. { 1891.	57.23	37.52	4.45	.55	0.25
{ 1892.	57.69	37.07	4.75	.34	0.15

The large number of petty sentences of imprisonment may be conjectured to be due to the number of sub-jails in this Presidency, three-fifths of all the sub-jails in India being in Madras.

22. Judicial Statement No. IV shows the number of convicts admitted during the year who had been previously convicted. The percentage, which the total number of re-convicted prisoners received into central and district jails, has borne to the total number of admissions during 1892 and each of the previous five years is as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1887	19.99	17.11	19.82
1888	18.18	9.52	17.68
1889	15.87	9.08	15.46
1890	13.95	7.66	13.63
1891	13.00	6.25	12.68
1892	12.96	4.22	12.51

23. There is a large increase in the number of re-convicted prisoners admitted during the year, and the proportion of such prisoners identified has almost kept pace with the great advance in jail population. If sub-jails are included, the proportion of old offenders received in 1892 was 7.82 per cent., against 11.58 per cent. for the whole of India in 1891, but, as regards this comparison, it must be remembered that, as shown above, in Madras 57.69 out of every hundred convicts sentenced to imprisonment or transportation do not receive more than 30 days' imprisonment and are confined merely in sub-jails, whereas in India as a whole only 35.78 per cent. of the admissions are so sentenced and confined. The jail population of this Presidency is thus swelled by an immense number of short sentences of imprisonment, some 60 per cent. in excess of the proportion appearing in India as a whole, and it is not surprising that, with this great preponderance of short-sentenced prisoners confined in jails not directly controlled by this department, a smaller proportion of previous convictions is traced.

24. In the following table is shown the number of reconvicted prisoners, whether identified before or after conviction, that has been received into each central and district jail during 1892 and the five previous years. As regards identifications by Jail officials, of which the number (216) was almost the same as in the previous year (218), it is evident that an increased or decreased number of convicts recognised after conviction may be merely a result of diminished or augmented police energy. If the police improve their recognition of old offenders, less is left for the Superintendent of the Jail to do.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders previous convictions did not so appear, but who were after arrival in jail, identified by the jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be old offenders.	Total number of old offenders.	Remarks.
Rajahmundry { 1887 ..	545	105	18	14	137	
{ 1888 ..	579	78	43	13	134	
{ 1889 ..	442	74	27	..	101	
{ 1890 ..	517	87	31	..	118	
{ 1891 ..	486	77	38	..	115	
{ 1892 ..	600	91	19	..	110	
Vellore { 1887 ..	466	72	10	..	82	
{ 1888 ..	431	60	8	..	68	
{ 1889 ..	588	77	11	1	89	
{ 1890 ..	832	117	17	..	134	
{ 1891 ..	1,078	121	19	1	141	
{ 1892 ..	1,606	174	3	..	177	
Trichinopoly { 1887 ..	469	68	7	..	75	
{ 1888 ..	375	66	6	..	72	
{ 1889 ..	411	57	11	..	68	
{ 1890 ..	530	64	6	..	70	
{ 1891 ..	503	61	2	..	63	
{ 1892 ..	566	69	7	4	80	
Coimbatore { 1887 ..	616	112	..	1	113	
{ 1888 ..	478	119	4	..	123	
{ 1889 ..	622	110	2	1	113	
{ 1890 ..	876	94	12	..	106	
{ 1891 ..	955	112	18	1	131	
{ 1892 ..	1,034	142	19	7	168	
Cannanore { 1887 ..	21	10	..	..	10	
{ 1888 ..	16	11	..	..	11	
{ 1889 ..	38	13	1	..	14	
{ 1890 ..	173	26	..	..	26	
{ 1891 ..	465	43	1	..	44	
{ 1892 ..	1,120	125	..	..	125	
Salem { 1887 ..	420	53	3	15	71	
{ 1888 ..	449	68	4	12	84	
{ 1889 ..	570	84	8	12	104	
{ 1890 ..	713	86	3	..	89	
{ 1891 ..	846	99	3	..	102	
{ 1892 ..	1,111	107	6	1	114	
Penitentiary { 1887 ..	1,776	371	..	102	473	
{ 1888 ..	2,157	330	4	41	375	
{ 1889 ..	2,112	289	15	..	304	
{ 1890 ..	2,936	302	16	..	318	
{ 1891 ..	2,720	335	11	..	346	
{ 1892 ..	3,443	431	8	..	439	
Russellkonda { 1887 ..	217	46	..	4	50	
{ 1888 ..	668	62	26	..	88	
{ 1889 ..	325	49	10	..	59	
{ 1890 ..	262	25	..	..	25	
{ 1891 ..	194	28	4	..	32	
{ 1892 ..	199	20	11	..	31	
Berhampore { 1887 ..	397	81	34	1	116	
{ 1888 ..	774	55	23	50	128	
{ 1889 ..	1,012	147	11	..	158	
{ 1890 ..	519	88	3	1	92	
{ 1891 ..	449	53	13	3	69	
{ 1892 ..	448	85	9	..	94	
Vizagapatam { 1887 ..	447	19	82	2	103	
{ 1888 ..	714	91	..	13	104	
{ 1889 ..	768	149	..	5	154	
{ 1890 ..	460	98	1	..	99	
{ 1891 ..	456	66	1	..	67	
{ 1892 ..	675	104	1	..	105	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column 2, above, before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column 2, not so identified and whose previous convictions did not appear, but who were identified in jail, or identified by the jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be old offenders.	Total number of old offenders.	Remarks.
Párvatipur ..	1887 .. 377 1888 .. 327 1889 .. 518 1890 .. 574 1891 .. 543 1892 .. 481	71 59 80 88 97 86	 7 24	 2 4	71 59 80 88 106 114	
Guntár ..	1887 .. 108 1888 .. 130 1889 .. 122 1890 .. 84 1891 .. 31 1892 .. 550	16 11 8 12 8 46	.. 4 .. 3 1 5	.. .. .. .. .. ..	19 15 8 15 9 51	
Nellore ..	1887 .. 269 1888 .. 270 1889 .. 246 1890 .. 264 1891 .. 327 1892 .. 502	23 32 14 26 29 53	.. 11 5 1 3 12	17 1 1 2 1 ..	40 44 20 29 33 65	
Kurnool ..	1887 .. 256 1888 .. 238 1889 .. 230 1890 .. 245 1891 .. 379 1892 .. 410	25 20 16 16 13 24	3 3 3 3 13 7	2 1 .. 3 6 6	30 24 19 19 29 37	
Bellary ..	1887 .. 466 1888 .. 396 1889 .. 491 1890 .. 476 1891 .. 546 1892 .. 727	71 37 38 40 47 57	3 14 13 9 14 10	5 4 2 .. 6 ..	79 55 53 49 67 67	
Cuddapah ..	1887 .. 358 1888 .. 393 1889 .. 459 1890 .. 526 1891 .. 976 1892 .. 1,010	45 25 28 26 30 32	14 .. 10 2 13 2	.. 7 2 5 6 ..	59 32 40 33 49 54	
Cuddalore ..	1887 .. 500 1888 .. 509 1889 .. 392 1890 .. 568 1891 .. 880 1892 .. 929	73 98 72 106 148 159	11 10 14 8 13 2	.. 5 3 4 1 ..	84 113 89 118 162 161	
Tanjoro ..	1887 .. 500 1888 .. 576 1889 .. 655 1890 .. 714 1891 .. 629 1892 .. 657	59 83 66 88 62 81	25 24 27 20 15 6	17 4 1 .. 2 1	101 111 94 168 79 88	
Madura ..	1887 .. 591 1888 .. 462 1889 .. 517 1890 .. 664 1891 .. 923 1892 .. 1,005	60 75 80 127 87 106	12 8 7 7 6 5	28 26 15 2	100 109 102 136 93 111	
Tinnevelly ..	1887 .. 561 1888 .. 629 1889 .. 522 1890 .. 958 1891 .. 745 1892 .. 907	55 70 57 64 73 72	36 23 15 6 4 19	.. 23 13 37 .. 18	91 116 85 107 77 109	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were identified in jail, or identified by the jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be old offenders.	Total number of old offenders.	Remarks.
Calicut ..	1887 .. 647 1888 .. 472 1889 .. 760 1890 .. 913 1891 .. 808 1892 .. 56	83 65 74 107 91 ..	8 21 18 11 3 ..	12 6 1 3	103 92 93 121 94 ..	
Mangalore ..	1887 .. 196 1888 .. 175 1889 .. 212 1890 .. 274 1891 .. 312 1892 .. 329	17 19 10 19 20 22	.. .. .. .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. .. ..	17 19 10 19 20 22	
<i>Abstract.</i>						
1887 ..	10,217	1,536	269	220	2,025	
1888 ..	11,183	1,535	236	206	1,977	
1889 ..	12,015	1,592	208	57	1,857	
1890 ..	14,081	1,707	159	54	1,920	
1891 ..	15,199	1,610	192	26	1,928	
1892 ..	18,395	2,086	175	41	2,302	

25. Judicial Statement No. V relates to escapes and recaptures of convicts during the year. The total number of escapes was 51 against 45 in 1891 and is the largest in the past ten years, as the following table shows:—

Years.	Escapes of Convicts.				Remarks.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total.	
1882	2	2	*	4	* Figure not available.
1883	1	14	16	31	
1884	..	6	3	9	
1885	10	12	10	32	
1886	1	7	13	21	
1887	4	..	10	14	
1888	13	3	17	33	
1889	13	11	25	49	
1890	7	3	12	22	
1891	22	6	17	45	
1892	17	17	17	51	

One transportation convict escaped en route.

26. The number of escapes from central jails was less than in the preceding year, but was still unduly large; but of the 17 prisoners who escaped only 4 effected their escape from inside the jail, and these four escapes represent only two distinct cases. The single escape from inside the Cannanore Central Jail was made at night from the hospital, and was due to a defective roof, which has since been remedied. The escape of 3 prisoners from inside the Rajahmundry Central Jail was effected in broad daylight on the 6th October 1892 through the gross neglect of several of the warder establishment. When the convicts working in No. 4 workshop were marched back to their yards for the midday meal, 3 convicts stopped behind; owing to neglect to count the prisoners, their absence was not noticed, and owing to a further neglect to secure a ladder which was being used for whitewashing the buildings, they were enabled to scale the outer wall and get clear off. The whole incident was discreditable to the discipline and management of the jail. Escapes from outside central jails will be noticed below.

27. Of the 17 escapes from district jails, 10 were from within the jail and 7 of these occurred from the Vizagapatam District Jail. On the night of the 19th March, 2 life-convicts, having possessed themselves of an iron hook for fastening venetians, succeeded in removing an iron plate which covered the socket of the bolt of the door. Having thus got out of their ward, they obtained a pole from the weaving shed and scaled the wall. On the night of the 23rd June, 5 prisoners escaped. They removed an iron bar from the window of the latrine of the ward, and, once outside, they obtained a rope from the weaving shed and got over the wall. In the first case the primary cause of escape was neglect to search the prisoners properly. In the second, the escape was rendered possible by a defect in the building, the iron bars of the windows being inserted to the depth of a quarter of an inch only into the frame. The windows have since all been strengthened by cross bars of iron, and the weaving shed is to be closed in by galvanized wire-netting. In both cases the warders were prosecuted, but in the first case the Court refused to convict, because it could not be shown in whose watch the escape occurred, and in the second case the penalty imposed was only a fine of 4 rupees.

28. The single escape from inside the Guntur Jail occurred at night through the roof. The buildings of this jail have been pronounced by the Public Works officers to be insecure, and a report on them will shortly be submitted. The escape from the inside of the Russellkonda Jail was made in the day-time through the carelessness of a warder. As the Government is aware, the main wall is only four feet high, being the compound wall which existed when the buildings were used as barracks. Escapes are, however, few, and this is the first since 1886. The escape from inside the Bellary Jail also occurred in the day-time; the prisoner's absence was detected immediately, and he was at once pursued, arrested and brought back within an hour.

29. It will thus be seen that though 14 convicts succeeded in escaping from inside the jails, the number of separate escapes was 7. Of these 3 occurred by day and four by night. Escapes by day from inside the jail must always be due to carelessness on the part of the warder establishment. Escapes by night are generally due to defects in the buildings, to insufficient searching, or, in a lesser degree, to careless guarding. A majority of the escapes from inside the jail occurred before the reduction in the warder establishment was carried out and cannot, therefore, be attributed to that cause.

30. There were 13 escapes from outside central jails and 7 from outside district jails. The 2 escapes from the Coimbatore Central Jail and the 5 escapes from the Salem Central Jail occurred when the prisoners were in camp on account of cholera. All escapes from outside the jail fall into one of two classes. In the first class of such escapes, the convict makes a clear bolt for it, and in the second he succeeds in working his way to a distance from the warder in charge of the gang or in getting behind a hedge, into a high crop of cholam or the like, and so sneaks off. For the prevention of the first class of outside escapes there is nothing that can be relied

on except fetters, and for the prevention of the second class of outside escapes fetters are likewise highly effective.

31. When in 1889 Colonel Porteous recommended the abandonment of the use of fetters, he stated that, if the precautions which he recommended were adopted, he had no fear that there would be more escapes without fetters than there were with them. These words referred especially to escape from extramural gangs, and indeed these escapes differ so widely in their circumstances from escapes from within the jail that the two must be considered separately. We have now had three years' experience of guarding extramural gangs without fetters and with the precautions recommended by Colonel Porteous, and the following figures show the result:—

1st period.—Prisoners wearing fetters and guarded by Police.

										Number of escapes from outside District and Central Jails.
1884	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1886	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
										—
									Average ..	5
										—

2nd period.—Prisoners wearing fetters and guarded by Warders.

1887	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
1889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
										—
									Average ..	6.3
										—

3rd period.—Prisoners not wearing fetters and guarded by Warders.

1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
										—
									Average ..	13.6
										—

32. These figures show that the increase in outside escapes can hardly be due to the substitution of warders for police as guards, for the average of the second period is but little more than that of the first. Nor can the increase in escapes be due to reduction in the warder establishment, for this did not take effect until July 1892, and 13 out of the 20 escapes of that year occurred before the 1st July. The only remaining change in the method of guarding has been the removal of fetters, and it is, therefore, a reasonable inference that this is the cause which has increased the number of escapes. I believe that all experienced Superintendents of Jails are convinced that the use of light chain fetters on extramural gangs should be resumed. The only real objection to them is the possibility of their rubbing the skin at the ankles, but even the present ankle rings are open to this objection. As to the imposition of fetters being a relic of barbarism, are not jails themselves, as one District Magistrate observed, a relic of barbarism?

33. Judicial Statement No. VI deals with the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them, and the following table compares the results of 1892 with those of the preceding eight years:—

Judicial Statement No. VI—Offences.

Years.			Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.					Punishments.	
					Criminal offences.	Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Other offences relating to prison discipline.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Separate confinement.
1884	..	..	30,316	7,195.74	11	1,295	1,151	2,333	4,790	10	..
1885	..	..	32,270	7,267.74	9	1,065	1,261	1,989	4,324	9	..
1886	..	..	35,033	7,218.70	10	1,030	887	2,105	4,032	10	..
1887	..	..	35,508	6,379.95	4	784	1,250	1,999	4,037	4	..
1888	..	..	35,612	6,882.88	18	887	1,109	1,665	3,679	15	..
1889	..	..	41,546	7,418.63	33	683	1,282	1,338	3,336	33	..
1890	..	..	47,597	7,953.85	29	834	1,089	1,364	3,316	29	..
1891	..	..	52,745	8,580.61	40	744	1,295	1,469	3,548	39	..
1892	..	..	61,637	9,708.54	31	928	2,375	1,481	4,815	31	..

Years.			Punishments—continued.							Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
			Reduced diet.			Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.		
			Bread and water diet.	Stir-about diet.	Full stir-about diet.						
1884	..	..	448	989	509	581	378	1,875	4,790	15.80	66.57
1885	..	..	456	924	656	491	271	1,517	4,324	13.40	59.49
1886	..	..	485	736	755	517	199	1,330	4,032	11.51	55.85
1887	..	..	461	814	661	572	133	1,392	4,037	11.37	63.28
1888	..	..	601	780	290	528	99	1,366	3,679	10.33	53.45
1889	..	..	535	698	361	400	80	1,229	3,336	8.03	41.97
1890	..	..	551	761	380	450	40	1,105	3,316	6.97	41.69
1891	..	..	730	798	177	452	69	1,283	3,548	6.73	41.35
1892	..	..	955	1,085	420	393	60	1,871	4,815	7.81	49.00

34. The criminal offences, which are, however, almost entirely escapes, are less numerous than in 1891. Smoking and possession of forbidden articles and other offences against discipline show a small increase in number, not greater than the higher jail population warranted, but offences relating to work have nearly doubled. As the Government remarked in the review of the Annual Report for 1891, the increase of this class of offences is not an unfavorable sign, and there can be no doubt that, where any task is enforced, offences relating to work must occur. The number of offences relating to work in the Tanjore District Jail was high, but 237 out of the total number of 625 offences were punished only by warnings and 85 more by loss of marks. The outturn of work in this district jail has far surpassed that of any other district jail, the weighments have improved, and the health of the prisoners has not suffered. On the whole I am satisfied that a large number of recorded offences is *prima facie* evidence of careful administration.

35. The question of the punishments to be inflicted for the offences recorded is a far more difficult matter, and it is here that discretion is called for. Indiscriminate severity does more harm than good. It is found in this Presidency that a fine of marks in a large number of cases has a wholesome effect. Of the three classes of reduced diet, I consider No. III to be dangerous and objectionable, as it must be applied for a long period to have any effect, and it leads to the strength of prisoners being slowly undermined by work being exacted on a reduced dietary. In my opinion it should be abolished. The close prisons, which are now attached to most of the central jails, furnish a useful means of dealing with obstinate prisoners without resort to the cane.

36. The following table distributes the several cases of corporal punishments among the different jails. The number and percentage of whippings was less than in 1891. The only case in which

this form of punishment has been used perhaps too freely, is in that of the District Jail, Mangalore. The death recorded in column 8 is that which formed the subject of my letters No. 2666 and No. 0/461, dated 11th June and 28th July 1892, recorded in G.O., 18th August 1892, No. 1519. Since that event I have ordered the adoption of the plan in force in Bengal, whereby the convict, while being whipped, wears a pair of tight drawers made of thin cloth. Superintendents who have tried this plan report that, provided the drawers are properly tight, the punishment is not less severe than formerly, while the laceration of the skin, which used to result from a whipping, is avoided and the man can be sent straight back to his work. Both the cases of whipping entered against sub-jails occurred in the Malabar District. In one case the Sub-Magistrate did not obtain the previous sanction of the District or Divisional Magistrate before inflicting the punishment, and his attention is reported to have been drawn to the orders of Government on this point.

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,316	225	..	3	4	2	..	9	.68	4.00	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2,612	672	..	5	2	..	4	11	.42	1.64	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	2,084	182	..	2	1	..	2	5	.24	2.75	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	2,333	356	..	1	..	..	..	1	.04	.28	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	2,504	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	1,639	408	..	3	1	..	4	8	.49	1.96	1	..
7	Penitentiary ..	4,203	517	..	2	1	..	1	4	.09	.77		..
Total ..		16,691	2,683	..	16	9	2	11	38	.23	1.42	1	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda ..	279	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	.36	20.60	..	..
9	Berhampore ..	562	56	..	..	..	..	1	1	.18	1.79	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	820	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Parvatipur ..	684	266	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntur ..	709	63	1	..	..	..	1	2	.28	3.17	..	..
13	Nellore ..	629	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	560	80	..	..	1	..	..	1	.18	1.25	..	..
15	Bellary ..	995	346	..	1	..	..	..	1	.10	.29	..	..
16	Cuddapah ..	1,182	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore ..	1,150	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	949	625	..	3	..	..	3	6	.63	.96	..	..
19	Madura ..	1,252	114	..	2	..	..	..	2	.16	1.75	..	..
20	Tinnevely ..	1,241	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Calicut ..	208	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	387	95	1	4	..	1	..	6	1.55	6.32	..	..
Total ..		11,607	2,068	2	11	1	1	5	20	.17	.97	..	..
Total, Central and District Jails..		28,298	4,751	2	27	10	3	16	58	.20	1.22	1	..
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	40	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails.		29,466	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	.01	33.33	..	..
Grand Total ..		57,804	4,764	4	27	10	3	16	60	.10	1.26	1	..

37. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in paragraph 25 of Home Department Resolution No. 10, Jails—610—623, dated 9th November 1892, Judicial Statement No. VII, which dealt with the education of convicts admitted into jail, will be omitted in future. This year, however, as the headings of the new column 5 (Education) to be added in Statement II do not agree with those returned by Superintendents of Jails throughout the year, Statement No. VII is retained. Education has, as in the previous year, been confined to juveniles. It is usually imparted by a selected adult convict. In the Penitentiary, Madras, where the largest number of juvenile prisoners is received, one of the assistant jailors combines the duties of clerk and schoolmaster.

38. Judicial Statement No. VIII gives details regarding the employment of convicts as prison officers. The figures do not call for much remark. The Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, explains that the high ratio of convict officers employed in the Penitentiary is due to the large number of blocks and to the peculiar requirements of the jail owing to the carpentry workshops and the press being outside the main wall. I do not think these reasons are adequate and have informed him accordingly, but the extension of the main wall so as to include the shops is certainly very desirable. The cause of a high percentage in the Bellary District Jail was explained last year. In the following table the ratio of convict officers to average population in each of the central jails during 1892 is compared with that of the previous nine years:—

Years.					Ratio per cent. of prison officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
					Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichinopoly.	Coimbatore.	Cannanore.	Salem.	Penitentiary.
1883	..	..	..	..	15.37	10.91	10.91	13.38	10.84	8.17	7.78
1884	..	..	..	..	15.68	11.80	10.88	11.48	10.67	10.18	7.15
1885	..	..	..	..	14.35	12.37	11.63	13.56	2.88	10.72	7.98
1886	..	..	..	..	13.61	12.57	13.71	15.17	12.34	9.82	9.91
1887	..	..	..	..	10.48	11.66	9.54	12.50	11.41	10.82	10.30
1888	..	..	..	..	11.49	12.55	9.90	5.41	9.29	11.96	9.64
1889	..	..	..	..	9.33	10.24	9.21	4.93	10.12	8.23	7.38
1890	..	..	..	..	7.46	10.02	7.57	7.83	10.43	7.77	7.70
1891	..	..	..	..	6.97	8.74	6.95	8.45	8.74	10.12	12.58
1892	..	..	..	..	10.03	7.58	9.39	8.84	7.11	6.34	11.61

39. Judicial Statement No. IX exhibits the diet scales in force in the jails of this Presidency during the year under report. No change in the sanctioned dietary was introduced during the year.

PART II.—FINANCIAL.

40. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department during 1892, as recorded in the registers of my office and in the Accountant-General's books, is compared in the following table with that of the three preceding years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	38,151	38,822	51,184	36,940
Rations	2,66,005	2,45,132	2,69,770	3,53,253
Establishment	2,47,924	2,75,532	2,68,882	2,60,381
Hospital charges	17,240	14,069	12,806	18,747
Clothing	28,117	28,702	24,912	22,363
Contingencies—				
Transfer of prisoners	7,189	9,377	7,779	13,601
Batta to discharged prisoners and prisoners' children	5,144	6,890	9,938	10,153
Transportation of convicts	4,674	6,670	3,408	1,460
Clothing and uniform	10,692	10,933	11,957	7,339
Travelling allowance	5,920	10,907	13,731	3,845
Rent, rates and taxes	8,787	7,961	7,198	6,381
Executions	121	125	156	120
Charges admissible without detailed audit	29,879	21,084	28,654	21,590
Service postage	1,485	1,473	1,608	1,759
Service telegrams	277	183	356	272
Freight charges	319	300	..	..
Rewards	86	118	239	248
Miscellaneous (Arms—Ordnance supplies)	4,983	6,096	1,699	18,604
Purchase of land	200	66	81	100
Petty construction and repair	24,101	11,531	13,102	29,502
Total	7,01,294	6,95,791	7,27,500	8,06,658
Manufactures	1,12,992	1,38,746	1,71,195	2,09,530
Clothing supplied to Reformatory	63	..	..	..
Clothing supplied to Leper Hospital	..	34	19	..
Uniform supplied to do.	..	24	2	..
Uniform supplied to Criminal Leper Ward	..	..	..	26
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	..	..	2,260	5,175
Transfer charges on account of Reformatory	..	..	22	..
Grand Total	8,14,349	8,34,775	9,00,998	10,21,389

41. The increase of Rs. 1,20,391 in the gross outlay is made up of a larger expenditure of Rs. 83,500 on Rations, Rs. 6,000 on Hospital charges, Rs. 16,400 on Petty Construction and Repair, Rs. 38,000 on Manufactures, and Rs. 2,900 on Transportation charges of other provinces. The first two increases are due to a larger population, high grain prices and increased sick. The details of outlay on Petty Construction and Repair are given in Appendix I, and it will be seen that the cause of the increased expenditure under this head was the construction of cholera camps at the several jails where this disease occurred. The cholera camps together cost Rs. 7,384. The provisions of pumps at the Coimbatore and Cannanore Central Jails cost Rs. 3,500 more. The increased manufacturing charges are due to larger operations as noticed below. The charges on account of transportation of convicts belonging to Bombay and the Berars ought to be recovered from those provinces. Against the above increases has to be set off a saving of Rs. 14,200 under general supervision due to the absence of the charges incurred in 1891 for the special officer and to the lower rate of pay drawn by me while officiating for Colonel Macdonald Smith, Rs. 8,500 under establishment due to reduction in the number of warders, Rs. 2,600 under clothing and Rs. 1,300 under contingencies due to economy.

42. The figures shown in the table in paragraph 40 are exclusive of a sum of Rs. 1,720, being the cost of the Criminal Leper Ward, which was originally charged against the Medical budget and was not adjusted against this department within the year.

43. Financial Statement No. X shows in detail the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners in 1892, and Statement No. XI compares the average cost per head with that prevailing in the three previous years. In the following table

central jails. On the other hand Coimbatore shows the least satisfactory figures of cost, the explanation offered being that during the cholera epidemic the whole jail for two months was on rice diet. An ample allowance will have been made for this fact if a deduction of Rs. 1-9-0 per head is made, and considering that Coimbatore lies within easy reach of the great dry grain market at Bangalore, the rate which then remains is not satisfactory. The rate prevailing at Trichinopoly is also high, but Trichinopoly is further from Bangalore than Coimbatore, and at Trichinopoly also rice was issued to the whole jail during the cholera epidemic. If the large expenditure on rations at Coimbatore had been attended, as it has been at Trichinopoly, by a satisfactory record of health, the result would be least to be regretted, but the reverse is the case.

47. Among district jails the lowest rate per head under rations is shown, as usual, by Mangalore. The weighments of prisoners in this jail are not altogether satisfactory and the death-rate is rather high. The Superintendent's attention will be drawn to these facts. The next lowest rate at Guntur is decidedly creditable, the jail having been extremely healthy during the year. The highest rate of the year under rations is shown against the Madura District Jail, but this is partly due to largely increased stocks of grain at the end of the year and the true cost of rations is just Rs. 5 less, or about Rs. 32-12-0. A similar allowance has to be made in the case of Tinnevely, for which the correct rate should be about Rs. 28-3-0. At Cuddapah, also, allowance for increased stock reduces the rate for the year by Rs. 2-9-0 per head or to Rs. 31-1-0. If these deductions are made it will be seen that the highest cost of rations in any district jail is shown by Cuddalore, which has occupied an almost similar position in both 1890 and 1891. I trust that the present Superintendent will be able to effect a reduction. The cost of rations at Vizagapatam, Nellore, Madura and Cuddapah is also unduly high, and if the addition is made to the cost of the Bellary Jail, which represents the extent to which its stocks of rations were reduced during the year, its rate Rs. 32-6-0, is also higher than it should be.

48. *Establishment.*—The large reduction in the rate per head under establishment is, of course, partly due to increased population, though there is an actual reduced expenditure of Rs. 8,000. This would have been considerably larger if it had not been that the pay of the Jail Establishments for December 1892 at all jails except Párvatipur and Guntur was drawn within the year under report, which thus included the payments relating to thirteen months. The reduction in the Warder Establishment was carried out with effect from the 1st July 1892. As in former years, the Rajahmundry Central Jail shows the highest rate per head among central jails, though it is 18 per cent. lower than last year. It will be observed that this jail, though ranked in accordance with its accommodation as a first-class central, has a smaller average population than either of the second-class centrals. The remedy in my opinion, now that the East Coast Railway has facilitated communication, is to close the nearest district jail, and send its prisoners to fill the space vacant at Rajahmundry. The establishment charges of the other central jails do not call for special notice.

49. Among district jails, Russellkonda, Mangalore and Berhampore show the highest rates per head under establishment, the cause being in each case the small average population of the jail. No reduction in the scale of establishment is practicable. The only jails which show a higher rate than in 1891 are Berhampore and Mangalore. In the first case it is due to a smaller average population and in the second to the entertainment of a special guard over a condemned prisoner. The cost per head of establishment in the remaining district jails is lower than in the preceding year and need not be noticed in detail.

50. *Hospital Charges.*—The expenditure incurred on the sick is a matter for which responsibility rests solely on the Medical officer. The gross amount of such expenditure must be mainly determined by the amount of sickness in the jail, and the cost per head of average jail population merely depends on the gross outlay. The only reliable test which can be applied to this form of expenditure is the proportion which it bears to the number of sick, and even this is of little value, as some diseases demand a resort to a liberal and expensive dietary which would be unnecessary or hurtful in others.

51. Among central jails, Salem and the Penitentiary show the heaviest expenditure per head of average sick. These two jails have occupied the same position in regard to hospital charges during 1890 and 1891, and in 1888 and 1889 the Penitentiary was far above the average. Among district jails the highest rate appears against Vizagapatam and Bellary, as was the case in 1891, and in both these jails the expenditure has been above the average in 1888, 1889 and 1890. It is possible that the high rate of hospital charges during these years in these jails is due to a continual predominance of cases demanding large expenditure, but this would be rather improbable. It seems to me more likely that the explanation is to be found either in some difference in the method of compiling the accounts, by which the hospital in these jails is debited with charges which are placed under other heads in other jails, or in some extravagance in expenditure which has become so customary as to have escaped the notice of the Medical officers. I am now examining the system of compiling hospital charges in the jails of this Presidency and of other provinces, and I hope, during the current year, to obtain more definite information on the subject. It is to be noticed that in the jails where the treatment of the sickness has been most successful, e.g., Vellore and Madura, the cost of treatment per head of sick has been less than in jails where mortality has been heavy. It is, however, difficult to generalize or draw any certain conclusions from the figures as presented in this report.

52. *Clothing.*—The expenditure on clothing shows a decrease both in central and in district jails. Among the former, the lowest rate appears in the Cannanore Central Jail, but this is mainly due to the value of a large issue of clothing made during the year under report remaining unadjusted at the end of 1892. The high rate appearing against the Rajahmundry Central Jail is due to no adjustment of clothing issued in 1891 having been made in that year. A large quantity of clothing had to be destroyed at the Coimbatore Central Jail after the cholera outbreak, and this accounts for the high rate of expenditure there shown.

53. Among district jails, the lowest rate is shown by the Mangalore District Jail. This, however, is believed to be due to the value of clothing manufactured in the jail and issued to prisoners not having been reported to this office for adjustment. It seems likely that the same thing has happened in other district jails, and enquiries have been made. No explanation of the high rates appearing against the Párvatipur and Bellary Jails has been offered by the Superintendents, who have been asked to supply the omission.

54. *Contingencies.*—The decreased expenditure under contingencies is from a financial point of view the most satisfactory feature of the year, for a large part of any economy in outlay under this head is directly due to the care exercised by Superintendents, while there is less chance of such economy being achieved at the expense of the convicts, as might happen in the case of rations and clothing. The following table shows the details of contingent expenditure for 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
	RS.	RS.
1. Transfer of prisoners	7,779	13,661
2. Batta to discharged prisoners	9,742	9,955
3. Transportation of prisoners	3,408	1,460
4. Uniform	11,957	7,339
5. Rent, rates and taxes	7,198	6,181
6. Executions	156	120
7. Charges admissible without detailed audit	28,654	21,590
8. Service postage	1,608	1,759
9. Service telegrams	396	272
10. Freight charges	..	..
11. Ordnance supplies and miscellaneous	1,780	18,604
12. Travelling allowances	13,346	3,485
13. Conveyance allowance to Superintendent of Prisons	385	360
14. Batta to prisoners' children	196	198
15. Rewards for re-apprehending escaped convicts	239	248
16. Contingencies, Criminal Leger Ward (unadjusted)	..	176
Total	86,844	85,548

55. The increased charges under transfers and batta to discharged prisoners are unavoidable results of an increased population. The large reduction under travelling allowances is due to the work of escort being now undertaken by the police. The saving under uniform is produced partly by the reduction in the number of warders and partly by economies which have been introduced in regard to expensive items formerly included. But the saving of Rs. 7,000 under charges admissible without detailed audit is solely due to careful supervision exercised by Superintendents over all petty causes of outlay in jails, such as purchase of oil, of tin-pots, brushes, baskets and the like. I venture to submit that these officers deserve credit for the economy effected in these directions. Finally it will be observed that, during the year 1892, an extraordinary sum of Rs. 18,600 has been paid for the new carbines supplied to the warder force and for ammunition without increasing the gross expenditure and with a reduction in the average rate per head under contingencies from Rs. 8-14-0 to Rs. 7-11-0.

56. In central jails the reduction has been much larger, viz., from Rs. 9-4-0 to Rs. 7-11-0. The causes of the high rate of contingent expenditure appearing against the Penitentiary were explained in the report for 1889; it has been reduced by 33 per cent. during the year under report. The next highest rates appear against Rajahmundry and Coimbatore. In the case of the first-named jail, the supply of cotton uniform issued in 1891 was not adjusted until the year under report, and extra expenditure was caused by the outbreak of cholera. Coimbatore also suffered from cholera and incurred heavy charges for the conveyance of released convicts to their homes, it having been necessary to make numerous transfers to this jail from Cuddapah, all nearer central jails being full. The rates of contingent expenditure in the other four central jails are satisfactory.

57. The highest rate per head among district jails is shown by Kurnool, and is due to the smallness of the population and to heavy outlay on rents, rates and taxes, some of the establishment being unprovided with quarters and being granted house-rent instead. The next highest rate occurs at Vizagapatam, and is due partly to the transfer of prisoners from this jail to Rajahmundry being necessarily expensive, and more especially to want of due economy under 1(b) Charges. The first cause will disappear with the opening of the East Coast Railway, and the attention of the Superintendent will be drawn to the need for greater care in the ordinary contingent expenditure. At Berhampore, which stands next, the cause of the high rate of expenditure is to be found in the heavy expense at present involved in transfers from this jail, while at Russellkonda it may be ascribed to the low average population. Bellary shows the fifth highest rate, which, though lower than in 1891, is susceptible of further reduction. The lowest rate is found in the Madura District Jail.

58. The figures of total cost of maintenance per head are so much influenced by population that they have not much value as a test of economical working. It will be noticed, however, that Guntur and Vellore, two of the healthiest jails in the Presidency, show the lowest rates, a fact which is creditable to the officers in charge. The three small district jails which show the highest total cost per head—Russellkonda, Berhampore and Mangalore—are so situated that they cannot at present be closed, but I hope that Kurnool, which comes next, will not be open another year. Taking population and other circumstances into account, the worst results of the year, so far as economy is concerned, is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail, which is also the second most unhealthy jail.

59. The expenditure on subsidiary jails is shown in the following table distributed among the several districts of the Presidency, and the daily average population of the subsidiary jails of each district is also exhibited. It will be seen that all districts except five show a larger average population than in 1891, and that all districts without exception show a higher cost per head. The total cost has risen from Rs. 72,182 to Rs. 1,00,528 and the average cost per head from Rs. 48-7-2 to Rs. 55-14-6.

Expenditure on Sub-
Jails.

Statement showing the cost of guarding and maintaining the Prisoners confined in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, year 1892.

Districts.	Average number of prisoners confined in subsidiary jails.			Rations.		Establishment.		Clothing and bedding.		Other charges.		Total.	
	Convicts.	Under trials.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Total cost.	Cost per head.	Grand Total.	Cost per head.	Grand Total.
Ganjam	5582	4898	..	10480	3,397	37 9 1	1,176	11 3 6	..	583	5,696	54 5 7	5,696
Vizagapatam	7079	4263	..	11342	4,404	38 13 3	855	7 8 7	..	2,116	7,375	65 0 5	7,375
Godavari	2631	3054	..	5745	2,915	50 11 10	359	6 4 0	..	877	4,151	72 4 1	4,151
Kistna	2273	6027	..	8300	3,671	44 3 8	834	10 0 9	..	477	4,982	60 0 5	4,982
Nellore	1990	2735	..	4725	1,610	34 1 2	586	12 6 5	..	557	2,753	58 4 3	2,753
Kurnool	1853	5305	..	7158	3,905	54 8 10	375	5 3 10	..	567	4,847	67 11 5	4,847
Bellary	649	2222	..	2871	1,520	52 15 1	180	6 4 4	..	540	2,240	78 0 4	2,240
Anantapur	940	2297	..	3237	2,175	67 3 1	66	2 0 7	..	519	5,487	62 6 11	5,487
Cuddapah	2146	6643	..	8789	4,266	48 8 7	89	1 0 2	..	1,132	6,009	66 1 3	6,009
North Arcot	1686	7408	..	9094	3,618	39 12 7	949	10 7 0	..	1,442	4,815	50 12 5	4,815
Salem	3730	5753	..	9483	3,563	37 9 2	687	7 3 11	36	766	4,785	56 15 6	4,785
Chingleput	3772	4627	..	8399	3,260	38 13 0	723	8 9 9	..	690	4,829	56 12 7	4,829
South Arcot	3329	5175	..	8504	2,677	31 7 8	1,462	17 3 1	..	530	4,326	53 14 7	4,326
Tanjore	2133	5891	..	8024	2,641	32 14 7	1,155	14 6 4	..	375	2,755	46 11 5	2,755
Trichinopoly	1701	4149	48	5898	1,903	32 8 6	428	7 4 1	49	270	5,592	61 5 4	5,592
Madura	2735	8159	..	10894	4,242	38 15 0	1,080	9 14 7	..	331	4,032	48 9 2	4,032
Tinnevely	1678	6623	..	8301	3,535	42 9 4	166	2 0 0	..	2,521	15,610	44 4 2	15,610
Malabar	23453	10846	..	35270	12,210	35 9 7	533	1 8 2	..	172	754	41 4 8	754
South Canara	899	927	..	1826	582	31 14 0	..	..	..	1,064	5,669	54 10 6	5,669
Coimbatore	3179	7193	..	10372	3,967	38 3 11	638	6 2 5	..	155	1,061	95 14 11	1,061
Nagiris	558	329	..	1106	642	61 1 8	364	32 14 7	..	..	..	..	..

60. It has already been observed (paragraph 45 *supra*) that the rise in the average cost of rations in sub-jails, which is 20.23 per cent. in excess of the rate

prevailing in 1891, is about equal to the actual enhancement in selling prices of grain as reported by the Board of Revenue. But there are great differences between the districts. In accordance with paragraph 13 of G.O., dated 19th May 1892, No. 939, I drew up a form in which subsidiary jail contract rates might be reported to this office and circulated it to all District Magistrates in August last. I have received returns from all District Magistrates except those of Tanjore and Nilgiris.

61. These returns have not enabled me to maintain any check over the expenditure, but they seem to suggest one or two useful conclusions. In the first place they appear to show that in those districts in which the contract system of feeding sub-jail prisoners is in force, the cost per head is lower than in those in which the system is not in force. In the following districts the system is absent—Godavari (except 2 sub-jails), Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot (except 3 sub-jails), Madura, Tinnevely (except 4 sub-jails), and Coimbatore (except 4 sub-jails). It is certainly remarkable that in nearly every case the non-contract district shows a higher cost per head than the contract district in the same part of the Presidency.

62. In the second place these returns seem to me to show that, if they were received and duly scrutinized by District Magistrates once a quarter, a much larger measure of uniformity than now exists might be obtained. It is impossible for me to say whether there is any sufficient local reason why in the Narsaraopet taluk of the Kistna District (for instance) an under-trial prisoner should cost As. 2-6 a day and a convict sentenced to more than seven days As. 2-0, while in the neighbouring taluk of Vinukonda the corresponding rates are As. 1-8 and As. 1-5, or 33 and 29 per cent. less. This, however, the District Magistrate would know or could easily ascertain, and if the contract system were in force generally, a very small expenditure of time on the scrutiny of the quarterly returns of contract rates would soon produce uniformity.

63. There is reason, too, to think that the contract system is the best for adoption in sub-jails. If articles are purchased from the permanent advance and the expenditure then recouped, or if the bazaarman submits a bill periodically for articles supplied, it is unlikely that the Sub-Magistrate in charge of the sub-jail can exercise efficient control over the peon who makes the purchases. A trouble, some calculation would be necessary in order to arrive at the rate per head, or to check the quantities alleged to have been supplied by the daily number of prisoners. Where the rations are bought from the permanent advance, the money has already been spent and there is no more to be said. Moreover the exercise of any check on the Sub-Magistrate's rates by the Divisional or District Magistrate is unlikely, because it involves the process of first working out the cost per head, for which reliable figures can only be got from the treasury. On the other hand the contract system gives a ready and simple method of check, which can be applied in advance, and I am therefore disposed to advocate its general adoption. A system of departmental purchase is doubtless preferable where constant supervision by responsible officers can be enforced, but this is not the case in sub-jails.

64. Under the head establishment, the several districts show much the same differences as in former years. The causes of the want of uniformity in this respect were explained in my letter, dated 22nd October 1891, No. 393, recorded in G.O., dated 1st December 1891, No. 2452. I have at present no information as to the causes which produce the great variations in the rate per head under 'other charges,' but the revised statement of sub-jail expenditure which was sanctioned (subject to an addition) in G.O., dated 27th September 1892, No. 1815, and which has been brought into use from the 1st January 1893 will throw light on this head of expenditure in sub-jails in future. I have taken no action regarding local purchase of clothing, as the utility of any change was doubtful.

65. Financial Statement No. XII shows the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Presidency throughout the year under report. In the following table the figures for 1892 are compared with those of the previous five years:—

Financial Statement No. XII—Employment of Convicts.

Employment of Convicts.

Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number employed on working days.						
					A. On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.					F. Jail repairs.
						B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., straw-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.		
1887	..	132.94	5,940.94	153.34	129.98	263.23	548.41	796.86	557.00	824.38	199.89
1888	..	141.26	6,371.76	180.96	162.61	317.55	552.84	636.06	731.92	1,244.02	175.86
1889	..	141.85	6,831.49	195.02	343.28	..	502.66	659.90	885.25	1,366.44	487.00
1890	..	144.82	7,358.81	211.11	374.33	..	547.92	728.59	949.19	1,453.13	466.51
1891	..	183.75	7,966.37	204.11	331.38	..	609.55	751.18	988.59	1,602.89	481.55
1892	..	189.43	9,054.16	264.99	360.45	..	670.76	737.60	1,207.02	1,828.55	612.36

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.							Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as			
	On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L Public Works.			Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (K.).	
	Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.						
	G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.		Public Works Jail.	Other extramural labour.					
1887	..	450.94	21.54	9.46	51.17	1,802.50	..	14.59	117.65	9.23	13.41	30.34
1888	..	398.39	25.10	105.93	35.45	1,669.53	..	..	135.54	8.68	9.98	26.20
1889	..	283.90	52.48	105.42	..	1,680.62	..	27.65	241.87	7.36	9.66	24.60
1890	..	303.05	38.09	14	..	2,275.44	..	2.63	8.68	7.45	9.90	30.92
1891	..	201.34	35.82	..	..	2,671.79	..	79.60	8.57	7.65	9.45	33.59
1892	..	260.67	30.11	..	..	2,952.97	..	..	18.06	7.41	8.15	32.61

66. The chief features of interest presented by Statement No. XII are the smaller number of prison servants employed in spite of increased population and the increased number of convicts employed on almost all the other divisions of labour. The compilation of this statement has, however, been a matter of much doubt and difficulty, and it is by no means certain that the classification of convicts' employment is in all cases correct. The entries which were in former years shown in sub-column L of column 7 have been removed to sub-column D, as the former sub-column is intended to relate solely to Public Works Jails, i.e., jails of which the whole population is employed on some large public work. The division of convicts between sub-columns E and K is a matter of some uncertainty, and the figures are only approximately correct. The new monthly labour return, which was sanctioned in G.O., dated 10th August 1892, No. 1463, and the revised form of labour register embodied in the draft Jail Code will, it is believed, produce more reliable figures in future. It will be observed that the total of the sub-columns of column 7 added to columns 5 and 6 is not equal to column 4, prisoners on punishment diet, undergoing quarantine, &c., being necessarily unaccounted for.

67. Of the entries in column 8 of the statement, the 15.82 convicts shown against the Trichinopoly Central Jail represent the prisoners employed in blasting rock for the South Indian Railway under the arrangements sanctioned in G.O., dated 18th June 1892, No. 1129. The .96 convicts appearing against the Cuddalore District Jail are those employed on the repair of the road leading to the jail, as explained in paragraph 50 of last year's report. The superintendents of the Rajahmundry Central and the Tanjore and Madura District Jails have not reported the circumstances under which the small number of convicts shown in column 8 against their jails were employed. They have now been called on to do so and

their explanations will be submitted to Government when received. It is probable that the prisoners' labour was employed by contractors carrying out public works, and should, under G.O., dated 12th August 1892, No. 1484, paragraph 2, have appeared in sub-column H of column 7.

68. In Financial Statement No. XIII information is given as to the financial results of the manufacturing operations of the year and as to the net cash earnings of convicts. In the following table the results of 1892 are compared with those of the three preceding years, and it will be observed that the profits have increased by over 79 per cent. over those of 1891 and that they are more than 2½ times as large as the average of the previous three years:—

Jails.	Total cash earnings (profits).				Average earnings per head of average number sentenced to labour.				Average earnings per head of average number employed on manufactures.			
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central	Rs. 18,577	Rs. 45,010	Rs. 48,571	Rs. 1,01,920	Rs. 4 10	Rs. 9 5	Rs. 9 13	Rs. 17 12	Rs. 13 1	Rs. 25 3	Rs. 24 13	Rs. 44 6
District	4,348	3,932	15,773	16,905	1 13	1 10	6 4	6 5	18 14	8 8	22 11	27 2
European Prison.	717	511	1,880	...	64 0	49 10	...	...	125 8	124 5	...	...
Subsidiary	19	40	45	307	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 8	0 14	1 12	2 2	8 14
Total	23,661	49,493	66,269	1,19,132	3 7	6 12	8 5	13 3	14 1	21 12	24 13	40 5

The improvement in manufacturing profits has mainly occurred among central jails.

69. Turning to the earnings of the several individual jails as shown in Statement No. XIII, the two features which first attract attention are the immense differences between jail and jail and the great fluctuations from year to year in the earnings of the same jail. Both defects are regrettable, but neither can be remedied. The only way in which it would be possible to make all jails show approximately similar results would be to divide the remunerative and unremunerative work into proportionately equal parts and distribute them; but such a policy would undoubtedly result in loss of efficiency, as large industries pay best. The variation in earnings from year to year is due to the unequal working of the book-debit system, by which in one year nearly every claim may be adjusted within the 31st December, while in the next invoices for some thousands of rupees may be outstanding.

70. Among central jails the largest net profits are shown by the Vellore Central Jail and the highest rate of profit per head by the Penitentiary. In favour of Vellore it must be added that, in addition to manufacturing operations to the total value of nearly Rs. 65,000, a large outturn of articles for jail use, such as convict cloth, was made and on this no profit is obtained, the labour of the convicts being given entirely free. No such demand for the unremunerative employment of a large body of prisoners was made from the Penitentiary. On the other hand I beg to draw attention to the fact that the total return obtained by the Penitentiary for the average number of 199 convicts employed during the year on press-work was only some Rs. 9,000 or Rs. 45-4-0 ahead against Rs. 137-6-0 ahead earned by the remaining prisoners employed on other manufactures. It will be seen that, in spite of the best efforts of the Superintendents of the Jail and Government Press, the results are extremely small, and, on the present system of account, must always be so. This would be a matter of little moment, were it not that in other Presidencies, notably Bengal and Burma, the jails in the Presidency towns are allowed to take credit for the press-work which they do on a totally different system, and show profits of from one to three lakhs of rupees, while really not accomplishing by convict labour as much skilled work as the Penitentiary. Thus, in the Rangoon Jail, the profits of the press in 1890 were Rs. 1,72,171, arrived at by the adoption of arbitrary rates of valuation for work done, yet I understand that all the compositors' work is done by free labour. In the Penitentiary, almost the whole work is now done by trained convicts, while the profit allowed is Rs. 9,000.

71. Among the remaining central jails the results are satisfactory in each case except Rajahmundry. When it is remembered that the Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Jails were in camp for two months each, during which no work was done, and that Salem was in camp for one month and did no work for at least a second month, while Cannanore also suffered from a severe outbreak of cholera which greatly disturbed manufacturing operations, it will be seen that each of these jails shows a very fair result. The earnings at Rajahmundry are poor, and in regard to manufactures, as in other ways, this jail has been in an unsatisfactory state.

72. By far the largest earnings among district jails are shown by Tanjore, which has done extremely well. Palamcottah also shows a distinct advance, the bulk of its earnings having been made by cash sales, without the aid of any large orders from public departments. It is not evident why the Bellary District Jail, which is known to have made a fair outturn of work, does not show larger profits during the year. Either it must have made heavy purchases of raw materials, or it must have large stocks of manufactured articles in hand, or the invoices for the cumbles supplied to the Police and Forest departments have not been adjusted within the year. Parvatipur and Mangalore show fair results, and several other district jails have done much more work than appears from Statement XIII. The bulk of it has been such articles as warders' uniforms, convict cloth, and so on, the value of which is altogether excluded from the statement, but a good deal of outlay has also had to be incurred during the year in fitting up fresh looms and the like.

73. Financial Statement No. XIV shows the net cost of prisoners in the jails of the Presidency during 1892 after deducting the profits of manufactures. In paragraph 40 above it was shown that the total cost of the department during the year was Rs. 10,21,339. Of this sum Rs. 3,28,662, or 31·07 per cent. of the charges, were repaid into the treasury by jail earnings, reducing the net cost of the department to Rs. 6,92,727. The profits earned were, as shown in Statement XIII, Rs. 1,19,132, and this divided among the total average strength of 9,054·16 convicts sentenced to labour reduces the net cost per head from Rs. 66-7-0 to Rs. 55-12-0. I fear that with the present high prices of raw materials, especially cotton, the results of the current year can hardly be so satisfactory. The following compares the net cost per head of 1892 with that of the five years previous:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1887	...	...	...
1888	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...

74. Information is not given in this report as to the details of the articles manufactured for jail consumption during the year, and, as the Government, in paragraph 15 of the proceedings reviewing the last annual report, sanctioned the omission of the lists of articles supplied to different departments, it seems unnecessary to introduce a fresh list of articles manufactured for jail use. The total value of these articles, as returned by Superintendents, was, however, Rs. 31,569, which represents a large addition to the outturn of work classed as 'manufactures' and a large saving to Government. Had these articles been bought in the market, their cost would certainly have been far greater (labour and profit being then included), and so the production of such necessities in jails may be assumed to represent a considerable saving.

75. Besides this sum, vegetables to the value of Rs. 10,318 were grown in the jail gardens and supplied for the consumption of convicts. The supply thus made was equivalent to an average saving per head as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Central jails	...	...	...
District jails	...	...	...

76. The stocks of grain in hand at the beginning and end of the year showed a difference of only Rs. 466, and do not affect the average cost per head of the jails as a whole, though, as already noticed, some allowance must be made in the case of individual jails.

77. The profits of manufactures in subsidiary jails are, as usual, of trifling amount. This is perhaps inevitable, but it seems to me of much importance that something more should be done to ensure that convicted prisoners undergoing sentences of rigorous imprisonment in these jails are put to labour of some kind. At present this is generally not the case. In spite of Rule 1490 of the Jail Code, it is a common occurrence to find the prisoners kept in the wards during the day, and the police are naturally unwilling to let them out, because no work enclosures exist and employment within the catchery compound, as contemplated by Rule 1512, affords great facilities for escape. In order to render practicable any general attempt to enforce labour in sub-jails, some form of work enclosure must be provided, and it appears to me that this might be done without great expense and with little trouble by erecting in front of each sub-jail an enclosure of wire-netting, six feet high, and supported on a wooden frame work. Prisoners could then be locked into this enclosure and easily guarded, while each man could be required to break a certain quantity of stone or to turn out a certain quantity of coir-fibre daily. The metal could be disposed of to local boards, and the fibre would be taken by the nearest district or central jail. With Stationary Magistrates in charge of each sub-jail, there seems no reason why a regular task should not be thus exacted, and a sentence of hard labour made a reality, which at present it is not.

PART III.—VITAL.

78. The health of the jails in this Presidency during the year, details as to which are given in Vital Statement No. XV, was unsatisfactory, and the death-rate is the highest in the last ten years. The following table compares the total results for each class of jail with those of the preceding seven years :—

Jails.	1885.			1886.			1887.			1888.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Central ...	4,506.80	67	14.87	4,413.06	68	15.41	3,932.93	96	24.41	4,212.60	116	27.54
District ...	2,636.81	60	22.75	2,630.99	61	23.19	2,289.77	59	25.76	2,573.23	73	28.37
European Prison ...	11.02	...	...	11.19	...	...	12.90	1	77.52	16.54	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debtors' Prison ...	27.18	...	...	22.05	1	45.35	19.60	...	...	23.32	...	...
Subsidiary ...	1,130.53	35	30.95	1,136.74	18	15.83	1,124.27	14	12.45	1,095.77	13	11.86
Total ...	8,312.43	162	19.48	8,214.03	148	18.01	7,379.47	170	23.04	7,921.55	202	25.50

Jails.	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Central ...	4,357.51	173	39.70	4,901.17	117	23.87	5,347.18	243	45.44	6,188.25	386	62.38
District ...	2,876.14	117	40.68	2,770.39	79	28.52	2,960.80	79	26.68	3,135.90	90	28.70
European Prison ...	13.20	...	...	12.44	...	...	...	...	...	14.84	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.14	...	...
Debtors' Prison ...	22.31	...	...	21.34	...	...	21.68	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary ...	1,165.14	35	30.04	1,225.28	17	13.87	1,489.82	25	16.78	1,798.24	28	15.57
Total ...	8,434.30	325	38.53	8,930.62	213	23.85	9,819.48	347	35.34	11,164.37	504	45.14

79. It will be observed that as in 1891 the responsibility for the very heavy mortality rests with the central jails, the death-rate of the district jails, though not so low as could be wished, being but little higher than in 1888, 1890 or 1891 and much lower than in 1889. The death-rate in the subsidiary jails was satisfactory.

80. Before referring to the several jails individually, some remarks on the seriously high death-rate presented by the jails as a whole, and especially by the central jails, seem to be called for. The chief reason for this is the extraordinary prevalence of cholera in jails during the year. The central jails of Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore and the Penitentiary, and the district jails of Berhampore, Vizagapatam and Cuddapah were each visited by this disease in an epidemic form. The prisoners of all these jails had to be removed into camp, except in the case of the Penitentiary and Cuddapah, where the epidemic happily ceased after a few days, and in that of Cannanore, where it occurred during one of the heaviest bursts of the south-west monsoon which has been known during the last twenty years. The total number of deaths from cholera in 1892 was 192, and if these are deducted, the general death-rate is reduced from 45.14 to 27.94. The effect which an epidemic outbreak of cholera has in obscuring the true state of health of a jail is strikingly illustrated by the case of the Trichinopoly Central Jail, noticed below.

81. A second consideration of some importance is the character of the season and the health of the free population. The Presidency Administration Report shows that the epidemic of cholera which visited Madras in 1891 was the severest since that of 1877, and that it was at its height in December 1891, in which month alone there were 23,822 deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner has kindly furnished me with the number of deaths from cholera in 1892, which was 79,033, the next largest mortality, except that of 1891, since 1877. The presence of cholera in the jails during 1892 is not, therefore, to be wondered at. It will be remembered, moreover, that from the commencement of the year under report, and indeed from an earlier date, distress was experienced throughout a great part of the Presidency, and relief works and famine kitchens were open from the 1st January until the middle of September. The existence of scarcity and the high prices of grain filled the jails with prisoners who had undergone a more or less prolonged period of privation outside, and whose health, on admission, was bad or indifferent. In proof of this, I would solicit reference to the letter of the Medical officer, Vellore Central Jail, recorded in G.O., dated 8th November 1892, No. 2,093, Judicial Department. It will also be seen from Vital Statement No. XVIII that 222 out of the 476 deaths in district and central jails occurred among convicts who had been less than six months in jail. In fact, the Presidency has passed through a famine of considerable proportions, and just as the jail population is the largest since 1881, so the death-rate of the year under report should be compared not with the comparatively prosperous period 1883 to 1890, but with the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, when the mortality in jails was respectively 43.4 per mille, 40.9 per mille, and 42.7 per mille.

82. If the considerations brought to notice in the last two paragraphs are practically applied to the death-rate of the year, it will be found that the death-rate of 1892, excluding cholera, is far below that of the years which followed the great famine of 1876-78 and only slightly higher than those of several recent years. The following table shows this clearly :—

Year.	Deaths from cholera.	Death-rate from all causes.	Death-rate excluding cholera.	Year.	Deaths from cholera.	Death-rate from all causes.	Death-rate excluding cholera.
1880 ...	1	43.4	43.3*	1887 ...	3	23.0	22.6
1881 ...	33	40.9	37.8*	1888 ...	12	25.5	23.9
1882 ...	28	42.7	39.5*	1889 ...	110	38.5	25.4
1883 ...	16	28.6	26.7	1890 ...	22	23.8	21.3
1884 ...	9	20.2	19.1	1891 ...	90	35.3	26.1
1885 ...	11	19.4	18.1	1892 ...	192	45.1	27.9
1886 ...	...	18.0	18.0				

* Exclusive of subsidiary jail figures which are not available.

18th January it caused 62 deaths. It was accompanied and followed by a severe outbreak of dysentery and diarrhoea, which, in the first three months of the year, accounted for a further number of 22 deaths. 101 out of the total number of 118 deaths occurred between the 1st January and the 31st of March. The Medical officer also points out that among 33 deaths from bowel-complaints (other than cholera) 22 were of prisoners who had been less than six months in jail, most of whom were admitted in indifferent health and had suffered from dysentery outside. I am of opinion, however, that the ill-health of the Coimbatore Central Jail, during the first half of 1892, cannot be considered to be satisfactorily accounted for. There were 6 deaths from debility, always an unfavorable symptom in jail vital statistics. It is satisfactory to note that the health improved in the last six months, there being only 8 deaths between July and December. The quality of the jail water-supply continues bad. The matter is now again before Government in connection with my letter No. 784, dated 6th March 1893.

Rajahmundry.—In this jail also there was an epidemic of cholera, which accounted for 17 out of 64 deaths, but at Rajahmundry the health of the jail was uniformly bad throughout the year, the weighments of the prisoners were persistently unsatisfactory, and the whole record cannot be considered creditable to the jail administration. A special report on this subject was submitted to Government in my letter No. 0/847, dated 21st November 1892. I am glad to be able to state that the late Medical officer recorded his opinion, at the beginning of 1893, that the health of the jail was steadily improving, and February 1893 was the first month for two years in which no death has occurred. The jail is, however, still in an anxious condition. The mortality from beri-beri has been reduced by timely transfers to Vellore. Between the date of the submission of the last report and the end of the year only two deaths from this cause occurred, both of men whose nominal rolls for transfer were not sent in soon enough.

Cannanore.—The health of this jail also was prejudicially affected by a prolonged epidemic of cholera, which accounted for 27 out of 64 deaths. If this cause had been removed the death-rate would have been 48·83 instead of 84·46. Of the 37 deaths from causes other than cholera, 6 were of men over 70 and 9 of men of 50 years of age and over. The fact that the sickness and mortality in the Cannanore Central Jail is largely climatic is again illustrated this year by the fact that there were only 6 deaths between the 1st January and the 15th June. The south-west monsoon was unusually heavy, 165 inches being registered against 95 inches in 1891, and this probably increased the admissions into hospital and the mortality. The issue of extra clothing and the adoption of other precautions during the rains are the only possible steps to be taken. There is no reason to suspect any defect in the jail or in the management.

Vizagapatam.—Of the 14 deaths which occurred in this jail, 8 were due to an epidemic of cholera. Without this cause the death-rate would have been 27·86 per mille. Of the 6 prisoners who died from causes other than cholera, 1 was admitted in good health, 1 in indifferent health and 4 in bad health. Three of the latter were taken direct to hospital on admission to jail, and never left it. One of them who was received suffering from acute dysentery died within 27 hours; another, also suffering from dysentery, died within two months, and the third who was suffering from cirrhosis of liver and dropsy, died within one-and-a-half months. The 3 remaining deaths were from dysentery and diarrhoea. On the whole, the jail seems to have been unfortunate, and the high rate of mortality does not appear to be attributable to any defect in management or condition.

Cuddapah.—This jail also was visited by an epidemic of cholera, which caused 5 out of the 14 deaths. Of the remaining 9 deaths, 1 was due to pneumonia, the prisoner having been four days in jail, a second was due to the same cause, the prisoner having been thirty-six days in jail, 2 were due to heat apoplexy, 1 to valvular disease of the heart, 1 (that of an under-trial prisoner) to traumatic tetanus, another (also an under-trial prisoner) to enlargement of spleen with pernicious anæmia. The other 2 deaths were from anæmia after two-and-a-half and three-and-a-half months' imprisonment respectively. This list of diseases shows that the jail cannot be held responsible for more than 2 or 3 out of the total of 14 deaths.

Salem.—This central jail presents the highest rate of mortality of any jail in which cholera did not appear. It suffered, however, from a severe epidemic of

influenza which caused 58 admissions and 5 deaths. Of the remaining 30 deaths, 10 were due to dysentery, all but 2 occurring in the first half of the year. The health of the jail improved during the last six months. The cause of ill-health during the first half of the year is not very clearly defined; the Medical officer attributes it to unfavorable climatic causes, viz., high and cold night winds.

Trichinopoly.—The deaths in this jail numbered 57, and the rate of mortality was 50·30 per mille against 48 deaths and a rate of 49·72 per mille in 1891, but the health of the jail was, on the whole, excellent and its history very instructive. Of the 57 deaths, 41 were due to cholera, which was present in an epidemic form between the 14th February and the 19th March. If it had not been for this outbreak, the death-rate would have been 14·12 per mille. There was no death from anæmia during the year against 7 in 1891; the deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery were 7 against 20; the health improved steadily during the year, and there was only 1 death in the last five months. For these excellent results, we are largely indebted to the late Medical officer, Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Hyde, to whose careful supervision of the food of the prisoners a large part of the improvement is certainly due.

Mangalore.—This small jail had 4 deaths in the year, giving a death-rate of 40·05 per mille. One death occurred from tubercle of the lung, a second from tubercle of the intestine, a third from intussusception, and a fourth from dysentery; the last had been nearly five months in jail.

Penitentiary.—Of the 30 deaths recorded against this jail, 8 were due to cholera, and without this cause the death-rate would have been 28·19 per mille. Of the remaining deaths, 5 were due to dysentery and diarrhoea, 1 to anæmia, 3 to pneumonia. The health of the jail cannot be considered to have been satisfactory, but, as the Superintendent urges, the death-rate of the free population of the City of Madras was much higher than that of the jail.

Russellkonda.—Except in 1888 and 1889, this jail has been generally healthy. In the year under report the death-rate was 28·75, but there were only 2 deaths.

86. In the remaining jails the death-rate was below 26 per mille and does not call for special notice. The lowest ratio of mortality occurred in the Cuddalore District Jail. Nellore comes next, and then Guntur, which in 1891 had a high death-rate owing to an outbreak of cholera. The improvement at Párvatipur is satisfactory and creditable to the Superintendent Mr. Henderson.

87. Vital Statement No. XVI shows against each central and district jail the admissions and deaths among convicts classified under the diseases to which they were due, and the following table exhibits the total admissions and deaths from the several chief diseases in 1892 as compared with the previous five years. No further comment appears necessary.

Diseases.	1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox ...	22	2	6	...	7	1	9	1	11	5	6	2
Intermittent fever ...	1,190	...	1,456	4	828	2	900	2	751	1	1,088	1
Remittent and continued fever ...	106	4	209	3	208	3	222	3	200	8	184	3
Other fevers ...	85	1	36	4	71	1	100	2	126	4	378	7
Cholera ...	1	1	15	10	149	84	51	20	204	79	361	176
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis ...	34	13	49	15	41	10	36	11	29	9	57	23
Anæmia and general debility ...	172	8	333	32	300	24	277	21	347	20	690	12
Respiratory diseases ...	150	15	144	9	177	17	242	28	165	25	266	24
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	628	41	983	56	1,417	84	1,334	56	1,768	92	2,020	132
Jaundice ...	7	...	15	...	9	1	12	1	11	...	29	1
Ulcers and boils ...	201	...	186	...	200	...	175	...	173	...	275	...
Accidents ...	156	1	113	...	131	...	129	1	121	2	153	5
Suicides ...	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1
Other diseases ...	1,214	57	1,161	40	1,274	48	* 2,592	42	1,662	63	1,859	72
Total ...	3,975	145	4,706	175	4,813	278	6,109	188	5,568	310	7,357	459

* 1,051 were from influenza.

88. Vital Statement No. XVII exhibits the mortality according to age among the convicts in the district and central jails. The following is an abstract for the past five years :—

Ages.	1888.						1889.						1890.					
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 16 years	31.68	3.26	1		31.57		30.27	3.09					41.63	5.66				
16 to 40	4,329.59	135.24	99	2	22.87	14.79	1,593.70	148.68	150	5	32.65	33.63	5,049.35	162.25				
40 to 60	1,646.78	58.38	55	2	33.40	34.26	1,845.90	58.82	106	1	57.42	17.00	1,819.74	57.28				
Over 60	267.21	10.02	16		59.88		280.37	11.88	16		57.07		306.01	11.16				
Total	6,275.26	206.90	171	4	27.25	19.33	6,750.24	222.47	272	6	40.29	26.97	7,207.73	236.25				

Ages.	1890—cont.				1891.				1892.			
	Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Average number.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 16 years					37.80	3.55	2		52.91		46.69	5.95
16 to 40	93	5	18.42	30.82	5,693.89	158.56	161	5	28.28	31.53	6,443.20	190.37
40 to 60	64	2	35.34	34.92	1,712.74	49.43	122	1	71.23	2,003.18	85.02	48.33
Over 60	24		78.43		321.63	7.50	18	1	55.96	133.33	341.21	7.17
Total	181	7	25.11	29.63	7,766.06	219.54	303	7	39.02	31.88	8,716.12	251.82

89. Vital Statement No. XVIII distributes the mortality of the year in accordance with the period which had been passed in confinement, while the general results are shown in the following abstract. It will be observed that the ratio of deaths is, as usual, lowest among long-term prisoners and more than usually high among those under six months and a year in jail.

Years.	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.
1888	2,125.13	52	24.47	908.95	30	33.01	890.13	38	42.69
1889	2,680.40	109	40.67	981.08	42	42.81	815.60	40	49.04
1890	2,811.76	88	31.30	1,056.51	38	35.97	934.30	23	24.62
1891	3,220.08	135	41.92	1,073.73	59	54.95	961.69	50	51.99
1892	3,922.49	222	56.60	1,237.11	91	73.56	996.08	61	61.24

Years.	From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille to average number.
1888	686.12	19	27.68	1,047.54	23	21.96	823.99	13	15.78
1889	755.64	37	48.97	1,027.96	41	39.88	712.03	7	9.90
1890	807.99	11	13.61	1,126.66	21	18.64	706.76	9	12.64
1891	867.65	14	16.14	1,133.88	37	32.63	728.57	15	20.59
1892	816.36	24	29.40	1,180.04	45	38.13	815.86	16	19.61

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

90. In the next statement, called Statement A, information is given as to the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the several jails. As was stated in paragraph 67 of the Report for 1891, the figures given in this statement in past years have been altogether unreliable. They have been subjected to careful revision since the last Report was submitted, and are now in the main correct. In numerous cases it was found that blocks altogether unprovided with separate sleeping accommodation had been formerly classed as cells while cells were treated as wards. In most cases the superficial area per prisoner was found to have been wrongly shown and has been corrected. Numerous other entries have been amended in order to make the figures accord with facts. The entry of 22 under "Hospital-Cells" at the Penitentiary in 1891 has been found to refer to the Criminal Leper Ward, which is now separately shown. The entries of accommodation at the Civil Jail, Madras, in previous years were altogether wrong. A few doubtful points remain unsettled, especially the distribution between convicts and under-trials of the accommodation for 66 shown under Observation-Cells at Salem, and the accommodation under all classes at Madura, which has been recalculated by the Superintendent and is now under reference. The correct area per prisoner at Cuddapah is also under reference.

91. An examination of Statement A will show what remains to be done before adequate accommodation for the several classes of prisoners is provided in all jails. The introduction of convict warder guards has created a fresh class requiring separate accommodation. In most of the central jails they have been given the block originally built for juveniles, the latter being kept in the close prisons with which every central jail will soon be provided. At the Rajahmundry, Vellore and Salem Central Jails, the provision of accommodation for civil prisoners has been sanctioned. Suitable arrangements for this class can probably be made at Cannanore without building. Under-trial prisoners are not received at Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore. At Rajahmundry an unused convict block is allotted them. Proposals for their accommodation at Salem were submitted in my letter No. 846, dated 9th March 1893. Female prisoners are not received at Trichinopoly, and those admitted at Coimbatore are only the short-term and remand females who formerly went to the sub-jail. A small yard has been built for them departmentally during the year. There was slight overcrowding among male convicts at Salem and Vellore during part of the year, but has ceased, and the accommodation for this class of prisoners is generally sufficient.

92. Among district jails, Párvatipur, Kurnool and Cuddalore have been considerably overcrowded during the year. At Párvatipur, several sheds have, for several years past, been in regular use as sleeping barracks, and in some cases have even been shown in Statement A as part of the regular accommodation. The provision of proper buildings has lately been sanctioned. The abolition of the Kurnool District Jail was sanctioned more than a year ago, and is now again under the consideration of Government. At Cuddalore, the erection of a fresh jail has been approved, and the Public Works authorities promise to have the plans and estimates ready by the 31st instant. Some temporary and lesser amount of overcrowding occurred at Guntúr, Bellary, Cuddapah and Palamecottah, and was relieved by transfers when necessary. Additional buildings have been sanctioned at Bellary.

93. The nominal accommodation for civil prisoners is sufficient, except at Vellore, where a separate convict ward is set apart for them. It would be better, perhaps, when the new civil yard at Vellore is completed to send them there. The accommodation at Tanjore, though sufficient on paper, has been long utilized as a workshop, and the civil prisoners have been kept with the under-trials. Separate accommodation for under-trial prisoners does not exist at Russellkonda, Párvatipur and Kurnool. In the first two jails the number of prisoners of this class admitted is very small, and Kurnool will, it is hoped, be closed. Female prisoners are not now received in the Párvatipur, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Palamecottah Jails; in other cases the accommodation for women is sufficient except at Kurnool. Separate

buildings for juveniles exist in few of the district jails, but when boys are admitted, provision is made for their being confined separately from adult prisoners. There is no separate accommodation in any jail for female under-trial prisoners, who have to be kept with female convicts, but their numbers are small.

94. The following abstract shows the total accommodation available in each class of jails other than sub-jails, together with the average population of the year under report. There was still a fair margin of accommodation over population in central jails, though the excess in district jails was not very great.

Jails.	1892.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central	6,504	256	6,760	6,023.70	164.55	6,188.25
District	3,188	268	3,456	3,038.76	97.14	3,135.90
Criminal Leper Ward	22	..	22	14.84	..	14.84
Debtors' Prison	71	..	71	27.14	..	27.14
Total ..	9,785	524	10,309	9,104.44	261.69	9,366.13

95. Statement B shows the condition as regards weight of the prisoners discharged from central and district jails during the year, as compared with their weight on admission. The results of 1892 are compared in the following table with those of the preceding five years :—

Years.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who gained weight.				Number who had lost weight.				Total.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
1887	10,912	1,982	1,475	3,077	1,313	643	6,508	574	1,219	483	2,422
1888	10,530	1,517	1,386	3,004	1,197	444	6,031	715	1,459	603	2,982
1889	12,293	2,001	1,510	3,506	1,492	689	7,197	767	1,579	573	3,095
1890	13,180	2,170	1,322	3,281	1,738	864	7,205	852	1,890	764	3,805
1891	14,676	2,867	1,248	3,704	1,992	988	7,932	931	1,919	729	3,877
1892	18,047	3,369	1,622	5,074	2,488	1,369	10,553	1,025	2,143	715	4,121

96. It will be observed that, in spite of the heavy mortality of the year, the weighments of convicts released from jail were better than in either of the previous four years. It may be added that these weighments, on admission and discharge, are taken at the hospital and are, therefore, subject to the personal check of the Medical officer. The following table shows the ratios for the six years included in the last statement :—

Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	18.2	14.4	16.3	16.4	19.5	18.7
Prisoners who had gained weight	59.6	57.3	58.5	54.7	54.1	58.5
Prisoners who had lost weight	22.2	28.3	25.2	28.9	26.4	22.8

97. By far the worst results of the year are shown by the Rajahmundry Central Jail, in which exactly half of the prisoners released had lost weight. That this is not a necessary result of confinement in jail is proved by the record of other jails and special reference may be invited to the case of the Trichinopoly Central Jail, where in 1891, a death-rate of 41.4 per mille (excluding cholera), seven deaths being registered as due to anæmia and debility, was combined with a percentage of 51.3 prisoners in every 100 having lost weight on release. During 1892 special attention was paid to the prisoners' food with the result that the death-rate has been reduced to 14.1 per mille (excluding cholera), and the percentage of convicts losing weight on release to 29.6, while there was not a single death from anæmia or debility. The importance of the weighments of the prisoners, which are made fortnightly, has been impressed repeatedly on the attention of the Superintendent and Medical officer of the Rajahmundry Central Jail during the year under report.

98. The two jails which, next to Rajahmundry, show the highest percentage of prisoners who, on release, were found to have lost weight are the Tanjore and Mangalore District Jails. The results at Tanjore are better than in 1891, the percentage of men who have lost weight being reduced from 47.2 to 38.6. It is still higher than it should be and the special attention of the Superintendent and Medical officer has been on various occasions drawn to the matter. I cannot regard the result at Mangalore, viz., 38.3 per cent. as satisfactory, and the weighments of this jail will be carefully watched during the current year. The percentage at Salem, viz., 29.6, is also somewhat high.

99. Statement C, which stands next, deals with remission. The number of convicts released during the year under the mark rules was 736 against 643 in 1891, and of the total only 4 failed to earn any remission of sentence. The statement shows a fair measure of uniformity among the several jails in regard to the working of the system. Remission on account of the Queen's Proclamation and Jubilee is excluded. In accordance with custom, the number of prisoners released under the mark system during 1892 is compared in the following table with the figures of previous years :—

Years.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.									Total.	
			Sentenced to										
			Exactly 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.
1887	..	5	161	100	61	57	34	29	6	4	21	9	482
1888	..	5	241	140	119	104	34	39	2	1	17	9	706
1889	..	1	210	127	122	130	50	47	2	..	16	5	709
1890	..	2	237	142	63	89	60	35	8	2	8	4	648
1891	..	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	..	9	8	643
1892	..	4	310	150	70	108	27	33	15	1	18	4	736

Statement D—Crimes.

100. Statement D shows the offences for which convicts were imprisoned during the year and does not call for detailed remark.

Statement E—Fetters.

101. Statement E deals with fetters, and shows the number of cases in which, and the periods for which these were imposed. The two cases in which fetters are shown to have been imposed as a punishment occurred at the Vizagapatam District Jail, and the Superintendent has been informed that the law does not at present recognise this mode of punishment in this Presidency. The offence for which the fetters were imposed was possession of tobacco. A great increase will be found in the number of cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody. This is mainly nominal, and is due to the fact that

though, when the general abolition of fetters was ordered in 1889, the prisoners confined in the Russellkonda Hill Jail were, with the sanction of the then Inspector-General, still fettered, the figures relating to the use of fetters in this jail have been excluded from the Administration Reports of 1889, 1890 and 1891. The reason for this is not known, and I was not aware that the omission had occurred from the report for 1891 until long after it was submitted.

102. Of the 199 cases in which fetters were imposed for safe custody in 1892, 176 occurred in Russellkonda. As this jail has no main wall more than five feet high, the use of fetters is necessary and is continued under Rule 412 of the Jail Code. Of the remaining 23 cases, 3 occurred in central jails, viz., 1 each at the Penitentiary, Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly, being imposed on prisoners who had escaped or attempted to escape. The other 20 cases are divided among 7 district jails. I have discouraged the use of fetters as much as possible, and have on several instances transferred to central jails convicts who had escaped from district jails, and whom the Superintendents of the latter thought it necessary to fetter on recapture.

103. Statement F contains statistics as to the number of subsidiary jails, the total number of convicts received in them, and the average duration of confinement. Most of these figures have already been noticed. The average duration of confinement increased from 7.93 days in 1891 to 8.47 days in the year under report.

104. The following table relates to Burmese convicts confined in the jails of this Presidency, and shows the number under confinement at the close of each of the last three years:—

Jails.					Remaining 31st Dec. 1890.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1891.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1892.
Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	7	26	24
Vellore	..	..	..	..	209	188	162
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	215	211	180
Cannanore	..	..	..	..	176	163	138
Salem	..	..	..	..	155	121	100
Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	148	87	69
Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..					910	796	679

105. The number of Burmese prisoners was reduced from 796 at the beginning to 679 at the end of the year, 90 having been re-transferred to Rangoon for release and 27 having died. The daily average number was 730.42 against 822.73 in the previous year. The conduct of the Burmese was, on the whole, good, and they are the best workmen and form the best material for convict officers available in this Presidency. I should be glad to get a further number of long-term convicts transferred from Burma for manufacturing purposes. Six Burmese were transferred temporarily to district jails during the year to give instruction in manufactures.

106. The health of the Burmese prisoners was fair, their death-rate being 36.96 per mille as compared with a mortality of 45.14 per mille among the total jail population. Of the 27 deaths, 5 were due to cholera, and the death-rate without this cause was 27.3 per mille. It would have been considerably lower had it not been for the large number of deaths at Coimbatore and Salem. At the latter jail, 2 deaths were caused by dysentery, 1 by pleurisy, and the remaining 4 by various diseases unlikely to be connected with jail life, but of the 6 deaths at Coimbatore, which were not due to cholera, 5 were produced by dysentery and 1 by phthisis. The health of the Burmese was, therefore, much the same as that of the general jail population.

107. The amount spent on jail buildings by this department under petty expenditure on jail construction and repair, and by the Department of Public Works, is shown in detail against each jail in Appendix I.

108. The reorganization of the jail establishments was carried out during the year, and the revised strength of warder establishment is working satisfactorily. In the central jails and larger district jails it is quite sufficient, but in the smaller district jails the margin for casualties is very small and may have to be increased. The warder force was armed with breech-loading carbines during the year. The preparation of a small drill-book has been sanctioned by Government and is now in hand. The revision of the Jail Code was continued and the results are now before Government. A female warder was provided in each central and district jail, into which female prisoners are received.

109. The rules of the Educational department are now being strictly enforced in the enlistment of jail subordinates, and the Government was pleased during the year under report to sanction the exemption, so far as this department is concerned, of all employes previously entertained. The practice of insisting on a standard of general education will doubtless have a good effect on the personnel of the subordinate staff.

110. The general results of the year, in regard to all branches of administration, viz., efficiency, economy, health and manufactures, have been best at the Vellore Central Jail and are, I think, very creditable to the Acting Superintendent Mr. Shubrick and the Medical Officer Surgeon-Major Lancaster. The Jailer, Mr. S. W. Upshon, also deserves great credit for consistent good work. At the Penitentiary the results are equally good, except in regard to health, and are creditable to Mr. McCready, who has also had the services of an excellent jailor in Mr. Dean. The work done at the Trichinopoly Central Jail has been satisfactory, and I have already referred to the good service done in this jail by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hyde. Among the Superintendents of District Jails, I have received special assistance from Surgeon-Major O'Hara at Bellary and Surgeon-Major Reeves at Madura.

111. Up to the date on which he made over charge of the department, Colonel Macdonald Smith visited the central jails of Coimbatore and Trichinopoly, but made no regular inspection. Between the 16th of February and the end of the year I inspected every central and district jail once, and the Penitentiary, Madras, in which European convicts are kept to penal servitude, twice, as required by rule 25 of the Jail Code. The Coimbatore Central and Guntur District Jails, the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Criminal Leper Ward were also inspected twice, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair were visited. Twenty-five subsidiary jails were inspected during the year, viz., Kurnool, Tellicherry, Hosangudi, Badagara, Calicut, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Chingleput, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Wellington, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Palamcottah, Vellore, Salem, Ellore, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Aska, Russellkonda, Gajapatinagar, Bobbili, Parvatipur and Vizianagaram. The following table showing dates of inspection of central and district jails is added in accordance with previous usage, but I do not propose to insert it in future, unless directed to do so:—

Central Jails.		Dates of inspection.	
Jails.			
Rajahmundry Central	...	...	14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th November 1892
Vellore do.	...	...	28th, 29th and 30th July and 1st August 1892.
Trichinopoly do.	...	...	21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th July 1892.
Coimbatore do.	...	...	19th March and 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th August 1892.
Cannanore do.	...	...	11th, 12th, 13th, 19th and 20th April 1892.
Salem do.	...	...	27th, 28th and 29th October 1892.
Penitentiary, Madras	...	...	11th, 12th and 14th March and 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th November 1892.

District Jails.

Jails.	Dates of inspection.
Russellkonda Hill	... 30th November and 1st December 1892.
Berhampore District	... 28th November and 4th and 5th December 1892.
Vizagapatam do.	... 14th, 15th and 16th December 1892.
Párvatipur Hill	... 10th and 11th December 1892.
Guntúr District	... 1st and 2nd March and 9th and 10th November 1892.
Nellore do.	... 8th and 9th March 1892.
Kurnool do.	... 5th and 6th March 1892.
Bellary do.	... 26th and 27th February 1892.
Cuddapah do.	... 23rd and 24th February 1892.
Cuddalore do.	... 17th and 18th March 1892.
Tanjore do.	... 12th and 13th July 1892.
Madura do.	... 18th and 19th July 1892.
Tinnevelly do.	... 15th and 16th July 1892.
Mangalore do.	... 16th and 18th April 1892.

112. In the subjoined table information is given as to the number of visits paid to district and central jails by official and non-official visitors. The District Judge of Madura did not visit the jail during the year, and the District Judges of Kurnool and Godavari paid only a single visit. The results of the appointment of non-official visitors have been negative. The largest number of visits paid was at the Mangalore District Jail and at the Salem Central Jail:—

Jails.	Number of visits.									
	Official Visitors.					Non-official Visitors.				
	Sessions Judge.	Presidency District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.
Rajahmundry C. J.	1	6	...	...	1	E. T. Wilkins, Esq.	1	Rev. H. E. Schmidt.	2	M.R.Ry. N. Subba Row.
Vellore C. J.	1	13	1	...	...	G. D. Bridges, Esq.	3	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Row.	3	M.R.Ry. Kotier Avergal.
Trichinopoly C. J.	3	6	...	...	1	Dr. Francis G. Oliver.	1	Rev. T. H. Dodson.	2	M.R.Ry. G. Gopala Iyer.
Coimbatore C. J.	3	5	...	1	...	M.R.Ry. R. Krishnaya Avargal, B.A.	2	M.R.Ry. S. Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L.	1	Rob. Stanes, Esq.
Cannanore C. J.	...	2	...	1	...	Col. G. E. Weston	3	Mr. Cowasji Hirji.	2	...
Salem C. J.	3	3	...	1	...	Rev. Thos. Foulkes	7	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Row.	9	...
Penitentiary, Madras.	36	2	1	...	...	Hon. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.	1	M.R. Ry. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu.	2	Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot.
Russellkonda H. J.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore D. J.	8	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam D. J.	2	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Párvatipur H. J.	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntúr D. J.	...	7	1	1	...	Rev. L. B. Wolf	2	...	...	...
Nellore D. J.	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool D. J.	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary D. J.	2	11	1	1	...	Rao Bahadur A. Sabhapathi Mudaliyar.	1	Colonel St. John	1	...
Cuddapah	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore D. J.	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore D. J.	2	5	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. A. C. Daniel Pillai Avargal.	2	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	3	...
Madura D. J.	...	2	...	1	...	G. Antony, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. Ramasubhaya Avargal.	3	...
Palamcottah D. J.	5	4	...	1	...	M.R.Ry. Balu S. Srinivasa.	2	M.R.Ry. K. Annaswami Ayyar Avargal.	1	...
Mangalore D. J.	4	6	...	1	...	Mr. D'Vas	13	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Row.	7	...
Debtors' Prison, Madras.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43	165	7	10	6	...	40	...	36	...
Total of 1891	55	132	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

113. The last table shows the officers who were in executive charge of central and district jails during 1892. The number of changes at Guntúr and Vizagapatam is to be regretted. The table excludes the very numerous transfers of charge of district jails between the District and Assistant Surgeon which is due to the present system of giving the former extensive inspecting duties besides the charge of important institutions at head-quarters:—

Jails.	From.	To.	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. G. D. Grimes.	
Vellore	1st January 1892.	11th February 1892.	Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish.	
	12th February 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	
Trichinopoly	1st January 1892.	14th March 1892.	Mr. E. Gadsden.	
	15th March 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. H. E. G. Mills.	
Coimbatore	1st January 1892.	10th August 1892.	Mr. W. Goodrich	On privilege leave.
	11th August 1892.	25th August 1892.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D.	
	26th August 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. W. Goodrich.	
Cannanore	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. I. Tyrrell.	
Salem	1st January 1892.	24th June 1892.	Mr. W. A. Symonds.	
	25th June 1892.	31st August 1892.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. N. Rogers-Harrison.	
	1st September 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. J. E. Young.	
Penitentiary	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda H. J.	1st January 1892.	31st July 1892.	Mr. G. W. Elphinstone.	
	1st August 1892.	3rd December 1892.	Mr. P. S. P. Rice.	
	3rd December 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. G. W. Elphinstone.	
Berhampore D. J.	1st January 1892.	24th January 1892.	Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D.	
	25th January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Major T. J. Hackett-Wilkins.	
Vizagapatam D. J.	1st January 1892.	27th January 1892.	Surgeon-Major W. G. King.	
	28th January 1892.	19th February 1892.	Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander.	
	20th February 1892.	20th March 1892.	Surgeon-Major L. Beech.	
	21st March 1892.	10th April 1892.	Assistant Surgeon J. Lychlander.	
	11th April 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Major A. H. Leapingwell.	
Párvatipur H. J.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. H. Henderson.	
	1st January 1892.	13th January 1892.	Surgeon-Major T. J. Hackett-Wilkins.	
	14th January 1892.	18th January 1892.	Civil Apothecary Muhammad Asadulla Sahib.	
Guntúr D. J.	10th January 1892.	21st November 1892.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.	
	22nd November 1892.	11th December 1892.	Surgeon-Major R. Pemberton.	
	12th December 1892.	31st December 1892.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.	
Nellore D. J.	1st January 1892.	24th May 1892.	Surgeon-Major G. L. Walker.	
	25th May 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies.	
Kurnool D. J.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Captain F. G. Maidment.	
	1st January 1892.	22nd August 1892.	Surgeon-Major W. O'Hara	On privilege leave.
	23rd August 1892.	22nd September 1892.	Assistant Surgeon D. S. Amritaswami Pillai.	
Bellary D. J.	23rd September 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Major W. O'Hara.	
Cuddapah D. J.	1st January 1892.	14th October 1892.	Surgeon-Captain A. J. O'Hara	On privilege leave.
	15th October 1892.	14th November 1892.	Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati.	
	15th November 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Captain A. J. O'Hara.	
Cuddalore D. J.	1st January 1892.	5th March 1892.	Surgeon-Major A. H. Leapingwell.	
	6th March 1892.	27th March 1892.	Ag. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Powell.	
	28th March 1892.	22nd November 1892.	Surgeon-Major H. M. Hakim.	
	23rd November 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. Hyde.	
Tanjore D. J.	1st January 1892.	7th February 1892.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	
	8th February 1892.	4th March 1892.	Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer.	
	5th March 1892.	27th August 1892.	Mr. J. E. Young.	
	28th August 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. G. Cloney.	
Madura D. J.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves.	
Palamcottah D. J.	1st January 1892.	11th March 1892.	Mr. H. E. G. Mills.	
	12th March 1892.	31st December 1892.	Mr. H. E. Upshon.	
Mangalore D. J.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Captain W. B. Bannerman, M.D.	
Calicut D. J.	1st January 1892.	29th February 1892.	Assistant Surgeon C. A. Lafrenais	Jail closed on 29th February 1892.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1892.	31st December 1892.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.B.	

APPENDIX I.

BUILDINGS.

The total amount expended on jail buildings during 1892 was Rs. 94,117-1-0, of which Rs. 64,615-8-7 were spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 29,501-8-5 by the Jail Department.

2. The following table distributes the outlay between the several classes of jails:—

	By the Public Works Department.			By the Jail Department.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Central Jails	51,981	7	2	20,210	12	11
District do.	9,467	0	10	9,151	1	9
Civil Jail, Madras	2,032	6	10	139	9	9
Subsidiary Jails	707	0	5	....		
Office of the Inspector-General of Jails	427	9	4	....		
Total	64,615	8	7	29,501	8	5

3. The expenditure on jail buildings during 1892 is compared with that of the previous five years as shown below:—

	By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			Total.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1887	65,370			24,799			90,169
1888	59,093			12,545			71,638
1889	20,525			24,139			44,664
1890	64,937			11,531			76,468
1891	99,230			13,102			1,12,332
1892	64,616			29,502			94,118

4. The following is a summary of works either in progress or completed on which expenditure was incurred during the year:—

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—The following works were carried out by the Jail Department. Three cholera sheds were erected at a cost of Rs. 341-10-0; Rs. 200 were spent in re-tiling hospital buildings with half new tiles. A shed for lepers was erected at a cost of Rs. 13, and the sum of Rs. 23-8-0 was expended in constructing a platform for drying grain. The Superintendent's and Jailor's quarters were repaired at a cost of Rs. 37. A sum of Rs. 80 was expended in white-washing the jail, and the jail well was provided with a grated covering of iron bars in a wooden frame at a cost of Rs. 78-5-0. The sum thus spent departmentally was Rs. 773-7-0.

Besides this amount the Public Works Department laid out Rs. 10,721-3-4 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction of a quarantine ward	2,346	4	4
Do. close prison	7,967	3	8
Improvements to jail	407	11	4
Total	10,721	3	4

Yellore Central Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally during the year. Rs. 267-6-11 were spent in repairing and white- and colour- washing the jail buildings, Hospital Assistant's quarters, and the Jailor's quarters; Rs. 155-9-7 were expended in constructing *pukka* drains, and temporary sheds were erected at a cost of Rs. 140-10-0. To cement the drains Rs. 346-3-11 were expended. Water courses in the vegetable garden were improved at a cost of

Rs. 114-1-3. The door of the punishment cell (hospital) was also repaired at a cost of Rs. 45. Rs. 65-14-9 were spent in providing stabling accommodation at the Jailor's quarters, and No. 5 workshop was enclosed with wire-netting at a cost of Rs. 73-6-0. The total amount thus spent departmentally was Rs. 1,208-4-5.

In addition to the above amount, the Public Works Department carried out the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing civil debtor ward	3,692	0	8
Providing ventilators to hospital wards	683	10	10
Constructing circular kitchen	787	12	8
Re-fixing iron railing near circular kitchen	140	5	4
Repairs, &c., to pump	116	5	3
Repairing doors and windows, &c., of the jail	463	0	0
Total	5,883	2	9

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—Rs. 4,178-12-4 were spent departmentally during this year on the following works. The construction of cholera sheds cost Rs. 2,315-7-6; colour-washing and tarring jail premises after the cholera epidemic cost Rs. 393-11-2. Two store rooms were constructed at a cost of Rs. 177-12-0. The Superintendent's quarters were white- and colour-washed at a cost of Rs. 108-15-0, and the Jailor's and Deputy Jailor's quarters were provided with fresh matting at a cost of Rs. 29-2-0. A cistern was added to the central kitchen, and other repairs executed at a cost of Rs. 225-10-0. The hospital was provided with a latrine and repaired at an expenditure of Rs. 177-5-4. Repairs to the south Warders' lines cost Rs. 60 and several sundry repairs were carried out.

In addition to these departmental repairs the Public Works Department expended Rs. 5,550-10-4 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction of drains	707	7	0
Do. kitchen	130	8	3
Extension of workshops	3,905	10	8
Alterations and improvements to jail	364	3	0
White-washing the jail	442	13	5
Total	5,550	10	4

Coimbatore Central Jail.—Rs. 7,151-13-1 were spent departmentally on several repairs, additions, &c., of which the following deserve special mention:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing camp jail at Singanallur	2,715	7	5
Construction of pump to No. 5 well	2,000	0	0
Enclosing workshops with wire-netting	290	8	2
Constructing circular kitchen	251	3	4
Do. eight bathing cisterns	124	8	0
Do. masonry cistern	90	0	0
Alterations to tread-mill	393	8	8
Construction of a latrine	101	0	0
Do. of stone drains in the garden	115	8	0
Alterations in the hospital	209	0	0

Besides these several other alterations and improvements were carried out. The gallows were altered at a cost of Rs. 57-5-7. The main gate well cistern was improved at a cost of Rs. 44-12-0. The sum of Rs. 63-8-0 was spent in coping the pisé wall of the quarantine; and minor sums were spent in several sundry repairs.

The Public Works Department expended Rs. 9,020-3-10 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Extension and improvements to the machinery rooms	1,738	2	2
Providing an iron cistern for storage of water	1,922	11	10
Alterations to European Jail, Ootacamund	27	14	5
Repairs to jail building	3,154	1	11
White- and colour- washing jail	2,177	5	6
Total	9,020	3	10

Rs. 27-14-5, spent by the Public Works Department in altering the old European Prison, Ootacamund, now occupied by the Nilgiri Volunteers, have been wrongly included among the charges of the Jail Department. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts will be addressed on the subject and requested to exclude this amount in his next return.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The following works to the extent of Rs. 2,798-4-10 were carried out departmentally during the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
The purchase of a pump from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, fitting up, &c.	1,527	0	6
Enclosing the workshops with wire-netting	639	11	0
Constructing platform for gallows	297	13	9

Besides these the hospital roof was provided with iron looping at a cost of Rs. 95-6-8. The jail and officials' quarters were white-washed at a cost of Rs. 74-12-4. Several petty and monsoon repairs, costing in all Rs. 74-9-7, were also carried out to subordinates' quarters. A small-pox shed was added at a cost of Rs. 34-13-0; a cholera shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 25 and minor repairs cost Rs. 29-2-0.

In addition to the above sum the Public Works Department expended on this jail Rs. 3,104-8-7 on constructing a circular kitchen, and Rs. 930-1-9 in providing four wells with iron gratings. Thus the total amount expended by the Public Works Department was Rs. 4,034-10-4.

Salem Central Jail.—Rs. 1,883-7-2 were expended departmentally by this jail on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Erecting 14 cholera sheds and 5 huts	835	1	2
Constructing huts in the jail garden	257	10	0
Deepening 5 wells	188	3	0
Constructing channel in No. 2 garden and petty repairs to drains	74	12	0
Tarring, repairing, &c.	177	13	0
White- and colour- washing the jail and officials' quarters	350	0	0

Besides this sum of Rs. 1,883-7-2 spent departmentally, the Public Works Department expended Rs. 705-2-9 in preliminary operations connected with the construction of 50 close prison cells, and spent Rs. 114-9-9 in constructing a quarantine shed for female hospital and in repairs to the Warders' and Deputy Chief Warder's quarters.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—Rs. 2,216-12-1 were spent departmentally on the following works in this jail:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Erecting 2 moveable latrines	402	0	0
Repairs to gallows and windows	21	4	6
Enclosing workshops with wire-netting	408	0	0
Do. kitchen do.	352	13	0
Repairing water-pipes	12	15	3
Constructing a branch water-pipe to jail garden	128	2	3
Repairing Jailor's quarters	14	1	7
White-washing Press buildings	69	9	0
Erecting a corrugated iron workshop	476	12	0
Graveling roads and repairing drains	185	0	0
Do. front of Press buildings	100	0	0
Repairing hospital	21	13	0
Sundry repairs to the Press buildings	24	5	6

Besides the above works the Public Works Department spent Rs. 15,951-12-1 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing tread-mill	1,277	1	2
Converting hospital into juvenile ward	328	10	9
Improvements to surgery	211	4	1
Constructing workshop	1,872	10	0
Renewing the main pipe of the water-supply	1,025	11	1
Constructing drains	262	8	2
Raising the compound wall between the weaving enclosure and the hospital	545	14	0
General repairs	8,941	15	5
Repairs to Keeper's and Deputy Keeper's quarters	1,483	1	5
Total	15,951	12	1

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—This jail spent Rs. 1,011-6-0 departmentally on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing cook-houses	258	0	0
Tiled roofs to Warders' lines	480	0	0
Petty repairs to all the buildings	273	6	0
Total	1,011	6	0

In addition to the above the Public Works Department spent Rs. 136-0-9 in constructing a condemned cell in this jail.

Berhampore District Jail.—The expenditure of Rs. 253-2-0 was incurred by this jail departmentally on the following repairs. Rs. 107-4-9 were spent on repairing Warders' lines. A shed for the oil-mill was erected at a cost of Rs. 60 and Rs. 85-13-3 were spent in constructing two camp sheds.

Besides the above amount the Public Works Department spent Rs. 1,302-2-1 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing the wooden railings	81	9	0
Constructing Hospital Assistant's quarters	18	14	2
Do. masonry drains	961	3	4
Covering the jail well	240	7	7
Total	1,302	2	1

Vizagapatam District Jail.—Rs. 1,377-0-8 were spent departmentally by this jail. The most important works carried out were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing cholera sheds	808	0	0
Repairing jail buildings and Apothecaries' quarters	181	8	0
Grating jail well	247	4	0

Besides the departmental outlay, a sum of Rs. 377-7-2 was expended by the Public Works Department on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing No. 3 block, 2nd compartment	61	13	11
Repairs to jail buildings	56	4	0
Do. to drains and other petty repairs	259	5	3

Párvatipur Hill Jail.—Rs. 1,297-5-0 were spent departmentally on several works in this jail, of which the most important were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing wells in the jail garden	405	0	0
Constructing bathing cistern, platform, &c.	207	7	2
Repairs to Warders' quarters and temporary sheds	434	10	0
Erecting temporary verandas to barracks	161	0	0

Besides these works the Public Works Department spent Rs. 430-12-7 in providing iron gratings to the jail well and in repairing the jail buildings.

Guntár District Jail.—The sum of Rs. 744-8-0 was expended by this jail departmentally on the following works. Rs. 255 were spent in erecting a tiled roof over oil-mill; Rs. 481-4-0 in constructing a workshop for weavers and other sundry repairs were executed.

Nellore District Jail.—Rs. 346-13-0 were spent departmentally in putting two new gates to the female enclosure and in white-washing the jail buildings.

Kurnool District Jail.—Rs. 340-14-0 were spent departmentally on the following works. Rs. 285-7-4 were spent in erecting temporary sheds owing to over-crowding, and the jail reservoir was secured against accidents by an iron-barred door at a cost of Rs. 45. Some sundry expenses were incurred in providing the condemned cells with tatties.

Bellary District Jail.—The Jail Department spent Rs. 860-1-11 on the following works, viz.:—A cholera shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 25-5-6; Rs. 500 were spent in constructing Warders' lines. A quarantine ward was constructed at a cost of Rs. 200.

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Repairs to the Jailor's quarters, to the drains and other sundry repairs were also executed.

The Public Works Department expended Rs. 7-6-4 in digging trial pits for the construction of cells.

Cuddapah District Jail.—Rs. 232 were spent departmentally in building up the garden well and repairing the hospital wire-netting. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 4,174-5-7 on additions and alterations to the jail.

Cuddalore District Jail.—The following works were carried out in this jail departmentally at a cost of Rs. 722-7-4. A sheltered shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 124-14-0; Rs. 21 were spent in white-washing the jail buildings. The jail buildings and the quarters of the jail officers were repaired at a cost of Rs. 366-0-4 and Rs. 221-9-0 respectively, and the garden well was repaired at a cost of Rs. 59.

Tanjore District Jail.—The total amount spent departmentally on this jail was Rs. 657-7-6; and the following were the chief works executed during the year. Rs. 323-4-0 were spent in painting the doors of the cells, &c.; Rs. 43-14-0 were spent on the repairs and improvements to the circular kitchen. A shed was added to the Jailor's quarters at a cost of Rs. 53-2-2. A workshop for rope-makers was constructed at a cost of Rs. 54-1-6. The drains were altered at a cost of Rs. 50. The Jail buildings were also white-washed at a cost of Rs. 54-12-0 and some sundry repairs were executed.

In addition to the above works the Public Works Department spent Rs. 771-0-8 in providing iron gratings for the wells and in repairing the hospital buildings and laying drain-pipes for cells.

Madura District Jail.—Rs. 405-0-10 were spent departmentally on the following works. A wall in front of the female yard was constructed at a cost of Rs. 3-8-6-4 and the balance was spent on sundry petty repairs.

The Public Works Department executed the following repairs and works belonging to this jail to the total amount of Rs. 1,766-3-10:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Converting block No. 6 into two condemned cells	291	15	10
Providing an entrance gate to the district jail	122	4	6
Providing iron bar to windows in the buildings of the quarantine .. .	359	12	5
Re-roofing the blocks with Calicut tiles	963	7	0
Providing wooden gratings to do.	25	12	1
Hooks, &c.	3	0	0
Total ..	1,766	3	10

Tinnevely District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 767-7-10 was incurred under the head "Petty Construction" by this jail on the following works. Improvements to drainage of the jail Rs. 250-7-9. Construction of a magazine for ammunition Rs. 43-4-1; construction of a quarantine-shed outside the jail Rs. 149-15-5; repairs to Superintendent's quarters Rs. 69-7-4; repairs to the crest of the kalingula of the garden tank Rs. 24-6-11; changes and alterations to the gallows Rs. 28-12-0. The kitchen and the work-sheds were also enclosed with wire-netting at a cost of Rs. 75-7-10, and the jail buildings were repaired and white-washed at an outlay of Rs. 25-10-6.

Mangalore District Jail.—Rs. 65-7-8 were spent departmentally in this jail on the annual and monsoon repairs; Rs. 501-9-6 were spent by the Public Works Department in constructing Warders' huts.

Civil Jail, Madras.—Rs. 139-9-9 were expended departmentally in white-washing the office rooms, Jailor's quarters, laying a service pipe, for washing prisoners on admission, and enclosing the pipe with four walls; and Rs. 2,032-6-10 were spent by the Public Works Department on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairs to the jail buildings	2,030	6	0
Laying on a pipe	2	0	10
Total ..	2,032	6	10

5. Besides the above sums the Public Works Department expended Rs. 707-0-5 on sub-jails, and Rs. 427-9-4 were spent on the old district jail buildings, Ootacamund. This last sum includes repairs to my office and to the roof of the whole district jail building, in which both the

taluk and registration offices, as well as my office, are situated. The Examiner of Public Works Accounts will be addressed to exclude the amounts not relating to jails.

6. The following statement shows the foregoing details in tabular form:—

6. The following statement shows the foregoing																			
Jails.				On Jail Buildings.															
				Additions and Alterations				New Jails											
				By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.		By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.									
Central Jails.				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.				
Rajahmundry	..	..	..	773	7	0	10,721	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Vellore	..	..	..	1,208	4	5	5,883	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Trichinopoly	..	..	..	4,178	12	4	5,550	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Coimbatore	..	..	..	7,151	13	1	9,020	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Cannanore	..	..	..	2,798	4	10	4,034	10	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Salem	..	..	..	1,883	7	2	819	12	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Penitentiary	..	..	..	2,216	12	1	15,951	12	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
Total				..	20,210	12	11	51,981	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
District Jails.				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Russellkonda	..	..	..	1,011	6	0	136	0	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Berhampore	..	..	..	253	2	0	1,302	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Vizagapatam	..	..	..	1,377	0	8	377	7	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Parvatipur	..	..	..	1,297	5	0	430	12	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Guntur	..	..	..	744	8	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Nellore	..	..	..	346	13	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Kurnool	..	..	..	340	14	0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bellary	..	..	..	860	1	11	7	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cuddapah	..	..	..	232	0	0	4,174	5	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cuddalore	..	..	..	792	7	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Tanjore	..	..	..	657	7	6	771	0	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Madura	..	..	..	405	0	10	1,766	3	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Tinnevely	..	..	..	767	7	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Mangalore	..	..	..	65	7	8	501	9	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total				..	9,151	1	9	9,467	0	10									
Total, Central and District Jails				..	29,361	14	8	61,448	8	0									
Civil Jail	..	..	..	139	9	9	2,032	6	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Subsidiary Jails	..	..	..	....	....	....	707	0	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Office of Inspector-General of Jails	..	..	..	....	....	....	427	9	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Grand Total				..	29,501	8	5	64,615	8	7									

7. In addition to Rs. 29,501-8-5 thus expended on petty construction and repair, Rs. 100 were spent in purchasing, for the use of the Salem Jail, the quarters built at his own expense on jail land by the late Head Clerk of that jail. This house is now the jail property and is used as quarters for the Assistant Chief Warder of the Salem Jail.

8. Rs. 483-2-6 were expended by the Public Works Department in constructing a kitchen for the use of the inmates of the Criminal Leper Ward, but this amount is not included by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in his statement of expenditure incurred on jail buildings for the year 1892, as the Criminal Leper Ward has not hitherto been separately recognized as a jail. The Examiner will be asked to include the expenditure on the Criminal Leper Ward under the head *Jails* in future.

APPENDIX II.

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted

Serial Number	Jails.	Religion.									
		A.								B.	
		Christians.								Muhammadans.	
		a.		b.		c.					
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	1		
2	Vellore	..	..	1	..	3	..	85	16		
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	7	..	24	..		
4	Coimbatore	..	..	4	..	14	..	31	..		
5	Cannanore	..	..	2	..	17	1	366	..		
6	Salem	..	..	1	..	3	..	56	..		
7	Penitentiary	..	..	30	3	94	6	399	21		
Total		24	1	38	3	140	7	985	38		
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Borhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..		
11	Parvatipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1		
12	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Nellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	62	1		
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	3		
15	Bellary	..	..	..	..	4	..	54	2		
16	Cuddapah	..	..	2	..	1	1	120	4		
17	Cuddalore	..	..	1	..	2	..	120	1		
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	2	..	56	..		
19	Madura	..	..	2	..	22	..	29	..		
20	Tinnevely	..	..	..	..	5	2	44	3		
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	54	1	48	2		
22	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	42	11	53	..		
Total		3	..	5	..	137	16	645	17		
Total, Central and District Jails		27	1	43	3	277	23	1,630	55		
23	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Subsidiary Jails		1	..	6	..	496	93	1,137	43		
Grand Total		28	1	49	3	773	116	2,767	98		

(For convicts only).

into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number	Age.											
	C.			D.		E.			A.		B.	
	Hindus and Sikhs.			Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.			Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	543	30	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	475	26	76
2	1,407	94	..	..	..	..	..	16	4	1,215	89	249
3	535	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	439	..	96
4	982	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	903	2	107
5	727	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	952	6	138
6	988	63	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	860	51	166
7	2,535	332	..	..	..	..	..	107	25	2,636	315	314
Total	7,717	527	..	..	..	..	..	174	31	7,480	489	1,146
8	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	162	..	33
9	415	31	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	356	22	48
10	572	83	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	463	64	111
11	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	431	..	44
12	471	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	443	13	82
13	443	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	391	17	82
14	363	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	366	15	53
15	538	61	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	514	45	135
16	872	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	816	12	176
17	846	25	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	792	23	99
18	600	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	513	2	120
19	898	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	849	48	94
20	800	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	750	2	136
21	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	6
22	209	13	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	242	19	59
Total	7,754	337	..	1	..	..	..	56	16	7,136	284	1,278
Total, Central and District Jails	15,471	864	..	1	..	..	..	230	47	14,616	773	2,424
Subsidiary Jails	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	15,290	2,035	2	4	..	..	..	375	75	13,742	1,625	2,640
Total	30,761	2,899	2	5	..	..	..	605	122	28,358	2,398	5,064

No. 11.—(JUDICIAL)—
Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted

Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Age - cont.		Religion.					Previous	
		D.		Males.						
		Above 60 years.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
		M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal Offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Arms made.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.		
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	9	..	31	8	48	378	42
2	Vellore	..	..	16	1	26	28	83	1,661	93
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	19	..	12	16	47	360	31
4	Coimbatore	..	..	6	..	23	8	129	641	68
5	Cannanore	..	..	16	..	26	13	52	535	137
6	Salem	..	..	15	2	24	23	430	427	31
7	Penitentiary	..	..	23	3	38	52	1,237	358	265
Total ..				104	6	180	143	2,026	3,760	667
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	15	2	8	70	46
9	Berhampore	..	..	9	..	18	6	73	187	15
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	11	2	36	14	50	238	30
11	Párvatipur	..	..	1	..	9	2	39	279	17
12	Guntúr	..	..	6	..	8	63	82	136	32
13	Nellore	..	..	4	1	22	26	73	200	45
14	Kurnool	..	..	1	..	17	2	36	201	24
15	Bellary	..	..	9	2	36	2	51	314	68
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	35	9	62	528	75
17	Cuddalore	..	..	7	1	24	31	27	464	62
18	Tanjore	..	..	9	..	14	8	89	352	55
19	Madura	..	..	4	..	11	2	23	570	63
20	Tinnevely	..	..	12	..	12	9	91	616	68
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	39	..
22	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	13	4	46	180	25
Total ..				74	6	270	180	765	4,374	625
Total, Central and District Jails ..				178	12	450	323	2,791	8,134	1,292
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails		..	..	175	11	118	802	885	8,881	727
Grand Total ..				353	23	568	1,125	3,676	17,015	2,019

(For convicts only)—concluded.

into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

5						6			Serial Number.
occupation.						Total.			
		Females.							
F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un-married.	Widows	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
43	19	18	4	9	..	569	31	600	1
88	117	76	7	23	4	1,496	110	1,606	2
50	50	..	..	..	..	566	..	566	3
151	16	1	..	2	..	1,031	3	1,034	4
66	285	4	..	2	..	1,114	6	1,120	5
75	38	48	6	7	2	1,048	63	1,111	6
237	893	220	82	43	18	3,080	363	3,443	7
710	1,418	367	99	86	24	8,904	576	9,480	
14	44	..	..	..	..	199	..	199	8
23	95	13	10	6	2	417	31	448	9
40	183	49	5	29	1	591	84	675	10
64	71	..	..	..	..	481	..	481	11
58	157	6	..	7	1	536	14	550	12
57	56	13	2	8	..	479	23	502	13
72	69	9	..	9	1	421	19	440	14
85	105	26	4	32	4	661	66	727	15
78	208	11	..	3	1	995	15	1,010	16
32	264	24	1	..	..	904	25	929	17
73	62	2	..	2	..	653	4	657	18
58	220	38	2	18	..	947	58	1,005	19
68	38	4	1	..	..	902	5	907	20
..	..	..	2	..	..	54	2	56	21
23	13	14	2	9	..	304	25	329	22
745	1,585	209	29	123	10	8,544	371	8,915	
1,455	3,003	576	128	209	34	17,448	947	18,395	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
677	4,842	1,184	116	834	41	16,932	2,175	19,107	
2,132	7,845	1,760	244	1,043	75	34,380	3,122	37,502	

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1892 and

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four Jail Divisions.	A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	11	4	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	29	..	256	18	155	7	64	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	30	..	269	22	165	7	66	2
2	Vellore, Central.	* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	29	7	70	3	101	1
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	23	6	3	4	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	393	39	543	32	295	20
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	9	..	34	..	30	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	7	..	5	..
3	Trichinopoly, Central.	Total admissions ..	..	..	427	45	587	36	330	20
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	95	16	342	..	285	12
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	14	..	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	218	..	203	..	51	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..
4	Coimbatore, Central.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	1	..	232	..	215	..	54	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	52	..	111	..	52	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	5	1	7	..	..	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	32	2	470	..	298	..	67	..
5	Cannanore, Central.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	37	3	479	..	304	..	71	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	45	..	95	..	120	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	4	..	576	5	251	..	124	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	12	..	3	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	5	..	586	5	275	..	128	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	14	..	136	3	98	..	106	..

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

(For convicts only).

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

those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the

4														5		
Numbers according to length of Sentence.														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
								a.		b.						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	14	..	14	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	27	565
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	569	31	600
16	..	16	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	623	21	644
104	1	140	2	94	4	9	1	41	2	35	..	..	..	26	10	36
..	59	..	41	2	14	1	1	..	7	2	2	..	9	1,364	100	1,464
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	84
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
71	4	48	2	14	1	1	..	7	2	2	..	9	..	1,496	110	1,606
82	5	51	6	107	12	..	..	103	7	76	2	5	..	1,146	60	1,206
..	30	..	17	..	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	16	..	16
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	534	..	534
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
32	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	566	..	566
168	..	426	..	263	..	15	..	22	..	32	..	1	..	1,145	..	1,145
..	38	..	88	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	13	1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,003	2	1,005
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
41	..	88	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	1,030	3	1,033
126	..	227	..	130	..	23	..	82	..	90	..	..	..	938	..	938
..	36	..	45	..	18	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	8	10	..	10
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,069	6	1,075
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
39	..	47	..	18	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	8	..	1,113	6	1,119
48	..	121	..	133	1	13	..	45	1	95	..	3	..	812	5	817

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1892 and

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four Jail Divisions.								
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
16	Cuddapah.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	18	1	42	..	2	..	2	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	87	14	288	..	300	..	111	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	105	15	330	..	304	..	114	..
17	Cuddalore.	* Remaining on the 31st December ..	1	..	81	..	49	..	24	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	17	1	3	1	..	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	365	9	351	11	95	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore.	Total admissions ..	..	..	382	10	354	12	96	2
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	43	1	208	4	68	1
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	308	1	195	..	40	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	16	..	6	..
19	Madura.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	..	..	317	1	215	..	46	1
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	1	..	68	..	98	..	49	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	15	..	9	6	3	2	6	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	25	2	253	30	226	12	139	1
20	Palancottah.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	40	2	262	36	231	14	147	1
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	3	..	63	6	94	2	77	3
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	6	1	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	356	1	294	..	74	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	16	..	4	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	..	..	363	2	314	..	79	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	83	..	131	..	9	..

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

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

4														5		
Numbers according to length of Sentence.														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
								a.		b.						
For life.		For a term.														
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
45	..	62	..	27	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	64	1	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	928	14	942
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	995	15	1,010
45	..	62	..	27	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	171	..	171
4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	876	22	898
25	1	33	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	904	25	929
31	1	34	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	324	7	331
3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	604	4	608
23	1	22	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	31
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	651	4	655
34	1	23	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	308	..	308
38	..	29	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	33	8	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	891	50	941
81	2	110	1	38	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	947	58	1,005
99	2	111	1	38	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	9	..	368	17	385
48	3	67	1	10	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	9	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	862	4	866
55	..	23	..	52	1	2	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	26	..	26
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	901	5	906
62	..	23	..	52	1	2	..	5	2	..	..	1	..	345	..	345
69	..	13	..	34	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

18

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

* NOTE.—Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Admitted during the year.			Number previously					
					A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	569	31	600	68	17	25	..	..	..
2	Vellore	1,496	110	1,606	124	26	26	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	566	..	566	56	17	7	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	1,031	3	1,034	103	13	22	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	1,114	6	1,120	66	..	26	..	..	..
6	Salem	1,048	67	1,115	76	19	17	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	3,080	363	3,443	188	98	135	6	..	..
Total		8,904	576	9,480	681	13	253	2	258	6
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	199	..	199	25	5	1	..	..	..
9	Berhampore	417	31	448	65	14	12	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatnam	591	84	675	59	24	19	1	..	..
11	Parvatipur	481	..	481	87	21	6	..	..	..
12	Guntur	536	14	550	36	8	7	..	..	..
13	Nellore	479	23	502	50	7	7	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	421	19	440	2	1	7	..	..	..
15	Bellary	661	66	727	51	7	4	2	..	..
16	Cuddapah	995	15	1,010	20	9	5	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	904	25	929	105	27	13	..	..	..
18	Tanjore	653	4	657	67	18	13	..	..	..
19	Madura	947	58	1,005	66	25	15	2	..	..
20	Tinnevely	902	5	907	93	12	4	..	..	..
21	Calicut	54	2	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	304	25	329	17	1	4	..	..	..
Total		8,544	371	8,915	759	7	189	7	131	5
Total, Central and District Jails		17,448	947	18,395	1,440	20	433	9	389	11
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails		16,932	2,175	19,107	513	42	50	3	21	1
Grand Total		34,380	3,122	37,502	1,953	62	483	12	410	12

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1892, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6						7
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			. Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399, Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
Total.						A.			B.			
						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
110	..	110	19.33	..	18.33	9	..	9	1	..	1	1
176	1	177	11.76	91	11.02	16	4	20	..	..	..	2
80	..	80	14.13	..	14.13	12	..	12	2	..	2	3
168	..	168	16.29	..	16.25	15	..	15	1	..	1	4
125	..	125	11.22	..	11.16	8	..	8	..	..	..	5
112	2	114	10.69	3.17	10.26	7	2	9	2	..	2	6
421	18	439	13.67	4.96	12.75	107	25	132	15	2	17	7
1,192	21	1,213	13.39	3.65	12.80	174	31	205	21	2	23	
31	..	31	15.58	..	15.58	4	..	4	..	..	..	8
91	3	94	21.82	9.68	20.98	4	8	12	..	..	..	9
102	3	105	17.26	3.57	15.56	6	1	7	2	..	2	10
114	..	114	23.70	..	23.70	5	..	5	..	..	..	11
51	..	51	9.51	..	9.27	5	..	5	2	..	2	12
64	1	65	13.36	4.35	12.95	2	1	3	1	..	1	13
37	..	37	8.79	..	8.41	1	..	1	1	..	1	14
62	5	67	9.38	7.58	9.22	3	1	4	..	..	..	15
34	..	34	3.42	..	3.37	2	..	2	1	..	1	16
159	2	161	17.59	8.00	17.33	6	..	6	1	..	1	17
88	..	88	13.48	..	13.39	11	1	12	2	..	2	18
106	5	111	11.19	8.62	11.04	..	2	2	..	..	..	19
109	..	109	12.08	..	12.02	4	1	5	..	..	..	20
22	..	22	7.24	..	6.69	3	1	4	..	..	..	21
1,070	19	1,089	12.52	5.12	12.22	56	16	72	10	..	10	22
2,262	40	2,302	12.96	4.22	12.51	230	47	277	31	2	33	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
584	46	630	3.45	2.11	3.30	375	75	450	9	1	10	
2,846	86	2,932	8.28	2.75	7.82	605	122	727	40	3	43	

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

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

during the year 1892.																	
1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining unrecaptured on the 31st December 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained unrecaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			Serial Number.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.			
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.			
Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	1	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	1	1			
2	Vellore	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2			
3	Trichinopoly	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	2			
4	Coimbatore	6	2	2	1	2	3	5	..	5	..	2	..	3			
5	Cannanore	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..			
6	Salem	1	5	5	..	3	3	1	2	3	3	2	..	..			
7	Penitentiary	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..			
Total ..		12	4	13	17	3	11	14	9	6	15	9	7	1			
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	8			
9	Berhampore	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	9			
10	Vizagapatam	..	7	7	..	4	4	3	3	1	4	2	10	10			
11	Párvatipur	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	11	11			
12	Guntúr	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	12	12			
13	Nellore	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	13	13			
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14			
15	Bellary	1	1	2	3	..	2	2	1	1	2	3	15	15			
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	16	16			
17	Cuddalore	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	17	17			
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18			
19	Madura	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	19	19			
20	Tinnevely	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	20	20			
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21			
22	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	22			
Total ..		10	10	7	17	..	12	12	10	5	15	9	6	2			
Total, Central and District Jails ..		22	14	20	34	3	23	26	19	11	30	18	13	3			
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23			
Subsidiary Jails ..		5	6	11	17	2	15	17	3	2	5	17	..	..			
Grand Total ..		27	20	31	51	5	38	43	22	13	35	35	13	3			

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

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5				Serial Number.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of Jail Rules.				
						Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.					
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	626.41	15.96	5	..	16	..	145	..	1
2	Vellore	1,107.49	70.84	2	..	99	..	382	..	2
3	Trichinopoly	1,131.69	..	4	..	68	..	57	..	3
4	Coimbatore	953.22	11	4	..	109	..	120	..	4
5	Cannanore	753.87	2.14	..	..	83	..	138	..	5
6	Salem	623.17	25.62	5	..	41	..	248	..	6
7	Penitentiary	723.51	45.85	2	..	73	3	219	11	7
Total ..		5,919.36	160.52	22	..	489	3	1,309	11	
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	68.96	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	8
9	Berhampore	125.19	4.90	1	..	18	..	6	7	9
10	Vizagapatam	196.81	12.01	2	..	30	..	2	..	10
11	Párvatipur	204.23	04	1	..	73	..	73	..	11
12	Guntúr	202.84	4.57	1	..	7	..	22	..	12
13	Nellore	140.44	4.48	..	..	29	1	5	2	13
14	Kurnool	114.72	5.36	..	..	52	3	7	..	14
15	Bellary	263.93	19.65	..	..	64	..	227	2	15
16	Cuddapah	175.37	2.64	..	..	17	..	3	..	16
17	Cuddalore	250.45	7.26	..	..	33	..	91	..	17
18	Tanjore	274.48	1.29	..	..	40	..	440	..	18
19	Madura	326.56	24.85	..	..	31	..	44	..	19
20	Tinnevely	303.68	18	..	..	16	..	60	..	20
21	Calicut	50.98	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
22	Mangalore	83.28	3.67	1	..	18	..	59	1	22
Total ..		2,781.92	91.30	7	..	431	4	1,039	12	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		8,701.28	251.82	29	..	920	7	2,348	23	
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14.81	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	23
Subsidiary Jails		683.39	57.21	2	..	1	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		9,399.51	309.03	31	..	921	7	2,352	23	

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on

5. continued.											
Breaches of Jail Rules continued.											
Serial Number.	Jails.	Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		A.		B.		No. 1. Bread and water diet.	
						By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry	59	..	225	..	5	..	..	..	13	..
2	Vellore	189	3	672	3	2	..	..	..	177	1
3	Trichinopoly	53	..	182	..	4	..	..	..	30	..
4	Coimbatore	123	..	356	..	4	..	..	..	91	..
5	Cannanore	102	..	323	..	..	..	..	..	137	..
6	Salem	114	..	408	..	5	..	..	..	93	..
7	Penitentiary	223	3	517	17	2	..	..	..	53	..
Total ..		863	6	2,683	20	22	..	..	..	594	1
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
9	Berhampore	31	5	56	12	1	..	..	..	7	3
10	Vizagapatam	18	..	52	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
11	Párvatipur	119	..	266	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
12	Guntúr	33	..	63	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
13	Nellore	21	4	55	7	..	..	..	..	17	5
14	Kurnool	21	2	80	5	..	..	..	..	77	5
15	Bellary	55	2	346	4	..	..	..	..	26	..
16	Cuddlapah	4	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
17	Cuddalore	56	1	180	1	..	..	..	..	9	..
18	Tanjore	145	..	625	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
19	Madura	39	1	114	1	..	..	..	..	34	..
20	Tinnevelly	31	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	17	..	95	1	1	..	..	..	18	..
Total ..		591	15	2,068	31	7	..	..	..	343	13
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,454	21	4,751	51	29	..	..	..	937	14
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Subsidiary Jails ..		3	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		1,460	21	4,764	51	31	..	..	..	941	14

(For convicts only)—concluded.

them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

6										7	8	9
Punishments inflicted.										Ratio of column 6-C to column 3.	Ratio of column 6-d to the total number of the other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial Number.
B. By Jail Officers.												
b. Reduced diet.				c.		d.	e.		Total punishments.			
No. II. Stirabout diet.		No. III. Full stirabout diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			
35	..	71	..	22	..	9	70	..	225	35.03	4.17	1
150	..	151	..	8	..	11	173	2	675	57.28	1.66	2
36	..	40	..	1	..	5	66	..	182	16.08	2.82	3
2	..	50	..	5	..	1	203	..	356	37.34	.28	4
3	..	..	..	89	..	..	94	..	323	42.72	..	5
48	..	19	..	17	..	8	218	..	408	62.89	2.00	6
50	6	53	..	78	4	4	277	7	534	69.41	.78	7
324	6	384	..	220	4	38	1,101	9	2,703	44.46	1.44	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	7.25	25.00	8
18	4	1	..	17	2	1	11	3	68	52.27	1.82	9
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	52	24.90	..	10
144	..	..	..	22	..	..	89	..	266	130.22	..	11
16	..	1	..	9	..	2	28	..	63	30.37	3.28	12
22	1	..	..	10	1	..	6	..	62	42.78	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	85	70.79	1.27	14
109	2	..	..	52	1	1	158	1	350	123.42	.29	15
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	24	13.48	..	16
129	..	2	..	13	1	..	27	..	181	70.23	..	17
167	..	12	..	9	..	6	348	..	625	226.64	.97	18
40	1	1	..	8	..	2	29	..	115	32.73	1.79	19
41	..	19	..	2	..	..	21	..	107	35.21	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
27	..	..	..	20	1	6	23	..	96	110.41	6.74	22
747	8	36	..	163	6	20	752	4	2,099	73.05	.98	
1,071	14	420	..	383	10	58	1,853	13	4,802	53.64	1.24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	47.17	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	.81	50.00	
1,071	14	420	..	383	10	60	1,858	13	4,815	49.60	1.28	

No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4						5	
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.	
		M.	F.	Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		M.	F.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	569	31	543	31	14	..	12	..	626.41	15.96
2	Vellore ..	1,496	110	1,337	110	81	..	78	..	1,107.49	70.84
3	Trichinopoly ..	566	..	491	..	46	..	29	..	1,131.69	..
4	Coimbatore ..	1,931	3	856	3	84	..	91	..	953.22	..11
5	Cannanore ..	1,114	6	951	6	134	..	29	..	753.87	2.14
6	Salem ..	1,048	63	966	63	74	..	8	..	623.17	25.62
7	Penitentiary ..	3,080	363	2,523	359	223	4	334	..	723.51	45.85
	Total ..	8,904	576	7,667	572	656	4	581	..	5,919.36	160.52
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	199	..	143	..	22	..	34	..	68.96	..
9	Berhampore ..	417	31	374	31	39	..	4	..	125.19	4.90
10	Vizagapatam ..	591	84	554	83	30	1	7	..	196.81	12.01
11	Pārvatipur ..	481	..	464	..	8	..	9	..	204.23	..04
12	Guntūr ..	536	14	492	14	30	..	14	..	202.84	4.57
13	Nellore ..	479	23	447	23	30	..	2	..	140.44	4.48
14	Kurnool ..	421	19	392	19	18	..	11	..	114.72	5.36
15	Bellary ..	661	66	604	65	31	1	26	..	263.93	19.65
16	Cuddapah ..	995	15	964	15	18	..	13	..	175.37	2.64
17	Cuddalore ..	904	25	794	25	96	..	14	..	250.45	7.26
18	Tanjore ..	653	4	450	4	147	..	56	..	274.48	1.29
19	Madura ..	947	58	759	58	118	..	70	..	326.56	24.85
20	Tinnevely ..	902	5	676	5	118	..	108	..	303.68	..18
21	Calicut ..	54	2	47	2	7	..	..	..	50.98	..40
22	Mangalore ..	304	25	274	25	22	..	8	..	83.28	3.67
	Total ..	8,544	371	7,434	369	734	2	376	..	2,781.92	91.30
	Grand Total ..	17,448	947	15,101	941	1,390	6	957	..	8,701.28	251.82

(For convicts only).

and released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1892.

6		7		8						9						10
Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year, who had been under instruction in Jail.		Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail						Serial Number.
				Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2-64	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	1
3-02	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2
2-79	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3
5-33	..	16	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	..	..	4
1-96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1-85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
12-65	..	108	..	97	..	11	..	..	..	84	..	24	..	..	..	7
30-24	..	146	..	134	..	12	..	..	..	107	..	39	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	11
1-22	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	12
1-91	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	13
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
2-46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
3-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
1-13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	
14-69	..	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	9	..	..	..	
44-93	..	172	..	160	..	12	..	..	..	124	..	48	..	..	..	

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

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Serial Number.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry	626-41	15-96	62-82	2-00	10-03	12-53	149	2	23	..	1
2	Vellore	1,107-49	70-84	83-97	6-21	7-58	8-77	155	12	37	1	2
3	Trichinopoly	1,131-69	..	106-22	..	9-39	..	221	..	18	..	3
4	Coimbatore	953-22	..	84-24	..	8-84	..	167	..	35	..	4
5	Cannanore	753-87	2-14	53-69	..	7-11	..	79	..	20	..	5
6	Salem	623-17	25-62	39-50	2-00	6-34	7-81	84	2	14	1	6
7	Penitentiary	723-51	45-85	83-99	1-90	11-61	4-14	130	4	35	4	7
	Total ..	5,919-36	160-52	514-34	12-11	8-69	7-54	985	20	182	6	
	<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	68-96	..	3-65	..	5-29	..	6	..	1	..	8
9	Berhampore	125-19	4-90	6-47	..	5-17	..	30	..	3	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	196-81	12-01	5-98	..	3-04	..	13	..	..	..	10
11	Párvatipur	204-23	..	7-40	..	3-62	..	23	..	5	..	11
12	Guntúr	202-81	4-57	10-80	..	5-32	..	31	..	..	..	12
13	Nellore	140-44	4-48	5-45	..	3-88	..	18	..	3	..	13
14	Kurnool	114-72	5-36	3-89	..	3-39	..	8	..	..	..	14
15	Bellary	263-93	19-65	28-45	2-04	10-78	10-38	60	3	18	..	15
16	Cuddapah	175-37	2-64	7-93	..	4-52	7-95	29	1	..	..	16
17	Cuddalore	250-45	7-26	7-88	..	3-15	..	11	..	4	..	17
18	Tanjore	274-48	1-29	19-92	..	7-26	31-01	61	2	17	..	18
19	Madura	326-56	24-85	15-81	..	4-84	2-25	22	4	3	..	19
20	Tinnevely	303-68	..	12-10	..	3-98	..	20	..	..	..	20
21	Calicut	50-98	..	2-37	..	4-65	..	11	..	..	..	21
22	Mangalore	83-28	3-67	1-54	..	1-85	..	9	..	1	..	22
	Total ..	2,781-92	91-30	139-64	3-21	5-62	3-52	352	10	55	..	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,701-28	251-82	653-98	15-32	7-52	6-08	1,337	30	237	6	
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14-84	..	1-46	..	9-84	..	3	..	1	..	23
	Grand Total ..	8,716-12	251-82	655-44	15-32	7-52	6-08	1,340	30	238	6	

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL).

Diet Scale for European and East Indian Convicts.

Articles.	Diet Scale for Labouring Prisoners.							Diet Scale for Females and Non-Labouring Male Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18 oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	15	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	..	8	6	6	6	6	6	..	6
Vegetables	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rolong or soojee meal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhál meal	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Coffee	1 pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	2½ oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mint and parsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is to be issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.
Firewood 2 lb. per head per diem.

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Convicts.

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

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Bread	... Brown, best.
Coffee	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.
Soup	... In every pint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhāl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions; salt and pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding	... 5 oz. flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. suet and salt.
Meat	... Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. An addition at the rate of one-fourth of a pound more will be considered an equivalent when meat is issued with bone.
Mulligatany	... To make 1 pint, curry-stuff $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhāl meal and onions and salt.
Gruel	... To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.

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

For Portuguese and such East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts may be issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar a week), with four hoppers to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL).

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Rice ..	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 25	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 25
Phal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mutton or fish ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil, coconut or gingelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarind ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Curry-powder * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetable ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Onions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garlic ..	grs. 30	..	30	..	30	..	..
Firewood ..	lbs. 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½

Remarks.

3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.

The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.

Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.

The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.

... applicable to foreign convicts.

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N.B.—Punishment diets (Circular 417) for ill-conducted or incorrigible boys.

- Curry powder is to be made according to the following recipe:
 - Chillies
 - Coriander
 - Turnerie

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL).

Statement showing the scale of diet in force in the Central Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Articles.		Diet Scale of Labouring Prisoners.							Remarks.
		Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Grain	{ Raggi Cholum Cumbu }	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Grain	{ Raggi Cholum Cumbu }	24	24	13	24	24	24	13	Any of these grains may be used. 25 oz. of cumbu may be considered equivalent to 24 oz. of raggi or cholum. A small quantity may be made into cakes for the midday or morning meal.
Rice	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	
Dhâl	..	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, 2½ oz. to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Oil, gingelly	..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind	..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	The allowance of salt may in times of epidemic cholera be increased by order of the Medical Officer.
Curry-powder *	..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	To be prepared according to recipe.
Vegetables	..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic	..	grs. 30	..	30	..	30	..	..	
Firewood	..	lbs. 1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	

i. Females and non-labouring males are to get one-fifth less of grain and mutton.

* ii. Curry-powder is to be made according to sanctioned recipe as follows:—

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

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL).

Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the District and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Articles of Diet.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
	Convicts sentenced to seven days and under.	Convicts sentenced to more than seven days and not more than a month.	Prisoners under trial and convicts sentenced to more than one month and not more than three months.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of more than three months.
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour.	20 oz. daily.	20 oz. daily ..	22 oz. daily ..	24 oz. daily of either kind of grain.
Dhâl	..	..	3 oz. four days a week. 5 oz. three days a week.	2 oz. four days a week. 4 oz. three days a week.
Oil, gingelly	..	½ oz. daily ..	½ oz. daily ..	½ oz. daily.
Tamarind	..	½ do. ..	½ do. ..	½ do.
Salt	½ oz. daily ..	½ do. ..	½ do. ..	½ do.
Curry-powder *	..	½ do. ..	½ do. ..	½ do.
Vegetables	..	..	4 do. ..	4 do.
Onions	..	..	½ do. ..	½ do.
Garlic .. ..	..	..	....	30 grs. on mutton days.
Mutton or fish .. ..	..	..	....	5 oz. without bone, or 2½ oz. salt-fish, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Firewood	1 lb. daily ..	1½ lbs. daily ..	1½ lbs. daily ..	1½ lbs. daily.

Classes III and IV.—Females and non-labouring males are to get 20 oz. of grain and in Class IV, 4 oz. of mutton instead of 5 oz.

Any of these grains may be used; 25 oz. of cumbu may be considered equivalent to 24 oz. of raggi or cholum; a small quantity may be made into cakes for the midday or morning meal.

* Made according to sanctioned recipe as follows:—

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

DIETS FOR ILL-CONDUCTED OR IDLE PRISONERS.

Europeans and East Indians.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lbs. bread per diem with water.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to three days; after that, the under-mentioned stir-about diet for three days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to three days, and a second interval on the stir-about diet is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed fifteen days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the nine days on which the bread and water constitute the sole food supplied to the prisoner.

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

STIR-ABOUT DIET.

For Europeans and East Indians performing Hard Labour.

Breakfast	..	..	Bread 8 oz.
Dinner	..	..	• One and a half pints stir-about, containing 3 oz. rolong, 3 oz. coarse wheaten flour (or in lieu 3 oz. of raggi flour or 3 oz. of cholam flour) with salt; potatoes 8 oz.; bread 8 oz.
Supper	..	..	Bread 8 oz.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of twenty-one days continuously can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

Native and Foreign Convicts.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Men and Women.

Morning meal	..	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal	..	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to three days; after that, one of the under-mentioned stir-about diets, according to labour performed, for three days before its repetition, when it is again to be limited to three days, and a second interval on the stir-about diet is to elapse before it is again repeated. The entire period, including intervals, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed fifteen days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any one of the nine days on which No. 1 diet (bread and water) constitutes the sole food supplied to the prisoner.

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

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Men and Women on Moderate Labour.

Breakfast	..	Raggi or cholam cake made with 6 oz. of sifted flour and ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Conjee made with 8 oz. of raggi or cholam flour and ¼ oz. salt.
Supper	..	Raggi cake made with 6 oz. raggi flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.
Total 20 oz. cleaned grain per diem.		

* To make 1½ pint stir-about, boil 2½ or 2¾ pints of water, to which a ¼ of an oz. of salt should be added; stir in 3 oz. of rolong, and afterwards 3 oz. of wheaten flour or 3 oz. of raggi or cholam flour, keep constantly stirring, and when the meals are cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pints of stir-about will be produced.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to twenty-one days; after that the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs for one week before its repetition, when it is to be limited to fourteen days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed forty-two days.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of twenty-one days continuously can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

No. III.—FULL STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Men and Women performing Hard Labour.

Breakfast	..	Raggi or cholam cake—8 oz. of flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Raggi or cholam meal—8 oz. made into porridge or pudding with ¼ oz. salt; green vegetables 4 oz. (or potatoes when procurable); dhāl 1½ oz. boiled with vegetables and chillies; two green chillies.
Supper	..	Raggi and cholam cake—8 oz. of flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.

This diet is to be limited, in the first place, to forty-two days; after that the diet of the class to which the prisoner belongs for fourteen days before its repetition, when it is to be limited to twenty-eight days. The entire period, including the interval, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered is not to exceed eighty-four days.

No prisoner who has been upon this scale for a period of forty-two days continuously can again be placed upon it for a fresh offence, until the expiration of an interval of fourteen days, during which interval he will receive the ordinary prison diet.

Whenever restriction of diet may be ordered as a punishment, notice is to be given to the Officer in Medical charge, who will record in writing the reasons for any change he may consider it necessary to recommend.

Solitary and Separate Confinement.

Prisoners in solitary or separate confinement will be dieted on No. II Stir-about Diet, except when otherwise ordered by the Officer in Medical charge, who will record his reasons. It will also be competent to Superintendents of Jails in the event of misconduct on the part of prisoners so confined to direct a further reduction in accordance with the rules above specified. Prisoners in solitary or separate confinement shall be visited daily by the Superintendent and Medical Officer.

HOSPITAL DIETS.

EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

Articles comprising the different heads of diet for a day.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Sago .. 2 oz.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Chicken .. 8 oz.	Coffee .. 1 1/4 oz.	Meat, either Beef or Mutton: 12 oz.
Tea .. 1/2 ..	Rice .. 3 ..	or * ..	Hopperst No. 6.	Bread .. 1 lb.
Sugar .. 2 1/2 ..	including 1 oz. for conjee water.	Mutton .. 10 ..	Mutton for .. 8 oz.	Potatoes .. 12 oz.
Milk .. 6 ..	Milk .. 2 pts.	Bread .. 1 lb.	Rice .. 8 ..	Tea .. 1 1/2 ..
Rice 2 oz. }	and 6 oz. for tea.	Potatoes .. 8 oz.	Curry- .. 1 1/2 ..	Sugar .. 1 ..
Salt 2 drs. }	Butter .. 1/2 oz.	Tea .. 1/2 ..	powder .. 1/2 ..	Milk .. 6 ..
	Sugar .. 2 1/2 ..	Sugar .. 1 1/2 ..	Sugar .. 1 1/2 ..	Butter .. 1 ..
	including 1/2 oz. for tea.	Milk .. 6 ..	Milk .. 6 ..	Onions .. 1 ..
	Tea .. 1/2 oz.	Butter .. 1 ..	Butter .. 1 ..	Barley .. 1 ..
	Salt .. 2 drs.	Onions .. 1 ..	Bread .. 8 ..	Flour .. 6 drs.
	Soojee .. 4 oz.	Barley .. 1 ..	Country ve- .. 6 drs.	N.B.—In this diet
	in lieu of rice at the discretion of the Medical Officer.	Flour .. 1 ..	getables .. 4 ..	the meat may be
		Salt .. 6 drs.	Tamarind .. 1 ..	roasted or boiled.
		The mutton may be roasted or grilled.		In such cases the
		In such cases the requisite quantity of ghee may be used and the barley, onions and flour excluded.		diet is to be marked "full varied," and
				butter or ghee 1 oz. is to be allowed and onions, barley and flour are to be excluded.

* At the discretion of the Medical Officer.

† Hoppers to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

Breakfast.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. 1/2 oz.	Milk .. 1 ..	Bread .. 6 oz.	Hoppers, No. 6.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 ..	Bread .. 4 oz.	Butter .. 1/2 ..	Butter .. 1/2 oz.	Butter .. 1/2 ..
	Sugar .. 1/2 ..			

Dinner.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Sago in jelly: 2 oz.	Rice .. 2 oz.	Mutton in .. 1 pt.	Rice .. 8 oz.	Broth or .. 1 pt.
Sugar .. 1/2 ..	Milk .. 1 pt.	or ..	Mutton for .. 8 ..	soup .. 1 pt.
Milk .. 3 ..	Bread .. 4 oz.	Meat roasted .. 10 oz.	curry .. 8 ..	Meat roasted 12 oz.
	Sugar .. 1/2 ..	or fried .. 10 oz.	Vegetables .. 4 ..	Bread .. 4 oz.
	Soojee .. 4 ..	Bread .. 4 ..	Bread .. 2 ..	Potatoes .. 12 oz.
	in lieu of rice.	Potatoes .. 8 ..		

Supper.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. 1/2 oz.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 ..	Butter .. 1/2 ..	Butter .. 1/2 ..	Butter .. 1/2 ..	Butter .. 1/2 ..

N.B.—The meat for the various diets must weigh in raw state, exclusive of bone, the weights specified in the table. An addition at the rate of 1/4 of a lb. more will be considered an equivalent when meat is issued with bone.

Wines, spirits and eggs may be prescribed in addition to any of the diets as the Surgeon in charge may deem necessary.

Extras will only be allowed on spoon and milk diets.

HOSPITAL DIETS.

FOREIGN CONVICTS AND NATIVE MEN AND WOMEN.

Articles comprising the different heads of diets for a day.

[Avoirdupois weight.]

Spoon.	Milk.	Low.	Full.
Sago .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Mutton in broth. 6 oz.	Mutton for curry. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 2 ..	or .. 12 ..	Bread .. 12 ..	Rice † .. 8 ..
Rice } for conjee 2 ..	Rice .. 12 ..	Butter or ghee * 1 ..	Curry-powder .. 1/2 ..
Salt } water. 2 drs.	Milk .. 2 pts.	Onions .. 1 ..	Country vege- .. 4 ..
Milk .. 1 pt.	Sugar .. 2 oz.	Barley .. 1/2 ..	tables .. 4 ..
	Rice } for conjee 2 ..	Flour .. 1/2 ..	Hoppers † .. No. 6.
	Salt } water .. 2 drs.	Salt .. 1 ..	Bread .. 8 oz.
			Butter or ghee * 1 ..
			Salt .. 1 ..

Breakfast.

Sago .. 1 oz.	Bread or rice .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Hoppers † .. No. 6
Sugar .. 1/2 ..	Sugar .. 1 ..	Butter or ghee * 1/2 ..	Butter or ghee .. 1/2 oz.
	Milk .. 1/2 pt.		

Dinner.

Sago .. 2 oz.	Bread or rice .. 8 oz.	Mutton in broth. 6 oz.	Mutton for curry .. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 1 ..	Milk .. 1 pt.	Bread .. 4 ..	Vegetables .. 4 ..
Milk .. 1 pt.	Sugar .. 1 oz.		Rice .. 8 ..

Supper.

Sago .. 1 oz.	Milk .. 1/2 pt.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 1/2 ..		Butter or ghee * 1/2 ..	Butter or ghee * 1/2 ..

N.B.—The weight of meat in the above diets is to be exclusive of bone. In cases in which the Medical Officer considers it necessary, tea 1/2 oz. or coffee 1 1/4 oz. per diem may be ordered with any of the above diets; when given with low or full, sugar 1 1/2 oz., and milk 6 oz. will also be allowed.

* If butter cannot be procured ghee may be given. † Or rice 1 lb. omitting the bread.
‡ Hoppers are to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and new jails, of additions,

		Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.		
						A	B	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil Debtors.	
Central Prisons.								
1	Rajahmundry	642-37	2-38	91	645-66	RS. 16,757	RS. 25	15 10
2	Vellore	1,179-33	31	5-46	1,185-10	34,450	29	3 3
3	Trichinopoly	1,131-69	39	1-18	1,133-26	36,841	32	8 8
4	Coimbatore	953-33	35-34	7-90	996-57	33,510	33	14 4
5	Cannanore	756-01	..	1-76	757-77	21,616	28	9 6
6	Salem	648-79	35-01	5-69	689-49	20,317	29	11 5
7	Penitentiary	769-36	11-04	..	780-40	24,115	30	14 5
Total ..		6,080-88	84-47	22-90	6,188-25	1,87,606	30	6 10
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	68-96	60	..	69-56	1,950	28	0 6
9	Berhampore	130-09	6-60	88	137-57	3,714	27	2 9
10	Vizagapatam	208-82	6-34	20	215-36	6,891	32	0 5
11	Párvatipur	204-27	12	..	204-39	5,730	28	0 7
12	Guntúr	207-41	2-11	99	209-61	5,431	25	14 9
13	Nellore	144-92	21-79	86	167-57	5,285	31	11 3
14	Kurnool	120-08	10-03	1-14	131-25	3,682	28	4 9
15	Bellary	283-58	27-05	2-49	313-12	9,018	29	2 1
16	Cuddapah	178-01	53-87	2-90	234-78	7,800	33	10 2
17	Cuddalore	257-71	6-68	2-28	266-67	8,938	33	12 11
18	Tanjore	275-77	6-68	8-10	290-55	7,953	28	2 6
19	Madura	351-41	40-46	11-87	403-74	14,810	37	12 8
20	Tinnevelly	303-86	15-26	6-32	325-44	10,786	33	12 9
21	Calicut	51-38	2-90	12-13	66-41	154	2	13 5
22	Mangalore	86-95	8-21	4-72	99-88	2,333	21	8 3
Total ..		2,873-22	208-70	53-98	3,135-90	94,505	30	10 7
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	14-84	..	..	14-84	250	16	13 6
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras..	..	..	27-14	27-14	..	..	..
Total, Jails ..		8,968-94	293-17	101-02	9,366-13	2,82,361	30	7 9
Subsidiary Jails		740-60	1,045-25	12-39	1,798-24	71,142	39	13 5
Grand Total ..		9,709-54	1,338-42	116-41	11,164-37	3,53,503	31	15 11

* Including 100 state prisoners.

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building alterations, or repairs.

5.		6			7		Serial Number.
Establishment.		Hospital Charges.			Clothing.		
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil and Under Trial Prisoners.	
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
21,969	34 0 5	1 520	2 5 8	55 8 11	3,210	4 15 11	1
24,463	20 10 3	1,919	1 9 11	51 3 3	2,356	2 0 0	2
24,079	21 3 11	1,438	1 4 4	46 8 10	1,868	1 10 5	3
27,321	27 6 8	2,824	2 13 4	83 13 2	3,231	3 6 3	4
19,785	26 1 9	3,002	3 15 5	90 12 2	695	0 14 8	5
18,075	26 3 5	1,616	2 5 6	145 7 3	2,086	3 3 5	6
22,765	29 2 9	2,380	3 0 10	131 2 1	2,392	3 1 9	7
1,58,457	25 9 8	14,699	2 6 0	76 10 8	15,838	2 9 8	
4,104	59 0 0	203	2 14 8	61 14 3	185	2 10 11	8
5,314	38 10 1	397	2 14 2	48 12 4	400	3 1 2	9
5,618	26 1 5	908	4 3 5	94 14 1	215	1 0 6	10
6,638	32 7 8	587	2 13 11	68 11 9	957	4 11 0	11
4,882	23 4 8	176	0 13 5	36 15 7	196	0 15 1	12
5,197	31 0 3	133	0 12 8	27 15 1	356	2 7 4	13
4,260	32 7 4	214	1 10 1	67 4 9	346	2 14 1	14
7,971	25 7 4	409	1 4 11	82 2 1	1,107	3 14 6	15
5,612	23 14 5	94	0 6 5	23 12 9	245	1 6 2	16
6,219	23 5 2	300	1 2 0	50 4 0	401	1 8 11	17
8,486	29 3 4	252	0 13 11	50 9 8	348	1 4 2	18
7,222	17 14 2	112	0 4 5	32 13 6	654	1 13 9	19
9,283	28 8 5	182	0 8 11	32 15 6	645	2 2 0	20
1,356	20 6 8	16	0 3 10	59 4 2	2	0 0 7	21
4,607	46 2 0	31	0 5 0	18 3 9	37	0 6 10	22
86,769	27 10 9	4,014	1 4 6	54 15 8	6,094	2 1 11	
467	31 7 6	806	54 5 0	..	46	3 1 7	23
2,450	90 4 4	34	1 4 1	26 15 9	..	..	24
2,48,143	26 7 11	19,553	2 1 4	73 8 2	21,978	2 7 2	
12,705	7 1 0	..	..	..	431	0 9 4	
2,60,848	23 5 10	19,553	1 12 0	70 13 3	22,409	2 4 11	

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1892, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

Prisons, alterations, or repairs.									
Serial Number.	Jails.	8		9	10	11	Serial Number.		
		Contingencies.		Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.				
		A.	B.						
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.						
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.				
2	Vellore	4,651	7 3 3	48,107	74 8 2	1			
3	Trichinopoly	6,177	5 3 5	69,365	58 8 6	2			
4	Coimbatore	5,922	5 3 7	70,148	61 14 5	3			
5	Cannanore	7,052	7 1 2	78,938	74 3 1	4			
6	Salem	3,975	5 3 11	49,073	64 12 2	5			
7	Penitentiary	4,018	5 13 11	46,142	66 14 9	6			
		15,681	20 1 6	67,333	86 4 6	7			
	Total ..	47,506	7 10 10	4,24,106	68 8 7				
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	658	9 7 4	7,100	102 1 1	8			
9	Berhampore	1,310	9 8 4	11,135	80 15 1	9			
10	Vizagapatam	2,103	9 12 3	15,735	73 1 0	10			
11	Párvatipur	1,266	6 3 1	15,178	74 4 2	11			
12	Guntúr	1,111	5 4 10	11,796	56 4 5	12			
13	Nellore	1,098	6 8 10	12,069	72 0 5	13			
14	Kurnool	1,367	10 6 8	9,869	75 3 1	14			
15	Bellary	2,276	7 4 4	20,811	66 7 5	15			
16	Cuddapah	1,631	6 15 2	15,382	65 8 3	16			
17	Cuddalore	1,457	5 7 5	17,315	64 14 11	17			
18	Tanjore	1,685	5 12 9	18,724	64 7 1	18			
19	Madura	1,609	3 15 9	21,407	60 7 3	19			
20	Tinnevelly	1,637	5 0 6	22,533	69 3 10	20			
21	Calicut	438	6 9 6	1,966	29 9 8	21			
22	Mangalore	518	5 3 0	7,526	75 5 7	22			
	Total ..	20,164	6 6 11	2,11,546	67 7 4				
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	177	11 14 10	1,746*	117 10 5	23			
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras ..	1,451	53 7 5	3,935	144 15 10	24			
	Total, Jails ..	69,298	7 6 5	6,41,333	*68 7 7				
	Subsidiary Jails	16,250	9 0 7	1,00,528	55 14 6				
	Grand Total ..	85,548	7 10 7	7,41,861	66 7 2				

* Of this amount Rs. 1,720 have not as yet been adjusted by the Accountant-General.

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1892 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Rations per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.				Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.				Serial Number.
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry ..	20 14	21 6	21 15	26 0	44 13	46 6	41 14	34 0	1
2	Vellore ..	28 9	23 15	25 10	29 3	31 3	27 4	23 8	20 10	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	36 10	33 6	28 5	32 9	36 4	34 7	27 8	21 4	3
4	Coimbatore ..	28 9	28 15	30 14	33 14	34 9	33 7	28 15	27 7	4
5	Cannanore ..	31 15	24 8	24 14	28 9	41 5	33 0	32 2	26 2	5
6	Salem ..	31 7	29 8	32 11	29 11	33 6	33 2	32 3	26 3	6
7	Penitentiary ..	26 13	27 3	26 3	30 14	29 9	29 15	33 10	29 3	7
	Total ..	29 6	27 3	27 6	30 7	35 3	33 3	30 3	25 10	
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda ..	39 10	22 15	19 11	28 0	23 7	40 4	60 6	59 0	8
9	Berhampore ..	25 14	24 8	22 15	27 3	21 4	30 4	33 6	38 10	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	34 12	29 0	29 4	32 0	27 10	38 14	35 4	26 1	10
11	Párvatipur ..	28 7	24 10	20 6	28 1	18 9	25 7	35 0	32 8	11
12	Guntúr ..	28 11	29 5	29 7	25 15	28 2	30 12	26 10	23 5	12
13	Nellore ..	29 5	24 4	25 4	31 11	65 3	56 11	35 5	31 0	13
14	Kurnool ..	26 6	22 4	24 12	28 5	65 2	70 15	46 0	32 7	14
15	Bellary ..	27 4	30 15	30 1	29 2	33 1	32 13	27 11	25 7	15
16	Cuddapah ..	26 13	27 1	27 11	33 10	39 8	35 6	28 0	23 14	16
17	Cuddalore ..	31 6	31 8	30 7	33 13	33 4	29 9	29 11	23 5	17
18	Tanjore ..	19 13	20 15	23 0	28 2	42 2	33 14	31 4	29 3	18
19	Madura ..	27 1	26 14	31 10	37 13	27 9	26 8	19 8	17 14	19
20	Tinnevely ..	27 3	25 5	24 2	33 13	46 8	39 15	37 12	28 8	20
21	Cochin ..	120 0	..	..	..	4,800 0	..	..	..	21
22	Calicut ..	28 0	29 14	20 14	2 13	30 1	23 1	24 2	20 7	22
23	Mangalore ..	25 1	18 7	19 5	24 8	66 12	58 11	44 12	46 2	23
	Total ..	28 5	26 9	26 1	30 11	32 13	34 1	31 1	27 11	
24	European Prison ..	134 11	120 2	..	..	347 8	365 6	..	..	24
25	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	16 13	..	..	..	31 7	25
26	Debtors' Prison, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	95 8	103 12	104 5	90 4	26
	Subsidiary Jails ..	34 4	32 5	33 2	39 13	8 12	8 14	8 3	7 1	
	Grand Total ..	29 15	27 15	27 14	32 0	31 9	30 14	27 7	23 6	

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)—

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs, compared

Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of all Hospital Charges per head of average strength.								Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.							
		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
Central Prisons.																	
1	Rajahmundry	2	8	1	5	1	13	2	6	3	2	3	15			5	0
2	Vellore	1	12	1	6	1	7	1	10	3	2	2	2	2	6	2	0
3	Trichinopoly	4	7	2	6	2	3	1	4	3	8	3	9	2	9	1	10
4	Coimbatore	2	9	1	10	1	0	2	13	5	3	4	6	3	8	3	6
5	Cannanore	1	10	2	3	1	11	3	15	3	2	3	7	2	9	0	15
6	Salem	1	11	1	7	1	12	2	5	1	5	5	4	5	15	3	3
7	Penitentiary	4	0	3	3	2	13	3	1	3	13	3	11	4	6	3	2
Total ..		2	12	1	15	1	12	2	6	3	7	3	10	3	0	2	10
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda	2	0	1	7	2	1	2	15	5	9	0	5	0	5	2	11
9	Berhampore	2	15	3	8	0	11	2	14	11	1	4	5	2	4	3	1
10	Vizagapatnam	2	10	1	13	2	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	14	1	0
11	Parvatipur	1	13	3	8	2	11	2	14	2	4	8	8	2	10	4	11
12	Guntur	1	2	0	15	0	12	0	13	5	4	2	5	6	11	0	15
13	Nellore	1	5	1	1	0	8	0	13	4	0	2	12	2	15	2	7
14	Kurnool	2	4	1	10	0	13	1	10	3	15	3	8	1	7	2	14
15	Bellary	2	1	1	8	1	9	1	5	3	8	4	6	3	3	3	14
16	Cuddapah	1	4	1	0	0	11	0	6	2	0	3	12	2	7	1	6
17	Cuddalore	1	10	1	9	0	15	1	2	3	15	4	14	3	11	1	9
18	Tanjore	0	15	1	9	0	15	0	14	2	10	4	9	3	7	1	4
19	Malara	0	14	0	7	0	3	0	4	3	2	3	8	2	6	1	14
20	Tinnevely	1	0	0	15	0	9	0	9	1	0	2	15	1	9	2	2
21	Cochin	1	15	2	0	2	1	0	4	2	12	5	0	3	12	0	1
22	Calicut	1	2	0	11	0	8	0	5	3	13	3	3	2	10	0	7
23	Mangalore	1	13	1	10	1	2	1	4	4	13	1	2	3	1	2	2
Total ..		1	13	1	10	1	2	1	4	4	13	1	2	3	1	2	2
24	European Prison ..	9	1	13	15	..	..	..	..	13	10	8	10	..	..	..	..
25	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Debtors' Prison, Madras ..	1	7	1	8	1	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Subsidiary Jails		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	10	0	10	0	15	0	9
Grand Total ..		2	1	1	9	1	5	1	12	3	13	3	10	2	14	2	5

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1892 (excluding the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

Serial Number.	7				8			
	Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	7 3	6 12	10 6	7 3	78 1	79 5	75 15	74 8
2	7 1	5 1	4 13	5 3	71 8	59 9	57 10	58 8
3	6 0	4 15	4 9	5 4	86 11	78 9	65 2	61 14
4	11 14	6 12	5 14	7 1	82 0	74 9	69 12	74 3
5	9 8	9 7	6 1	5 4	87 9	72 8	67 5	64 12
6	6 6	7 14	7 6	5 14	72 15	76 3	79 3	66 15
7	18 7	25 9	30 5	20 1	82 5	89 6	97 4	86 4
	9 10	9 3	9 4	7 11	79 15	74 13	71 7	68 9
8	4 4	9 13	6 10	9 7	74 13	74 5	89 1	102 1
9	6 1	11 5	10 2	9 8	64 2	72 3	69 4	80 15
10	14 2	16 14	16 14	9 12	82 15	88 5	88 3	73 1
11	5 15	7 13	6 9	6 3	56 15	69 14	67 4	74 4
12	9 3	7 5	9 0	5 5	70 8	69 10	71 3	56 4
13	19 15	11 6	7 11	6 9	116 2	93 0	71 8	72 0
14	20 2	22 5	11 11	10 7	115 3	117 12	84 3	75 3
15	9 11	13 14	9 13	7 4	73 5	82 3	71 13	66 7
16	12 3	8 8	13 9	6 15	76 10	73 2	71 11	65 8
17	7 2	7 5	8 1	5 7	75 9	72 13	72 1	64 15
18	6 6	6 12	6 2	5 13	69 15	66 0	64 1	64 7
19	5 1	3 11	7 1	4 0	60 15	58 7	59 10	60 7
20	9 0	7 13	8 2	5 0	85 5	74 4	71 2	69 4
21	100 0	..	..	..	5,020 0	..	..	..
22	13 2	10 11	8 8	6 9	71 14	67 2	57 14	29 10
23	17 11	10 2	6 10	5 3	109 12	88 11	72 10	75 6
	9 1	9 7	8 14	6 7	74 5	73 12	69 7	67 7
24	120 11	86 10	..	..	625 10	594 10	..	..
25	..	..	..	11 15	..	..	..	117 10
26	25 10	26 15	13 6	53 7	122 8	132 3	119 3	145 0
	7 5	6 15	6 14	9 1	50 5	48 3	48 7	55 14
	9 7	9 3	8 14	7 11	75 12	72 5	67 11	66 7

No. XII.—

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2	3	4	5	6
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number, convalescent and infirm.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>					
1 Rajahmundry		3-80	638-16	27-35	14-43
2 Vellore		7-92	1,038-47	37-44	41-04
3 Trichinopoly		3-84	1,121-34	30-89	96-31
4 Coimbatore		8-94	943-75	32-46	50-67
5 Cannanore		2-68	753-57	33-04	37-55
6 Salem		5-93	567-33	10-78	37-31
7 Penitentiary		7-71	670-85	17-91	1-34
Total ..		40-82	5,733-47	189-87	278-65
<i>District Jails.</i>					
8 Russellkonda		6-82	55-77	3-28	..
9 Berhampore		5-09	124-94	7-83	2-75
10 Vizagapatam		5-25	202-92	9-25	6-52
11 Parvatipur		1-93	177-78	8-54	8-74
12 Guntur		5-43	201-94	4-75	10-65
13 Nellore		1-69	143-40	4-08	2-42
14 Kurnool		6-18	113-93	3-15	4-62
15 Bellary		4-65	267-32	4-76	..
16 Cuddapah		8-32	168-04	3-24	..
17 Cuddalore		3-98	253-37	5-95	9-24
18 Tanjore		1-33	250-13	4-94	1-67
19 Madura		12-11	335-45	3-24	5-30
20 Tinnevely		3-21	270-68	5-37	10-67
21 Calicut		2-45	40-42	..	1-56
22 Mangalore		2-93	84-00	1-70	13-38
Total ..		71-37	2,690-09	70-33	77-85
23 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras		..	12-26	..	1-27
Total, Jails ..		112-47	8,435-82	260-20	357-77
Subsidiary Jails ..		76-96	618-34	4-79	3-95
Grand Total ..		189-43	9,054-16	264-99	361-72

(FINANCIAL).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Average number employed on working days.										
On Prison duties.						On Jail buildings.				
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		Serial Number.
						G.	H.	I.	J.	
On unremunerative labour	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of Prison clothing, &c.	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	
..	64-82	54-60	10-78	96-08	16-96	3-73	56	..	..	1
..	90-18	98-61	120-12	113-57	61-91	..	..	..	..	2
..	106-22	71-48	165-54	234-05	50	34-98	21-84	..	..	3
..	84-24	77-43	77-63	103-03	50-82	116-69	..	..	..	4
..	53-60	70-61	82-62	239-61	5-55	..	3-20	..	..	5
..	41-50	57-07	58-85	91-56	51-24	41	1-99	..	..	6
..	85-89	54-36	23-80	51-09	30-74	..	..	..	..	7
..	526-45	484-16	539-34	928-99	217-72	155-81	27-59	..	..	
..	3-65	6-74	32-31	8-69	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	6-47	12-16	32-80	31-84	6-95	3-48	62	..	..	9
..	5-98	19-68	10-42	85-49	2-38	36-09	..	..	..	10
..	7-40	15-12	78-97	47-75	3-88	98	..	..	..	11
..	10-80	20-33	27-58	113-06	23	3-42	..	..	..	12
..	5-45	16-13	26-04	37-61	6-13	26-15	..	..	..	13
..	3-89	9-00	34-99	31-39	4-76	..	..	..	..	14
..	30-49	25-54	7-73	41-15	18-91	22-86	..	..	..	15
..	8-14	17-24	15-21	16-97	78-40	..	..	..	..	16
..	7-88	27-92	17-26	100-92	9-07	98	..	..	..	17
..	20-32	19-24	27-78	36-20	4-32	3-98	07	..	..	18
..	16-37	26-09	83-30	136-11	9-59	2-13	..	..	..	19
..	12-10	22-09	47-20	58-70	2-10	4-37	..	..	..	20
..	2-37	7-00	4-22	8-00	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	1-54	8-49	13-56	18-46	1-88	..	1-83	..	..	22
..	142-85	252-77	459-37	772-34	148-60	104-44	2-52	..	..	23
..	1-46	67	7-87	99	..	..	..	..	..	
..	670-76	737-60	1,006-58	1,702-32	366-32	260-25	30-11	..	..	
..	..	..	200-44	126-23	246-04	42	..	..	..	
..	670-76	737-60	1,207-02	1,828-55	612-36	260-67	30-11	..	..	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

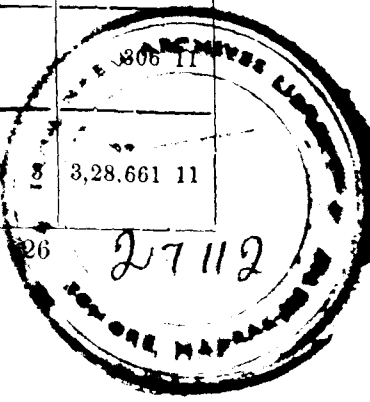
Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Jails.	7—cont.			8	9			Serial Number.
		Average number employed on working days—cont.				Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days.			
		K.	L.						
		Manufactures.	Public Works—Jails.	Extramural labor.					
Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments, other than Public Works Department.									
Prison Officers.									
Prison Servants.									
On Manufactures (?) K.									
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	336-24	..	..	93	10-16	8-56	52-69	1
2	Vellore	468-13	..	..	..	8-68	9-50	45-08	2
3	Trichinopoly	341-59	..	..	15-82	9-47	6-37	30-46	3
4	Coimbatore	350-75	..	..	..	8-93	8-20	37-17	4
5	Cannanore	179-58	..	..	..	7-11	9-37	23-83	5
6	Salem	216-37	..	..	..	7-31	10-06	38-14	6
7	Penitentiary	402-65	..	..	..	12-80	8-10	60-02	7
Total ..		2,295-31	..	..	16-75	9-18	8-44	40-03	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	48	..	..	..	6-54	12-09	86	8
9	Berhampore	19-27	..	..	..	5-18	9-73	15-42	9
10	Vizagapatam	26-78	..	..	..	2-95	9-70	13-20	10
11	Párvatipur	6-99	..	..	..	4-16	8-50	3-93	11
12	Guntúr	11-09	..	..	..	5-35	10-07	5-49	12
13	Nellore	19-11	..	..	..	3-80	11-25	13-33	13
14	Kurnool	18-41	..	..	..	3-41	7-89	16-16	14
15	Bellary	115-86	..	..	..	11-41	9-55	43-34	15
16	Cuddapah	8-79	..	..	..	4-84	10-26	5-24	16
17	Cuddalore	73-19	..	..	96	3-11	11-02	28-88	17
18	Tanjore	127-92	..	..	16	8-12	7-69	51-14	18
19	Madura	52-87	..	..	19	4-88	7-78	15-76	19
20	Tinnevely	102-73	..	..	..	4-47	8-16	37-95	20
21	Calicut	16-50	..	..	..	5-86	17-32	40-82	21
22	Mangalore	23-03	..	..	..	1-83	10-11	27-42	22
Total ..		623-02	..	..	1-31	5-31	9-40	23-16	
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	11-91	5-46	..	23
Total, Jails ..		2,918-33	..	..	18-06	7-95	8-74	34-59	
Subsidiary Jails ..		34-64	..	..	..	..	..	5-60	
Grand Total ..		2,952-97	..	..	18-06	7-41	8-15	32-61	

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash Balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1892.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing, &c., account by Cash and Transfer Account.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>				RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ..	638-16	336-24	..	29,465 15	29,465 15	30,517 12
2	Vellore ..	1,038-47	468-13	..	33,783 2	33,783 2	64,879 10
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,121-34	341-59	..	25,255 15	25,255 15	40,049 12
4	Coimbatore ..	943-75	350-75	..	23,754 12	23,754 12	41,132 8
5	Cannanore ..	753-57	179-58	..	6,451 11	6,451 11	11,224 0
6	Salem ..	567-33	216-37	..	7,267 10	7,267 10	11,164 4
7	Penitentiary ..	670-85	402-65	..	40,787 1	40,787 1	69,718 6
Total ..		5,733-47	2,295-31	..	1,66,766 2	1,66,766 2	2,68,686 4
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	55-77	48	..	..	..	30 10
9	Berhampore ..	124-94	19-27	..	121 10	121 10	296 4
10	Vizagapatam ..	202-92	26-78	..	613 8	613 8	331 10
11	Párvatipur ..	177-78	6-99	..	261 5	261 5	808 11
12	Guntúr ..	201-94	11-09	..	803 2	803 2	319 6
13	Nellore ..	143-40	19-11	..	213 11	213 11	63 11
14	Kurnool ..	113-93	18-41	..	667 9	667 9	698 3
15	Bellary ..	267-32	115-86	..	6,495 11	6,495 11	6,800 0
16	Cuddapah ..	168-04	8-79	..	772 7	772 7	892 5
17	Cuddalore ..	253-37	73-19	..	1,284 15	1,284 15	1,547 4
18	Tanjore ..	250-13	127-92	..	25,974 7	25,974 7	38,010 2
19	Madura ..	335-45	52-87	..	1,974 15	1,974 15	1,784 13
20	Tinnevely ..	270-68	102-73	..	3,323 9	3,323 9	7,362 7
21	Calicut ..	40-42	16-50	..	..	..	204 14
22	Mangalore ..	84-00	23-03	..	257 4	257 4	518 8
Total ..		2,690-09	623-02	..	42,764 1	42,764 1	59,668 12
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	12-26	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Jails ..		8,435-82	2,918-33	..	2,09,530 3	2,09,530 3	3,28,355 0
Subsidiary Jails ..		618-34	34-64	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		9,054-16	2,952-97	..	2,09,530 3	2,09,530 3	3,28,661 11



No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9 Cash Balance in hand on Manufacturing Account on the 31st December 1892.	10 Total.	11 Cash Earnings (being total of Column 10, less total of Column 7).	12 Average Earnings per head calculated on Column 3.	13 Average earnings per head calculated on Column 4.	14 Serial Number.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	1
2	Vellore	..	30,517 12	1,051 13	1 10	3 2	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	64,879 10	31,096 8	29 15	66 7	3
4	Coimbatore	..	40,049 12	14,793 13	13 3	43 5	4
5	Cannanore	..	41,132 8	17,377 12	18 7	49 9	5
6	Salem	..	11,224 0	4,772 5	6 5	26 9	6
7	Penitentiary	..	11,164 4	3,896 10	6 14	18 0	7
	Total	..	69,718 6	28,931 5	43 2	71 14	7
	Total	..	2,68,686 4	1,01,920 2	17 12	44 6	6
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	..	30 10	30 10	0 9	63 13	8
9	Berhampore	..	296 4	174 10	1 6	9 1	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	331 10	..	..	..	10
11	Párvatipur	..	808 11	547 6	3 1	78 5	11
12	Guntúr	..	319 6	..	..	..	12
13	Nellore	..	63 11	..	..	..	13
14	Kurnool	..	698 3	30 10	0 4	1 11	14
15	Bellary	..	6,800 0	304 5	1 2	2 10	15
16	Cuddapah	..	892 5	119 14	0 11	13 10	16
17	Cuddalore	..	1,547 4	262 5	1 1	3 9	17
18	Tanjore	..	38,010 2	12,035 11	48 2	94 1	18
19	Madura	..	1,784 13	..	..	..	19
20	Tinnevelly	..	7,362 7	4,038 14	14 15	39 5	20
21	Calicut	..	204 14	204 14	5 1	12 7	21
22	Mangalore	..	518 8	261 4	3 2	11 5	22
	Total	..	59,668 12	16,904 11	6 5	27 2	23
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Total, Jails	..	3,28,355 0	1,18,824 13	14 1	40 11	11
	Subsidiary Jails	..	306 11	306 11	0 8	8 14	14
	Grand Total	..	3,28,661 11	1,19,131 8	13 3	40 5	5

No. XIV.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Total Cost of maintenance (Column 9, Statement X).	4 Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 10, Statement X).	5 Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	6 Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	7 Net Cost to Government (Column 3, minus Column 5).	8 Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, minus Column 6).	9 Serial Number.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	1
2	Vellore	48,106 13	74 8	1,051 13	1 10	47,055 0	72 14	2
3	Trichinopoly	69,365 5	58 8	31,096 8	26 4	38,268 13	32 4	3
4	Coimbatore	70,147 14	61 14	14,793 13	13 1	55,354 1	48 13	4
5	Cannanore	73,938 8	74 3	17,377 12	17 7	56,560 12	56 12	5
6	Salem	49,073 4	64 12	4,772 5	6 5	44,300 15	58 7	6
7	Penitentiary	46,141 10	66 15	3,896 10	5 10	42,245 0	61 5	7
	Total	67,332 2	86 4	28,931 5	37 1	38,400 13	49 3	7
	Total	4,24,105 8	68 9	1,01,920 2	16 8	3,22,185 6	52 1	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	7,100 0	102 1	30 10	0 7	7,069 6	101 10	8
9	Berhampore	11,135 3	80 15	174 10	1 4	10,960 9	79 11	9
10	Vizagapatam	15,735 3	73 1	..	..	15,735 3	73 1	10
11	Párvatipur	15,178 10	74 4	547 6	2 11	14,631 4	71 9	11
12	Guntúr	11,795 11	56 4	..	..	11,795 11	56 4	12
13	Nellore	12,069 0	72 0	..	..	12,069 0	72 0	13
14	Kurnool	9,868 13	75 3	30 10	0 4	9,838 3	74 15	14
15	Bellary	20,810 11	66 7	304 5	1 0	20,506 6	65 7	15
16	Cuddapah	15,382 6	65 8	119 14	0 8	15,262 8	65 0	16
17	Cuddalore	17,315 0	64 15	262 5	1 0	17,052 11	63 15	17
18	Tanjore	18,723 12	64 7	12,035 11	41 7	6,688 1	23 0	18
19	Madura	24,407 2	60 7	..	..	24,407 2	60 7	19
20	Tinnevelly	22,532 10	69 4	4,038 14	12 7	18,493 12	56 13	20
21	Calicut	1,965 9	29 10	204 14	3 1	1,760 11	26 9	21
22	Mangalore	7,526 11	75 6	261 4	2 10	7,265 7	72 12	22
	Total	2,11,546 5	67 7	16,904 11	5 6	1,94,641 10	62 1	
23	Debtors' Prison, Madras	3,935 8	145 0	..	..	3,935 8	145 0	23
24	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,746 6	117 10	..	..	1,746 6	117 10	24
	Total, Jails	6,41,333 11	68 8	1,18,824 13	12 11	5,22,508 14	55 13	
	Subsidiary Jails	1,00,528 0	55 14	306 11	0 3	1,00,221 5	55 11	
	Grand Total	7,41,861 11	66 7	1,19,131 8	10 11	6,22,730 3	55 12	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the										
Serial Number.	1		2		3			4		
	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.				
			M	F.	Total	M	F	Total		
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	973	44	1,017	626.41	15.96	642.37
			Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	2.28	10	2.38
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	91	..	91
			Total ..	..	973	44	1,017	629.60	16.06	645.66
2	Vellore	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	957	90	1,047	1,107.49	70.84	1,178.33
			Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	6.46	..	6.46
			Total ..	..	957	90	1,047	1,114.26	70.84	1,185.10
3	Trichinopoly	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	1,202	..	1,202	1,131.69	..	1,131.69
			Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	39	..	39
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	1.18	..	1.18
			Total ..	..	1,202	..	1,202	1,133.26	..	1,133.26
4	Coimbatore	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	1,210	..	1,210	953.22	11	953.33
			Under-trial ..	..	30	6	36	34.40	94	35.34
			Civil ..	..	20	..	20	7.90	..	7.90
			Total ..	..	1,260	6	1,266	995.52	1.05	996.57
5	Cannanore	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	865	30	895	753.87	2.14	756.01
			Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	1.76	..	1.76
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	865	30	895	755.63	2.14	757.77
6	Salem	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	528	27	555	623.17	25.62	648.79
			Under-trial ..	..	10	4	14	32.99	2.02	35.01
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	5.69	..	5.69
			Total ..	..	538	31	569	661.85	27.64	689.49
7	Penitentiary	.. ..	Convicts ..	..	665	43	708	723.51	45.85	769.36
			Under-trial ..	..	44	12	56	10.07	97	11.04
			Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Total ..	..	709	55	764	733.58	46.82	780.40

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
678	21	699	679	2	681	27.30	.05	27.35	62	..	62	3	..	3	1
12	1	13	2	..	2	.01	..	.01	2	..	2	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	681	2	683	27.31	.05	27.36	64	..	64	3	..	3	2
1,173	83	1,256	818	50	868	35.16	2.28	37.44	16	2	18	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	16	2	..	2	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	820	50	870	35.20	2.28	37.48	16	2	18	..	..	..	3
1,221	..	1,221	962	..	962	30.89	..	30.89	57	..	57	1	..	1	
7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	962	..	962	30.89	..	30.89	57	..	57	1	..	1	4
1,060	1	1,061	1,181	..	1,181	32.46	..	32.46	114	..	114	..	..	..	
77	4	81	24	4	28	1.15	.08	1.23	4	..	4	..	..	..	
11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1,205	4	1,209	33.61	.08	33.69	118	..	118	..	..	..	5
907	6	913	892	..	892	33.04	..	33.04	64	..	64	2	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	892	..	892	33.04	..	33.04	64	..	64	2	..	2	6
644	* 21	665	275	21	296	10.21	.57	10.78	31	1	32	..	..	..	
83	3	86	12	..	12	.32	..	.32	2	..	2	..	..	..	
10	..	10	2	..	2	.01	..	.01	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	289	21	310	10.54	.57	11.11	34	1	35	..	..	..	7
864	76	940	506	46	552	16.29	1.62	17.91	29	1	30	..	..	..	
5	2	7	5	2	7	.20	.01	.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	511	48	559	16.49	1.66	18.15	29	1	30	..	..	..	

* Less number of females on that day.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	10			11			A.		
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.					
									Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
Central Prisons—cont.											
1	Rajahmundry	{ Convicts .. 23 .. 23 Under-trial Civil	23	..	23	17	..	17	1,083-95 877-19 ..	125-31	1,060-14 840-34 ..
		Total ..	23	..	23	17	..	17	1,081-64	124-53	1,057-83
2	Vellore	{ Convicts .. 6 1 7 Under-trial Civil	6	1	7	..	..	..	738-61 .. 309-60	705-82	736-64 .. 309-60
		Total ..	6	1	7	..	..	..	735-91	705-82	734-12
3	Trichinopoly	{ Convicts .. 7 .. 7 Under-trial .. 41 .. 41 Civil	7	..	7	41	..	41	850-06 .. ..	.. .. ..	850-06
		Total ..	7	..	7	41	..	41	848-88	..	848-88
4	Coimbatore	{ Convicts .. 32 .. 32 Under-trial .. 1 .. 1 Civil	32	..	32	60	..	60	1,238-96 697-67 ..	.. 4,255-32 ..	1,238-82 792-30 ..
		Total ..	33	..	33	62	..	62	1,210-42	3,809-52	1,213-16
5	Cannanore	{ Convicts .. 22 .. 22 Under-trial .. 27 .. 27 Civil	22	..	22	27	..	27	1,183-23 .. ..	.. .. ..	1,179-88
		Total ..	22	..	22	27	..	27	1,180-47	..	1,177-14
6	Salem	{ Convicts .. 10 .. 10 Under-trial Civil	10	..	10	..	..	..	441-29 363-75 351-49	819-67	456-23 342-76 351-49
		Total ..	10	..	10	..	..	..	436-65	759-77	449-61
7	Penitentiary	{ Convicts .. 5 .. 5 Under-trial .. 8 .. 8 Civil	5	..	5	8	..	8	699-87 496-52 ..	1,003-27 2,061-86 ..	717-48 634-06 ..
		Total ..	5	..	5	8	..	8	696-58	1,025-20	716-30

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

12

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.	
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
43.58 4.39 ..	3.13	42.58 4.20 ..	27.14 .. ..	.. .. ..	26.46	71.84 877.19 ..	.. .. ..	70.05 840.34 ..	98.98 877.19 ..	.. .. ..	96.51 840.34 ..	1	
43.38	3.11	42.38	27.00	..	26.33	74.65	..	72.79	101.65	..	99.12		
31.75 .. 6.19	32.19	31.77 .. 6.19	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14.45	28.23	15.28	14.45	28.23	15.28	2	
31.59	32.19	31.63	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	14.36	28.23	15.19	14.36	28.23	15.19		
27.30 .. ..	.. .. ..	27.30	36.23 .. ..	.. .. ..	36.23	14.14 .. ..	.. .. ..	14.14	50.37 .. ..	.. .. ..	50.37	3	
27.26	..	27.26	36.18	..	36.18	14.12	..	14.12	50.30	..	50.30		
34.05 33.43 ..	.. 85.11 ..	34.05 34.80 ..	62.94 58.14 ..	.. .. ..	62.94 56.59 ..	56.65 58.14 ..	.. .. ..	56.64 56.59 ..	119.59 116.28 ..	.. .. ..	119.58 113.18 ..	4	
33.76	76.19	33.81	62.28	..	62.21	56.25	..	56.19	118.53	..	118.40		
43.83 .. ..	.. .. ..	43.70	35.82 .. ..	.. .. ..	35.71	49.08 .. ..	.. .. ..	48.94	84.90 .. ..	.. .. ..	84.65	5	
43.73	..	43.60	35.73	..	35.63	48.97	..	48.83	84.70	..	84.46		
16.38 9.70 1.76	22.25	16.62 9.14 1.76	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	49.75 60.62 175.75	39.03	49.32 57.13 175.75	49.75 60.62 175.75	39.03	49.32 57.13 175.75	6	
15.92	20.62	16.11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	51.37	36.18	50.76	51.37	36.18	50.76		
22.52 19.86 ..	35.33 41.24 ..	23.28 21.74 ..	11.08 .. ..	.. .. ..	10.40	29.02	21.81	28.59	40.08	21.81	38.99	7	
22.48	35.45	23.26	10.90	..	10.25	28.63	21.36	28.19	39.53	21.36	38.44		

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in 1907										
Serial Number.	1		2		3			4		
	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.				
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	130	11	141	68.96	..	68.96		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	.60	..	.60		
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	130	11	141	69.56	..	69.56		
9	Berhampore	Convicts	143	31	174	125.19	4.90	130.09		
		Under-trial	11	4	15	6.33	.27	6.60		
		Civil	7	..	7	.88	..	.88		
		Total	161	35	196	132.40	5.17	137.57		
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	245	29	274	196.81	12.01	208.82		
		Under-trial	14	..	14	5.60	..	5.60		
		Civil	6	..	6	.20	..	.20		
		Total	265	29	294	202.61	12.75	215.36		
11	Parvátipur	Convicts	92	9	101	204.23	..	204.27		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	.12	..	.12		
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total	92	9	101	204.35	.04	204.39		
12	Guntūr	Convicts	157	9	166	202.84	4.57	207.41		
		Under-trial	13	..	13	2.03	.08	2.11		
		Civil	4	..	4	.69	..	.69		
		Total	174	9	183	204.96	4.65	209.61		
13	Nellore	Convicts	208	14	222	140.44	4.48	144.92		
		Under-trial	14	..	14	21.08	.71	21.79		
		Civil	..	..	..	.86	..	.86		
		Total	222	14	236	162.38	5.19	167.57		
14	Kurnool	Convicts	63	3	66	114.72	5.36	120.08		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	9.28	.75	10.03		
		Civil	3	..	3	1.14	..	1.14		
		Total	66	3	69	125.14	6.11	131.25		

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
80	..	80	53	..	53	3.28	..	3.28	2	..	2	1	..	1	8
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	53	..	53	3.28	..	3.28	2	..	2	1	..	1	9
146	6	152	209	12	221	7.53	.30	7.83	16	..	16	..	..	..	
11	* ..	11	7	..	7	.31	..	.31	1	..	1	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	216	12	228	7.84	.30	8.14	17	..	17	..	..	..	
237	18	255	240	26	266	8.26	.99	9.25	13	..	13	..	..	..	
20	* ..	20	10	1	11	.26	.06	.32	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	250	27	277	8.52	1.05	9.57	14	..	14	..	..	..	
235	..	235	196	..	196	8.54	..	8.54	5	..	5	1	..	1	12
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	196	..	196	8.54	..	8.54	5	..	5	1	..	1	13
252	7	259	106	3	109	4.51	.24	4.75	1	1	2	..	..	..	
6	1	7	1	..	1	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	107	3	110	4.52	.24	4.76	1	1	2	..	..	..	
159	5	164	97	4	101	3.95	.13	4.08	1	..	1	..	..	..	
95	1	96	28	1	29	.66	.02	.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	125	5	130	4.61	.15	4.76	1	..	1	..	..	..	
145	8	153	119	1	120	3.03	.12	3.15	2	..	2	..	..	..	16
38	2	40	1	..	1	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	120	1	121	3.06	.12	3.18	2	..	2	..	..	..	

* No females on that day.

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	Deaths from						A.			
			bowel-complaints.			cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
District Jails—cont.												
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	768-56	..	768-56
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	761-93	..	761-93
9	Berhampore	Convicts	..	7	..	7	8	..	8	1,669-46	2,418-98	1,698-82
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1,105-85	..	1,060-61
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	7	..	7	9	..	9	1,631-42	2,321-08	1,657-34
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	..	4	..	4	8	..	8	1,219-45	2,164-86	1,273-82
		Under-trial	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,785-71	1,351-35	1,735-02
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	5	..	5	8	..	8	1,233-90	2,117-65	1,286-22
11	Parvátipur	Convicts	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	959-70	..	959-51
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	959-14	..	958-95
12	Guntūr	Convicts	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	522-58	656-46	525-53
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	492-61	..	473-93
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	522-05	615-16	524-78
13	Nellore	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690-69	892-86	696-94
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,328-27	1,408-45	1,330-89
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	769-80	963-39	775-80
14	Kurnool	Convicts	..	4	..	1	1	..	1	1,037-31	186-57	999-33
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107-76	..	99-70
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	958-93	163-67	921-90

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	12											
	Ratio per mille of average strength.											
	B.			C.			D.			E.		
	Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	47-56	..	47-56	..	..	..	29-00	..	29-00	29-00	..	29-00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47-15	..	47-15	..	..	..	28-75	..	28-75	28-75	..	28-75
9	60-15	61-22	60-19	63-90	..	61-50	63-90	..	61-49	127-80	..	122-99
	48-97	..	46-97	157-98	..	151-52	..	..	..	157-98	..	151-52
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	59-21	58-03	59-17	67-98	..	65-42	60-42	..	58-15	128-40	..	123-57
10	41-97	82-43	44-30	40-65	..	38-31	25-40	..	23-94	66-05	..	62-25
	46-43	81-08	50-47	..	..	..	178-57	..	157-73	178-57	..	157-73
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42-05	82-35	44-44	39-48	..	37-15	29-61	..	27-86	69-09	..	65-01
11	41-82	..	41-81	..	..	..	24-48	..	24-48	24-48	..	24-48
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	41-79	..	41-78	..	..	..	24-47	..	24-46	24-47	..	24-46
12	22-23	52-52	22-90	..	..	..	4-93	218-82	9-64	4-93	218-82	9-64
	4-93	..	4-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22-05	51-61	22-71	..	..	..	4-88	215-05	9-54	4-88	215-05	9-54
13	28-13	29-02	28-15	..	..	..	7-12	..	6-90	7-12	..	6-90
	31-31	28-17	31-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28-39	28-90	28-41	..	..	..	6-16	..	5-97	6-16	..	5-97
14	26-41	22-39	26-23	8-71	..	8-33	8-72	..	8-33	17-43	..	16-66
	3-23	..	2-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24-45	19-64	24-23	7-99	..	7-62	7-99	..	7-62	15-98	..	15-24

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Serial Number.	1			2			3			4		
	Jails.			Classes of Prisoners.			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.												
15	Bellary	{	Convicts	209	21	230	263.93	19.65	283.58			
			Under-trial ..	27	5	32	26.21	8.84				
			Civil	12	5	17	2.49	..				
			Total ..	248	31	279	292.63	20.49		313.12		
16	Cuddapah	{	Convicts	136	16	152	175.37	2.64	178.01			
			Under-trial ..	18	..	18	53.17	7.0				
			Civil	..	..	..	2.90	..				
			Total ..	154	16	170	231.44	3.34		234.78		
17	Cuddalore	{	Convicts	160	12	172	250.45	7.26	257.71			
			Under-trial ..	18	..	18	6.45	2.23				
			Civil	13	..	13	2.28	..				
			Total ..	191	12	203	259.18	7.49		266.67		
18	Tanjore	{	Convicts	282	20	302	274.48	1.29	275.77			
			Under-trial ..	30	..	30	6.39	..				
			Civil	12	..	12	8.10	..				
			Total ..	324	20	344	288.97	1.58		290.55		
19	Madura	{	Convicts	338	20	358	326.56	24.85	351.41			
			Under-trial ..	37	4	41	3.63	..				
			Civil	44	..	44	11.80	..				
			Total ..	419	24	443	377.99	25.75		403.74		
20	Tinnevelly	{	Convicts	285	..	285	303.68	..	303.86			
			Under-trial ..	30	..	30	15.04	..				
			Civil	12	..	12	6.32	..				
			Total ..	327	..	327	325.04	..		325.44		
21	Calicut	{	Convicts	140	7	147	50.98	4.0	51.38			
			Under-trial ..	30	7	37	2.90	..				
			Civil	28	..	28	12.13	..				
			Total ..	198	14	212	66.01	4.0		66.41		

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

5			6			7			8			9			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
317	30	347	154	15	169	4.43	.33	4.76	7	1	8	1	..	1	15
51	2	53	7	..	7	.22	..	.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	161	15	176	4.65	.33	4.98	7	1	8	1	..	1	16
224	*..	224	105	1	106	3.22	.02	3.24	9	..	9	..	..	..	
128	1	129	21	..	21	.71	..	.71	5	..	5	..	..	..	
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	126	1	127	3.93	.02	3.95	14	..	14	..	..	..	
338	10	348	163	8	171	5.73	.22	5.95	1	..	1	..	..	..	
20	1	21	1	2	3	.01	.01	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	164	10	174	5.74	.23	5.97	1	..	1	..	..	..	
358	*..	358	168	1	169	4.91	.03	4.94	7	..	7	..	..	..	19
20	*..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	..	18	3	..	3	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	171	1	172	4.95	.03	4.98	7	..	7	..	..	..	20
365	20	385	63	6	69	2.73	.51	3.24	5	2	7	2	..	2	
64	1	65	7	..	7	.17	..	.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	70	6	76	2.90	.51	3.41	5	2	7	2	..	2	
381	1	385	119	..	119	5.37	..	5.37	5	..	5	..	..	..	
57	2	59	5	..	5	.15	..	.15	1	..	1	..	..	..	22
20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	124	..	124	5.52	..	5.52	6	..	6	..	..	..	
154	*..	154	2	..	2	.27	..	.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	..	2	.27	..	.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* No females on that day.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			A. Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
<i>District Jails—cont.</i>											
15	Bellary	Convicts ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	583-49	763-36	595-95
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267-07	..	258-78
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	550-18	732-06	562-08
16	Cuddapah	Convicts ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	598-73	378-79	595-47
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	394-96	..	389-83
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	544-42	299-10	540-93
17	Cuddalore	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	650-83	1,101-93	663-54
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155-04	8,625-65	449-10
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	632-76	1,335-11	652-49
18	Tanjore	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	612-07	775-19	612-83
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370-37	..	370-37
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591-76	632-91	591-98
		Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Madura	Convicts ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	192-92	241-45	196-35
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176-63	..	173-01
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	185-19	233-01	188-24
20	Tinnevely	Convicts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	391-86	..	391-63
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332-45	..	327-65
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	381-49	..	381-02
21	Calicut	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39-23	..	38-93
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30-30	..	30-12

[illegible]

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the										No. XV.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.						Average daily strength.	
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
District Jails—cont.										
22	Mangalore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil	185 21 11	28 5 8	213 26 19	83.28 8.10 4.72	3.67	86.95 8.21 4.72		
		Total ..	217	41	258	96.10	3.78	99.88		
	Total, Central and District Jails.	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil	9,173 317 172	461 47 13	9,637 394 185	8,701.28 283.37 77.81	251.82 9.80 ..07	8,953.10 293.17 77.88		
		Total ..	9,692	524	10,216	9,062.46	261.69	9,324.15		
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil	22 .. ..	.. .. ..	22	14.84 .. ..	.. .. ..	14.84		
		Total ..	22	..	22	14.84	..	14.84		
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil	 71	.. .. ..	.. .. 71	 27.14	.. .. ..	.. .. 27.14		
		Total ..	71	..	71	27.14	..	27.14		
	Subsidiary Jails	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	683.39 1,010.66 12.39	57.21 34.59 ..	740.60 1,045.25 12.39		
		Total ..	4,030	1,752	5,782	1,706.44	91.80	1,798.24		
	Grand Total ..	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	9,399.51 1,224.03 117.34	302.63 44.39 ..07	9,708.54 1,338.42 117.41		
		Total of all ..	13,815	2,275	16,091	10,810.88	355.49	11,164.37		

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Serial Number.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
22	102	4	106	51	3	54	1.53	.17	1.70	4	..	4	..	..	..	22
	31	2	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	51	3	54	1.53	.17	1.70	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7,158	199	7,357	252.64	7.58	260.22	451	8	459	11	..	11	..
	..	..	..	131	10	141	4.21	.21	4.42	16	..	16	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	7	..	7	.09	..	.09	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7,296	209	7,505	256.94	7.79	264.73	468	8	476	11	..	11	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41	41	..	41	61	..	61	1.26	..	1.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	61	..	61	1.26	..	1.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	196	9	205	4.60	.19	4.79	10	1	11	1	..	1	..
	..	..	..	296	10	306	4.90	.30	5.20	16	1	17	2	1	3	
	..	..	..	6	..	6	.08	..	.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	498	19	517	9.58	.49	10.07	26	2	28	3	1	4	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7,354	208	7,562	257.24	7.77	265.01	461	9	470	12	..	12	..
	..	..	..	427	20	447	9.11	.51	9.62	32	1	33	2	1	3	
	..	..	..	74	..	74	1.43	..	1.43	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7,855	228	8,083	267.78	8.28	276.06	494	10	504	14	1	15	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Jail Population in the												
Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	10			11			A.			
			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.			
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	
District Jails—cont.												
22	Mangalore	Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	612.39	817.44	621.05	
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	530.70	793.65	540.65	
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	129	3	132	176	..	176	822.64	790.25	821.73	
		Under-trial	2	..	2	6	..	6	462.29	1,020.41	480.95	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	89.96	..	89.88	
		Total	131	3	134	182	..	182	805.08	798.65	804.90	
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	Debtors' Prison	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,247.60	..	2,247.60	
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,247.60	..	2,247.60	
	Subsidiary Jails	Convicts	5	..	5	4	1	5	286.81	157.32	276.80	
		Under-trial	2	..	2	5	..	5	292.88	289.10	292.75	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	481.26	..	481.26	
		Total	7	..	7	9	1	10	291.84	206.97	287.50	
	Grand Total	Convicts	134	3	137	180	1	181	782.38	673.07	778.90	
		Under-trial	4	..	4	11	..	11	329.98	450.55	333.98	
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	630.65	..	630.27	
		Total of all	138	3	141	191	1	192	726.58	645.00	724.00	

(VITAL)—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

12

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.	
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
18.37	46.32	19.55	..	..	..	48.03	..	46.00	48.03	..	46.00	22	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15.92	44.97	17.02	..	..	..	41.62	..	40.05	41.62	..	40.05	23	
29.03	30.11	29.06	20.23	..	19.66	31.60	31.77	31.61	51.83	31.77	51.27		
14.86	21.43	15.08	21.17	..	20.47	35.29	..	34.11	56.46	..	54.58		
1.16	..	1.16	..	..	..	12.85	..	12.84	12.85	..	12.84	24	
28.35	29.77	28.39	20.08	..	19.52	31.56	30.57	31.53	51.64	30.57	51.05		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	
46.43	..	46.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
46.43	..	46.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6.73	3.32	6.47	5.85	48	6.75	8.78	..	8.10	14.63	17.48	14.65	27	
4.85	8.67	4.97	4.95	..	4.78	10.88	28.91	11.48	15.83	28.91	16.26		
6.46	..	6.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5.61	5.34	5.60	5.27	10.89	5.56	9.96	10.89	10.01	15.23	21.78	15.57	28	
27.37	25.14	27.30	19.15	3.23	18.64	29.90	25.89	29.77	49.05	25.12	48.41		
7.04	11.49	7.19	8.50	..	8.22	16.23	22.53	16.44	24.73	22.53	24.66		
12.19	..	12.18	..	..	..	8.52	..	8.52	8.52	..	8.52	29	
24.77	23.42	24.73	17.67	2.83	17.20	28.03	25.46	27.94	45.70	28.29	45.14		

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among											
Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Other Fevers.		Cholera.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry ..	..	..	123	..	18	..	72	3	44	17
2	Vellore ..	..	..	116	..	3	..	10	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	211	..	4	..	1	1	85	41
4	Coimbatore ..	..	1	76	..	..	..	81	..	120	60
5	Cannanore ..	..	2	188	..	7	2	85	..	58	27
6	Salem ..	..	1	7	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	..	..	66	..	34	..	..	..	14	8
Total ..		4	2	787	..	76	2	249	4	321	153
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampore ..	..	1	11	..	..	..	55	..	13	8
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	1	41	..	25	..	..	..	15	8
11	Párvatipur ..	..	..	31	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
12	Guntúr ..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore ..	..	..	6	..	15	..	3	..	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
15	Bellary ..	..	..	23	..	..	..	48	1	6	4
16	Cuddapah ..	..	..	57	..	2	..	..	..	3	2
17	Cuddalore ..	..	..	19	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	..	..	32	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
19	Madura ..	..	..	1	..	14	..	2	2	..	..
20	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
21	Calicut ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		2	..	301	1	108	1	129	3	40	23
Total, Central and District Jails ..		6	2	1,088	1	184	3	378	7	361	176
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		6	2	1,088	1	184	3	378	7	361	176

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

3												4				Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from				
Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.				
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
10	4	40	2	19	1	240	23	2	1	4	..	191.48	..	1		
7	1	119	..	51	3	159	7	1	..	84	..	98.44	..	2		
4	4	33	..	12	1	347	7	4	..	22	..	186.45	..	3		
7	6	359	6	42	3	253	32	3	..	32	..	79.72	..	4		
8	3	..	..	26	2	300	22	5	..	45	..	248.67	..	5		
2	..	4	..	20	5	66	10	..	..	20	..	10.79	..	6		
2	2	32	1	27	5	115	5	3	..	11	..	85.79	..	7		
40	20	587	9	197	20	4,480	106	18	1	218	..	129.44	..			
..	..	2	..	1	..	14	1	..	..	4	..	159.51	14.50	8		
..	..	16	1	10	..	63	7	..	..	3	..	84.56	..	9		
4	..	15	..	2	..	107	4	..	..	5	..	196.34	..	10		
1	..	16	..	11	..	61	4	..	..	11	..	151.76	..	11		
2	..	16	..	5	..	20	1	..	..	1	..	168.75	..	12		
..	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	41.40	..	13		
..	..	..	..	4	..	79	1	..	..	2	..	183.21	..	14		
..	..	2	..	5	..	40	1	..	..	3	..	81.11	..	15		
..	..	10	2	4	2	13	..	..	..	1	..	320.21	..	16		
4	..	6	..	14	..	36	1	..	..	1	..	73.73	..	17		
1	1	12	..	4	1	36	1	..	..	18	..	116.04	..	18		
3	..	2	..	4	1	12	1	1	..	..	..	2.85	..	19		
1	1	4	..	4	..	31	3	..	..	1	..	19.75	..	20		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21		
1	1	..	..	..	..	22	1	..	..	1	..	69.01	..	22		
17	3	103	3	69	4	540	26	2	..	57	..	104.76	..35			
57	23	690	12	266	24	2,020	132	20	1	275	..	121.52	..11			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23		
57	23	690	12	266	24	2,020	132	20	1	275	..	121.32	..11			

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—cont.								Serial Number.
		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from								
		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.				
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	28.02	..	68.50	26.46	373.62	35.80			1
2	Vellore	2.55	..	..	..	131.94	5.94			2
3	Trichinopoly	3.53	..	75.11	36.23	306.62	6.19			3
4	Coimbatore	..	..	125.87	62.94	265.39	33.57			4
5	Cannanore	9.26	2.65	76.72	35.71	396.82	29.10			5
6	Salem	15.41	..	..	..	101.73	15.41			6
7	Penitentiary	44.19	..	18.20	10.40	149.47	6.50			7
Total ..		12.50	33	52.80	25.16	243.43	17.43			
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	43.50	..	..	..	203.02	14.50			8
9	Berhampore	..	..	99.93	61.50	484.28	53.81			9
10	Vizagapatam	119.72	..	71.83	38.31	512.40	19.16			10
11	Párvatipur	14.69	4.90	..	..	298.62	19.58			11
12	Guntúr	..	..	..	..	96.43	4.82			12
13	Nellore	103.51	..	..	..	41.40	..			13
14	Kurnool	..	..	24.98	8.33	657.89	8.33			14
15	Bellary	..	..	21.16	14.11	141.05	3.53			15
16	Cuddapah	11.24	..	16.85	11.24	73.03	..			16
17	Cuddalore	155.21	..	..	..	139.69	3.88			17
18	Tanjore	10.88	..	..	..	130.54	3.63			18
19	Madura	39.84	..	..	..	34.15	2.85			19
20	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	102.02	9.87			20
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..			21
22	Mangalore	34.50	..	..	..	253.02	11.50			22
Total ..		37.59	35	13.92	8.00	187.94	9.05			
Total, Central and District Jails ..		20.55	34	40.32	19.66	225.62	14.74			
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Grand Total ..		20.52	33	40.25	19.63	225.25	14.72			

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality, according to age, among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Statement showing of the Madras Presidency during

Serial Number.	Jails.	3						4				Serial Number.	
		Under 16 years.						16 to 40.					
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry ..	2.64	..	..	..	..	..	278.52	13.10	27	..	1	
2	Vellore	5.42	1.37	..	..	..	..	827.14	52.61	8	2	2	
3	Trichinopoly ..	2.73	..	..	..	..	..	822.98	..	36	..	3	
4	Coimbatore	5.19	..	..	..	..	..	647.35	.07	76	..	4	
5	Cannanore	1.99	..	..	..	..	..	616.20	1.93	39	..	5	
6	Salem	1.78	.31	..	..	..	..	420.33	17.56	18	1	6	
7	Penitentiary ..	12.16	1.28	..	1	..	781.25	586.46	32.03	20	..	7	
	Total ..	31.91	2.96	..	1	..	337.84	4,198.98	117.30	224	3		
	<i>District Jails.</i>												
8	Russellkonda ..	.47	..	..	..	..	..	57.62	..	1	..	8	
9	Berhampore	.76	.02	..	..	..	..	106.91	4.27	10	..	9	
10	Vizagapatam ...	.79	.31	..	..	..	..	149.23	8.30	9	..	10	
11	Párvatipur	1.23	..	..	..	..	..	187.62	.04	4	..	11	
12	Guntúr	1.91	..	..	..	..	..	116.56	3.28	..	..	12	
13	Nellore	.26	.40	..	..	..	..	124.89	3.51	..	..	13	
14	Kurnool	.53	..	..	..	..	..	99.57	4.20	2	..	14	
15	Bellary	.46	.03	..	..	..	..	185.94	16.99	3	..	15	
16	Cuddapah	.44	..	..	..	..	..	166.22	2.10	5	..	16	
17	Cuddalore	2.46	.11	..	..	..	..	221.28	6.50	..	..	17	
18	Tanjore	2.96	.09	..	..	..	..	217.73	1.10	5	..	18	
19	Madura	1.12	1.96	..	..	..	..	266.47	19.74	5	2	19	
20	Tinnevelly	.64	..	..	..	..	..	240.29	.09	3	..	20	
21	Calicut	.27	..	..	..	..	..	31.21	.40	..	..	21	
22	Mangalore	.48	.07	..	..	..	..	59.78	2.55	3	..	22	
	Total ..	14.78	2.99	..	..	..	..	2,231.32	73.07	50	2		
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	46.69	5.95	..	1	..	168.07	6,430.30	190.37	274	5		
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.90	..	..	..	23	
	Grand Total ..	46.69	5.95	..	1	..	168.07	6,443.20	190.37	274	5		

Statement showing the mortality, according to age, among the

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—cont.		5					
		16 to 40—cont.		40 to 60.					
		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry ..	96.94	...	326.99	2.69	24	..	73.40	...
2	Vellore ..	9.67	38.02	227.28	10.70	7	..	30.80	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	43.74	..	171.27	..	17	..	99.26	..
4	Coimbatore ..	117.40	..	294.11	..04	32	..	108.80	..
5	Cannanore ..	63.29	..	106.89	..21	17	..	159.04	..
6	Salem ..	42.82	56.95	180.25	7.63	12	..	66.57	..
7	Penitentiary ..	31.10	..	70.60	12.54	8	..	113.31	..
Total ..		53.35	25.58	1,377.39	33.81	117	..	84.94	..
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda ..	17.36	..	10.86	..	1	..	92.08	..
9	Berhampore ..	93.54	..	13.45	..61	5	..	371.75	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	60.31	..	41.50	3.06	4	..	89.89	..
11	Párvatipur ..	21.32	..	14.78	..	1	..	67.66	..
12	Guntúr ..	..	..	81.54	1.29	1	1	12.26	775.19
13	Nellore ..	..	..	14.42	..56	1	..	69.35	..
14	Kurnool ..	20.09	..	13.36	1.16	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary ..	16.13	..	75.72	2.63	3	1	39.62	380.23
16	Cuddapah ..	30.08	..	8.69	..54	4	..	160.30	..
17	Cuddalore ..	..	..	24.89	..28	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	22.96	..	47.32	..10	2	..	42.27	..
19	Madura ..	18.76	101.32	54.77	3.15	..	..	..	..
20	Tinnevely ..	12.48	..	60.97	..09	..	..	..	..
21	Calicut ..	..	..	17.98	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	56.18	..	23.02	1.05	1	..	43.44	..
Total ..		22.41	27.37	506.27	14.52	23	2	45.43	137.74
Total, Central and District Jails ..		42.61	26.26	1,883.66	48.33	140	2	74.32	41.38
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	1.36	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		42.53	26.26	1,885.02	48.33	140	2	74.27	41.38

(VITAL)—concluded.

Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

6						7						8
Over 60.						Total.						Serial Number.
Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
18.26	17	11	..	602.41	..	626.41	15.96	62	..	98.98	..	1
47.65	6.16	1	..	20.99	..	1,107.49	70.84	16	2	14.45	28.23	2
134.71	..	4	..	29.69	..	1,131.69	..	57	..	50.37	..	3
6.57	..	6	..	913.24	..	953.22	11	114	..	119.59	..	4
28.79	..	8	..	277.87	..	753.87	2.14	64	..	84.90	..	5
20.81	12	1	..	48.05	..	623.17	25.62	31	1	49.75	39.03	6
54.29	..	1	..	18.42	..	723.51	45.85	29	1	40.08	21.81	7
311.08	6.45	32	..	102.87	..	5,919.36	160.52	373	4	63.01	24.92	
.01	..	..	..	..	..	68.96	..	2	..	29.00	..	8
4.07	..	1	..	245.70	..	125.19	4.90	16	..	127.80	..	9
2.29	34	..	..	..	..	196.81	12.01	13	..	66.05	..	10
.60	..	..	..	..	..	204.23	.04	5	..	24.48	..	11
2.83	..	..	..	..	..	202.84	4.57	1	1	4.93	218.82	12
.87	.01	..	..	..	..	140.44	4.48	1	..	7.12	..	13
1.26	..	..	..	..	..	114.72	5.36	2	..	17.43	..	14
1.81	..	1	..	552.49	..	263.93	19.65	7	1	26.52	50.89	15
.02	..	..	..	..	..	175.37	2.64	9	..	51.32	..	16
1.82	37	1	..	549.45	..	250.45	7.26	1	..	3.99	..	17
6.47	..	..	..	..	..	274.48	1.29	7	..	25.50	..	18
4.20	..	..	..	..	..	326.56	24.85	5	2	15.31	80.48	19
1.78	..	2	..	1,123.60	..	303.68	.18	5	..	16.46	..	20
1.52	..	..	..	..	..	50.98	.40	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	83.28	3.67	4	..	48.03	..	22
29.55	.72	5	..	169.20	..	2,781.92	91.30	78	4	28.04	43.81	
340.63	7.17	37	..	108.62	..	8,701.28	251.82	451	8	51.83	31.77	
.58	..	..	..	..	..	14.84	..	..	..	..	..	23
341.21	7.17	37	..	108.44	..	8,716.12	251.82	451	8	51.74	31.77	

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Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras

1	2	3			4			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry ..	69.96	15	214.41	54.52	21	385.18	38.27	15	391.95
2	Vellore ..	719.87	15	20.84	145.70	1	6.86	106.88	1	9.36
3	Trichinopoly ..	128.49	6	46.70	67.27	14	208.12	207.96	14	67.32
4	Coimbatore ..	306.75	61	198.86	86.44	22	254.51	172.03	10	58.13
5	Cannanore ..	159.42	28	175.64	124.15	12	96.66	42.84	8	186.74
6	Salem ..	246.09	21	85.33	102.04	1	9.80	70.14	1	14.26
7	Penitentiary ..	379.66	15	39.51	102.05	6	58.79	120.49	5	41.50
Total ..		2,010.24	161	80.09	682.17	77	112.87	758.61	54	71.18
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda ..	43.99	1	22.73	7.05	1	141.84	7.60	..	..
9	Berhampore ..	115.96	13	112.11	11.70	3	256.41	2.43	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	130.87	8	61.13	69.49	2	28.78	6.12	3	490.20
11	Párvatipur ..	135.32	5	36.95	32.11	..	..	25.58	..	..
12	Guntúr ..	92.21	2	21.69	73.01	..	..	26.36	..	..
13	Nellore ..	114.44	1	8.74	22.03	..	..	6.45	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	111.41	2	17.95	7.60	..	..	1.07	..	..
15	Bellary ..	55.62	8	143.83	84.32	..	..	83.17	..	..
16	Cuddapah..	178.01	9	50.56	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore..	233.75	1	4.28	10.75	..	..	4.85	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	164.70	1	6.07	53.29	5	93.83	37.14	1	26.93
19	Madura ..	312.47	6	19.20	24.74	..	..	13.18	1	75.87
20	Tinnevely ..	122.67	2	16.30	123.66	2	16.17	13.87	1	72.10
21	Calicut ..	41.48	..	..	9.47	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	54.90	2	36.43	23.05	1	43.38	5.10	1	196.08
Total ..		1,907.80	61	31.97	552.27	14	25.35	232.92	7	30.05
Total, Central and District Jails ..		3,918.04	222	56.66	1,234.44	91	73.72	991.53	61	61.52
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	4.45	..	..	2.67	..	..	4.55	..	..
Grand Total ..		3,922.49	222	56.60	1,237.11	91	73.56	996.08	61	61.24

(VITAL).

Presidency during the year 1892, according to length of time passed in Jail.

(VITAL).

Presidency during the year 1892, according to length of time passed in office.

6			7			8			9
From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Serial Number.
Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
158.47	3	18.93	194.71	4	20.54	126.44	4	31.64	1
125.76	1	7.95	62.32	..	..	17.80	..	..	2
141.96	6	42.27	420.99	15	35.63	165.02	2	12.12	3
167.19	6	35.89	32.70	12	366.97	188.22	3	15.94	4
65.25	7	107.28	171.47	5	29.16	192.88	4	20.74	5
52.86	..	..	103.41	6	58.02	74.25	3	40.40	6
52.30	1	19.12	108.57	3	27.63	6.29	..	..	7
763.79	24	31.42	1,094.17	45	41.13	770.90	16	20.75	
..	..	..	6.27	..	..	4.05	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1.66	..	..	..68	..	..	..	..	..	10
9.57	..	..	1.69	..	..	..	..	..	11
5.15	..	..	8.84	..	..	1.84	..	..	12
1.58	..	..	..42	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	20.76	..	..	14
12.77	..	..	26.94	..	..	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
3.62	..	..	4.50	..	..	..24	..	..	17
9.95	..	..	8.56	..	..	2.13	..	..	18
1.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
5.20	..	..	24.65	..	..	13.81	..	..	20
..	..	..	..43	..	..	..	..	..	21
..88	..	..	1.64	..	..	1.38	..	..	22
51.40	..	..	84.62	..	..	44.21	..	..	
815.19	24	29.44	1,178.79	45	38.17	815.11	16	19.63	
1.17	..	..	1.25	..	..	..75	..	..	
616.36	24	29.40	1,180.04	45	38.13	815.86	16	19.61	

23

STATE

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	27.30	05	9.91	..	4.91	..	2.28	..
2	Vellore	Cells	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	12	42	1	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	35.16	2.28	40.00	50	6.46	..	3.31	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	37.00	..	34.00	..	5.18	..	3.39	..
4	Coimbatore ..	Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	123	..	50	..	20	..	30	6
		Total	123	..	54	..	20	..	30	6
		Total average population.	52.29	..	32.50	..	7.90	..	34.40	9.4
5	Cannanore ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	48	2	30	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	48	2	30	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	33.04	..	..	..	1.76	..	..	..
6	Salem	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	..	..	..	4
		Total	29	4	66	..	..	..	10	4
		Total average population.	19.68	96	..	..	5.69	..	32.99	2.02

MENT A.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1892.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of 1892										Remarks.
December 1892 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.			
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
M.	F.									
..	..	..	..	15	15	116	773 7 0	10,721 3 4	* The quarantine yard is outside the main wall and is a new building. † Civil and under-trial prisoners were accommodated in available wards.	
..	..	22	44	936	1,119					
..	..	22	44	951	1,134					
..	..	2.64	16.01	586.56	645.66					
..	..	..	2	100	109	175	1,208 4 5	5,883 2 9	‡ Civil prisoners and surplus male convicts were accommodated at night in two enclosed workshops. A Civil debtors' yard is under construction.	
..	..	..	88	857	1,057					
..	..	..	90	957	1,166					
..	..	..	68.06	1,032.33	1,185.10					
..	..	..	..	120	120	165	4,178 12 4	5,550 10 4	{ Civil prisoners were accommodated in the European wards.	
4	..	22	..	1,056	1,178					
4	..	22	..	1,176	1,302					
18	..	2.73	..	1,057.78	1,133.26					
..	..	..	..	120	124	110	7,151 13 1	9,020 3 10	{ || Excess number of under-trial male prisoners were accommodated in available male wards. ¶ Juveniles were confined in the close prison. ** Female convicts were locked up with under-trial female prisoners.	
2	..	..	..	1,088	1,317					
..	..	..	..	1,208	1,443					
2	..	..	..	864.93	996.57					
31	..	5.19	** 11	..	..	162	2,798 4 10	4,034 10 4	{ †† Were accommodated in the female block, females occupying the juvenile block.	
..	..	22	30	777	909					
..	..	22	30	843	975					
..	..	..	2.14	720.83	757.77					
..	..	..	..	25	25	92	1,883 7 2	819 12 6	{ ††† One extra convict was locked up in each ward when there was overcrowding and under-trials were accommodated in the observation cells. Civil prisoners were also kept in some of these cells. A Civil debtors' yard has been sanctioned.	
..	..	..	27	503	633					
..	..	..	27	528	668					
..	..	..	24.66	603.49	689.49					

STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Central Prisons —cont. Penitentiary ..	Cells ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	54	8	..	..	..	..	44	12
		Total ..	54	8	3	..	..	..	44	12
		Total average population.	29.73	2.75	..	..	..	..	10.07	.97
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill.	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	3.28	..	..	..	..	..	1.60	..
9	Berhampore ..	Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Total ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Total average population.	7.81	.30	..	..	.88	..	6.02	.27
10	Vizagapatam ..	Cells ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	18	4	26	..	6	..	14	..
		Total ..	18	4	28	..	6	..	14	..
		Total average population.	8.52	1.05	10.27	..	.20	..	5.34	..
11	Párvatipur Hill	Cells ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	8.97	..	2.35	..	..	..	4.12	..
12	Guntúr ..	Cells ..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	8	4	..	..	4	..	13	..
		Total ..	8	4	5	..	4	..	13	..
		Total average population.	4.52	.24	.32	..	.09	..	2.02	..

continued.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1892.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the end of						18	19	20	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		
December 1892 in the part of the jail devoted to							By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.				
M.	F.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
37	..	..	..	119	159	46	2,216 12 1	15,951 12 1	* The excess number of convicts were accommodated in the under-trial ward, juvenile and European blocks.
..	..	36	.. 43	470	36				
..	..	..	..	..	631				
37	..	36	43	589	826				
16.47	..	12.15	43.10	* 665.16	780.40				
..	..	..	..	3	3	61	1,011 6 0	136 0 9	† Under-trial male prisoners were accommodated in available wards. One condemned cell was newly constructed.
..	..	..	11	127	155				
..	..	..	11	130	158				
..	..	..	..	65.68	69.56				
..	..	..	3	3	6				
..	..	..	28	140	207	82	253 2 0	1,302 2 1	‡ Accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	31	143	213				
..	..	..	4.60	116.88	137.57				
..	..	† .78	..	6	8				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	.. 9	29	230	336	109	1,377 0 8	377 7 2	§ The observation cells (quarantine) are outside the main wall.
..	..	..	29	236	344				
..	..	9	29	236	344				
..	..	1.10	11.70	177.18	215.36				
..	..	..	..	..	6				
..	..	..	..	..	..	90	1,297 5 0	430 12 7	|| Surplus male sick prisoners were treated in their own wards. ¶ Under-trial prisoners and surplus male convicts were accommodated in temporary sheds and enclosed workshops. New buildings have been sanctioned.
..	..	..	9	92	107				
..	..	..	9	92	113				
..	..	..	04	192.91	204.39				
..	..	..	..	..	5				
..	..	..	..	..	..	93	744 8 0		** Europeans and juvenile convicts were separately accommodated in the convict wards and surplus native convicts in the workshops and other available wards.
..	..	..	9	157	195				
..	..	..	9	157	200				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
** .05	..	** 1.91	4.42	** 196.05	209.62				

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STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under Trial.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	Madura	District Jails— cont.								
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	40	7	..	..	44	..	55	4
		Total ..	40	7	2	..	44	..	55	4
20	Tinnevely	Total average population.	2-90	51	12	..	11-80	..	39-34	83
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	15	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	15	..	2	..	12	..	30	..
21	Calicut	Total average population.	9-54	..	..	..	6-32	..	15-04	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	6	..	..	11	8	21	5
		Total ..	25	6	4	..	11	8	21	5
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Total average population.	1-53	17	..	..	4-72	..	8-10	11
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1-26	..	..	..	25-88	..	..	..

concluded.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1892.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of 1892											
December 1892 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.		
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
M.	F.										
..	..	..	2	9	13	107	RS. A. P. 405 0 10	RS. A. P. 1 766 3 10	{ * Surplus accommodated in the hospital wards.		
..	..	7	18	322	497						
..	..	7	20	331	510						
..	..	1-13	*24-41	322-70	403-74	246	767 7 10	..	{ + Surplus convicts were accommodated in verandahs and in a temporary shed. Females are no longer received.		
..	..	..	..	235	237						
..	..	..	..	55	112						
..	..	..	..	290	349	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	40	+ 294-14						
..	..	..	..	..	325-44						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..	67	65 7 8	501 9 6			
..	..	4	28	172	280						
..	..	4	28	181	293						
..	..	48	3-50	81-10	99-88	60	..	..			
..	..	..	..	22	22						
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	139 9 9	2,032 6 10			
..	..	..	..	22	22						
..	..	..	..	14-84	14-84						
..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	27-14	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..						

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STATE

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the

1	2	3	4	5				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.				Total.
				A.	B.	C.	D.	
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	623	73	43	118	56	21	238
2	Vellore	1,435	167	117	405	266	196	984
3	Trichinopoly	844	133	63	212	127	59	461
4	Coimbatore	1,243	203	141	359	202	76	781
5	Cannanore	1,599	358	107	823	111	53	1,094
6	Salem	* 994	69	56	240	211	119	626
7	Penitentiary	3,472	1,300	477	616	200	24	1,317
Total ..		10,210	2,303	1,007	2,773	1,173	548	5,501
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	207	45	21	52	38	24	135
9	Berhampore	423	84	42	122	76	27	267
10	Vizagapatam	645	110	61	143	110	59	373
11	Paryatipur	490	71	27	151	88	43	309
12	Guntur	432	51	34	111	80	77	302
13	Nellore	515	86	59	129	85	65	338
14	Kurnool	357	61	81	104	55	27	267
15	Bellary	740	113	76	266	124	64	530
16	Cuddapah	741	55	75	343	99	23	540
17	Cuddalore	752	50	39	161	174	168	542
18	Tanjore	605	108	13	134	72	44	263
19	Madurai	741	82	40	273	105	69	487
20	Tinnevely	749	77	16	227	148	94	485
21	Calicut	120	26	8	28	16	12	64
22	Malagabero	308	46	22	54	43	25	144
Total ..		7,825	1,065	614	2,298	1,313	821	5,046
Total, Central and District Jails ..		18,035	3,368	1,621	5,071	2,486	1,369	10,547
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12	1	1	3	2	..	6
Grand Total ..		18,047	3,369	1,622	5,074	2,488	1,369	10,553

* The result of the weight in the case of the four prisoners who were released on expiry of sentence was not entered.

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

6					7	8
Number who had lost weight.					Serial Number.	Remarks.
A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
43	146	85	38	312	1	
75	143	50	16	284	2	
36	134	53	27	250	3	
68	119	50	22	259	4	
3	107	26	11	147	5	
49	161	70	15	295	6	
457	329	64	5	855	7	
731	1,139	398	134	2,402		
5	17	3	2	27	8	
22	34	11	5	72	9	
23	102	32	5	162	10	
19	63	23	5	110	11	
21	45	11	2	79	12	
17	52	18	4	91	13	
6	16	6	1	29	14	
23	49	18	7	97	15	
38	84	21	3	146	16	
32	93	29	6	160	17	
13	119	61	41	234	18	
26	115	26	5	172	19	
8	128	39	12	187	20	
15	14	1	..	30	21	
25	72	15	6	118	22	
293	1,003	314	104	1,714		
1,024	2,142	712	238	4,116		
1	1	3	..	5	23	
1,025	2,143	715	238	4,121		

The Prisoners' Testimony A. 1. cannot be stated and consequently columns 4, 5 and 6 do not account for this total.

STATE

Showing the working of the mark system in the

Serial Number.	Jail.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.									
			Sentenced to									
			Exactly 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry	..	28	33	10	14	2	6	1	1	2	1
2	Vellore	..	39	17	17	21	5	5	4	..	5	1
3	Trichinopoly	2	74	33	19	36	4	2	3	..	2	..
4	Coimbatore	1	40	10	5	9	10	16	6	..	5	1
5	Cannanore	..	42	22	5	7	1	1	..	..	2	1
6	Salem	1	10	6	2	11	1	1	..	..	1	..
7	Penitentiary	..	17	12	5	5	2	1	1	..	..	..
<i>District Jails.</i>												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipur	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	..	19	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore	..	13	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Madura	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Tinnevely	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										
Sentenced to										
Exactly 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Serial Number.
52	77	109	139	139	203	200	198	282	457	1
52	86	117	192	170	235	340	..	418	77	2
71	82	149	229	232	269	310	..	427	..	3
54	86	126	173	210	376	441	..	623	225	4
54	79	104	220	137	177	..	..	463	254	5
51	74	81	175	70	162	..	..	203	..	6
93	104	184	244	185	299	152	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	169	205	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
51	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
58	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
56	90	138	182	190	..	..	..	554	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	62	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
81	126	164	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	18
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
73	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
37	..	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the

					6							
					Average remission gained by the convicts							
					Sentenced to							
Serial Number.	Jails.											
					Exactly 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	46	64	93	114	124	166	200	
2	Vellore	..	..	..	43	55	86	116	173	181	267	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	49	68	98	161	142	261	268	
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	46	73	112	127	153	216	307	
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	40	58	89	130	137	177	..	
6	Salem	..	..	..	35	61	60	126	70	162	..	
7	Penitentiary	..	..	..	58	78	119	196	147	299	152	
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	205	..	..	
9	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	49	72	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Pārvatipur	..	..	..	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Guntūr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Nellore	..	..	..	58	93	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Bellary	..	..	..	46	71	126	129	190	..	..	
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	62	110	..	..	..	..	
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	58	98	164	..	..	130	..	
19	Madura	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Tinnevely	..	..	..	54	..	120	..	..	..	..	
21	Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Mangalore	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	..			37	..	..	120	..	..	..	

concluded.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

			7	8	9	Remarks.
entered in column 4.			Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial Number.	
Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.				
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
198	262	457	7 0 2	1 4 10	1	
..	296	77	9 4 6	1 7 7	2	
..	418	..	5 13 4	1 3 6	3	
..	417	225	12 5 3	2 3 4	4	
..	374	254	10 3 10	1 1 10	5	
..	203	..	3 10 4	1 5 2	6	
..	..	..	3 10 3	1 2 3	7	
..	..	..	3 1 10	2 10 10	8	
..	..	..	..	..	9	
..	..	..	1 0 9	0 11 0	10	
..	..	..	0 14 6	0 11 0	11	
..	..	..	..	..	12	
..	..	..	1 0 8	0 12 5	13	
..	..	..	..	..	14	
..	554	..	4 15 7	1 0 7	15	
..	..	..	..	..	16	
..	..	..	1 10 0	1 3 2	17	
..	..	..	3 0 1	0 13 5	18	
..	..	..	0 8 10	0 8 6	19	
..	..	..	1 8 10	0 10 1	20	
..	..	..	..	..	21	
..	..	..	0 7 3	0 7 0	22	
..	..	..	2 0 11	1 4 1	23	

STATE

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1		Convicts admitted into							
Nature of offences.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
Sections of Penal Code classified.		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months		Above three and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI. all sections.	Offences against the State	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. VII. all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. VIII. all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	27	..	463	..	171	..	47	..
Chap. IX. Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	2	..	19	..	5	..	1	..
All other sections.	Offences by public servants	..	..	15	..	7	..	3	..
Chap. X. all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	18	1	14	..	4	..	1	..
Chap. XI. Secs. 193, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	8	1	52	5	35	4	15	1
Chap. XI. Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XI. Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..
Chap. XI. Sec. 211.	Making false charge	1	1	5	1	1	..	6	..
Chap. XI. Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	1	..	40	..	33	..	9	..
Chap. XI. Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	..	..	12	..	3	..	3	..
Chap. XI. Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XII. Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin	1	1	17	..	10	..	7	..
All other sections.	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..
Chap. XIII. all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XIV. Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	1	..	7	..	3	..	1	..
Chap. XIV. Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	39	1	6	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XIV. Secs. 292 to 294.	Obscene books and lotteries	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XV. all sections.	Offences relating to religion	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI. Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII. Secs. 304, 304A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	..	..	2	..	7	1	4	..
Chap. XVI. Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	6	2	18	1	2	1	2	..
Chap. XVI. Sec. 311.	Being a Thug	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MENT D.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1892 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
														1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	751	..	751
28	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	40
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	13	137
12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	18
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	92
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1	40
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	15	173
1	1	12	..	17	..	..	..	70	14	1	..	57	..	86	4	90
15	..	39	1	17	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	7	36
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

Nature of offences. Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318. Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child	..	2	..	4	..	7	..	4
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355. Hurt and assault with or without provocation	128	3	240	6	119	1	35	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338. Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	2	..	204	2	95	..	27	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348. Wrongful restraint and confinement	5	4	34	1	8	..	8	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357. Aggravated assault	7	1	216	2	31	..	5	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373. Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	2	1	3	2	10	2	10	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374. Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376. Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377. Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462. Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	628	91	2,684	151	2,530	85	689	11
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385. Extortion unaggravated	..	..	11	..	10	..	2	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389. Do. aggravated	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394. Robbery and aggravated theft	..	..	17	..	58	..	80	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402. Dacoity	..	..	17	..	10	..	17	..
Chap. XVII, Sec. 401. Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	22	4	64	2	38	2	10	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404. Dishonest misappropriation	70	8	166	19	34	2	45	4
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	51	9	145	26	160	11	55	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414. Receiving and concealing stolen property	6	..	44	..	18	1	22	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating	45	10	26	..	6	..	1	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	11	4	99	6	82	1	19	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440. Mischief	6	..	54	1	21	..	2	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448. Simple trespass and house-trespass	12	..	1	..	10	1	3	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460. House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	109	11	811	18	1,115	33	510	20

continued.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

Jail during the year 1892 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
	</															

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

Nature of offences. Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII. Secs. House-breaking and house-trespass 451 to 458.	..	..	5	1	9	1	10	..
Chap. XVIII. Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks. Secs. 465 to 489.	10	..	10	..	..	..	17	1
Chap. XIX. Secs. Criminal breach of contract 490 to 492.	3	..	48	3	48	2	..	..
Chap. XX. Secs. Offences relating to marriage 493 to 498.	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
Chap. XXI. Secs. Defamation 500 to 502.	1	..	10	1	12	..	1	..
Chap. XXII. Secs. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance 504 to 511.	..	..	8	..	13	..	30	..
Offences against other laws	1,453	223	657	31	119	4	9	..
* Total	2,678	380	6,255	317	4,884	159	1,704	45

* Does not include prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1892.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1892 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
16	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	2	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	6	123
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	26
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55
5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,246	258	2,504
813	16	685	11	245	4	5	..	90	15	24	..	57	..	17,440	947	18,387

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Central and District Jails during the year 1892.

Prisoners confined in the Central and District Jails during the year 1892.												
Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.											
	Under one month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over twelve months.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PART I.												
As a punishment for offences against discipline—												
(1) By order of Magistrate		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) By order of Jail Superintendent.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
PART II.												
For safe custody	8	..	115	..	57	..	8	..	11	..	199	..
Total	10	..	115	..	57	..	8	..	11	..	201	..

25TH MAY 1893, Nos. 1066, 1067, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers :—

From the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 14th April 1893, No. A.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding advance copies of the Administration Report for 1892.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 19th April 1893, No. 1566.

With reference to paragraph 67 of the annual report of this department for 1892, I have the honour to state that the 93 convicts shown against the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the 19 convicts shown against the Madura District Jail in column 8. of Statement XII represent convict labour supplied to Public Works contractors on jail buildings, and should, therefore, have been entered in sub-column H of column 7.

2. The 16 convicts shown against the Tanjore District Jail in column 8 of Statement XII represents a gang of seven convicts who were employed for a few days in clearing the rifle range of the South Indian Railway Volunteers of grass and scrub jungle. The range is just behind the jail and the prisoners employed had no communication with the public, as the range is away from any public road. The corps paid Rs. 50 for the work, which was thus very remunerative. I sanctioned the employment of this gang, considering that it did not come within the prohibition contained in paragraph 5 of Home Department Resolution, No. 10-605-18, dated 7th May 1886.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 19th April 1893, No. 1547.

In the annual Administration Report of the Jail department for 1892, now before Government, one of the most important features is the unusually high death-rate of the year. In paragraphs 80 to 82 of the report, I have noticed certain reasons for believing that this unusually high death-rate was due to special and temporary causes. As the question is one of great and immediate importance, I beg to be allowed to lay before Government, for consideration along with the report, the annexed statement showing the death-rate of each jail during the last six months, i.e., the last quarter of 1892 and the first quarter of 1893.

2. I think that it will be considered that, on the whole, the figures in this statement give evidence that the ill-health of the Madras jails during 1892 was, in fact, abnormal, and that the special causes of sickness have disappeared.

3. Two cases call for notice. The first is that of Rajahmundry Central Jail. Here, the number of deaths in the last quarter of 1892 was high, but there is reason to believe that the health is now improving. There were 2 deaths in January, none in February or March, and I trust that things will continue to mend.

STATEMENT F.

Return of short-sentenced Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails during the year 1892.
Vide G.O., No. 2082, dated 1st October 1888.

Districts.	No. of Jails.	Total No. of convicts during the year.	Total No. of days.	Average duration of confinement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ganjam	15	1,601	20,429	12.76	
Vizagapatam	21	3,569	25,912	7.26	
Godavari	19	1,019	9,848	9.66	
Kistna	19	860	8,321	9.68	
Nellore	16	750	7,285	9.71	
Kurnool	12	615	6,784	10.52	
Bellary	9	338	2,376	7.03	
Anantapur	6	309	3,142	11.14	
Cuddapah	13	1,007	7,853	7.80	
North Arcot	17	982	6,172	6.29	
Salem	20	1,678	13,051	8.14	
Chingleput	12	1,725	13,807	8.00	
South Arcot	18	1,874	12,185	6.50	
Tanjore	17	1,285	7,809	6.08	
Trichinopoly	9	958	6,227	6.50	
Madura	18	1,113	10,009	8.99	
Tinnevely	16	1,112	6,141	5.52	
Malabar	21	8,771	85,838	9.78	
South Canara	8	362	3,290	9.09	
Coimbatore	15	1,892	11,637	6.15	
Nilgiris	4	158	2,044	12.94	
Total	305	32,011	271,060	8.47	

4. The second case is that of the Cannanore Central Jail. I regret to say that, having just returned from a somewhat prolonged inspection of this jail, I am unable any longer to think, as stated in paragraph 85 of the report, that there has been no defect in the management. The appearance of the prisoners was extremely bad, and the results of weighments taken in my presence and during my inspection were most unsatisfactory. In the matter of weighments, it appears to have been the practice of the jail to weigh the men in small batches immediately after the evening meal, and thus the loss of weight as compared with the weights on admission, which are taken in the morning, was obscured.

5. My examination of the jail convinced me that there had been much negligence in the administration during the past year, and I have little doubt that the prisoners' health has suffered in consequence. The Superintendent, who is an officer of long and good service, had apparently allowed himself to trust too much to things continuing to go on well and had relaxed his supervision. I hope that he is thoroughly alive to his mistake.

6. In view of the present bad state of health in the jail, I have ordered the temporary issue of extra food, with a special antiscorbutic ration to all prisoners, and in the case of all men who have lost weight largely or who were admitted in bad health, special measures have been taken. I believe that these steps will be sufficient, now that the necessity for an improved state of things has been brought home to the establishment.

7. I am glad to be able to state, with regard to the Mangalore District Jail, which showed doubtful results in 1892, that I found the health on inspection to be excellent. The appearance of the prisoners was very good, and on weighing them I found that out of 70 convicts, 54 had gained since admission, 7 had remained stationary, and 9 only had lost weight. Of these nine, six were short-term men on the reduced dietaries which will shortly be abolished.

ENCLOSURE.

DEATHS in District and Central Jails during last six months.

Jails.	Deaths during last quarter of 1892.	Deaths during first quarter of 1893.
Rajahmundry Central	14	* 5
Vellore	4	5
Trichinopoly	1	5
Coimbatore	5	3
Cannanore	9	23
Salem	3	1
Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras	9	1
Russellkonda Hill	..	..
Berhampur District	2	1
Vizagapatam	2	..
Párvatipur Hill	1	..
Guntúr District	..	1
Nellore	..	1
Kurnool	..	..
Bellary	..	1
Cuddapah	3	2
Cuddalore	1	..
Tanjore	1	1
Madura	3	2
Palamecottah	2	1
Mangalore	2	1
Total	62	54

* 3 occurred at Vellore.

ORDER—dated 25th May 1893, No. 1066, Judicial.

The Report on the administration of Jails during 1892 is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character, although in some respects, and especially in the matter of vital statistics, this description will not apply to it.

2. *Admissions.*—The jail convict population, including the admissions by transfer, rose very largely during 1892. Restricting attention, however, to admissions by direct committal from which alone the state of crime can be gauged, the statistics show that the continuous increase noticeable every year since 1887 was even more rapid than usual in the year under review. No fewer than 37,502 convicts were admitted direct in 1892, and this figure exhibits an advance of nearly 72 per cent. upon 1887 and of nearly 250 per cent. upon the figure of 1882. The causes of the increase of crime which this betokens cannot well be discussed in connection with the Jail Report, but there is some reason for holding that, as remarked by the Inspector-General in the Jail Report for 1891, it is to a considerable extent due to a recurrence of unfavorable seasons. The Government hopes, however, that the Inspector-General's surmise that the highest point has been reached will prove to be correct. The advance over 1891 in direct admissions occurred in all the central and district jails except Berhampur and Párvatipur and was very large in the case of Vellore, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Guntúr. As observed by the Inspector-General, the fact that the number of under-trial prisoners remaining at the end of the year was considerably below the daily average strength of such prisoners is noticeable as possibly indicating a coming fall in jail population. The increase in the proportion of juvenile offenders to the total number of convicts admitted, implying as it does a large increase in the actual number of such offenders, is to be regretted; for several years past the statistics have shown a progressive decline in the proportion of juveniles. The Government fully concurs with the Inspector-General that, as a rule, whipping and confinement in the Reformatory School are likely to prove more salutary than imprisonment in the case of young boys, and it would be well if all District Magistrates would impress this fact upon their subordinates. But the Government does not consider it advisable to empower the Inspector-General of Jails to address District Magistrates on the subject when cases of imprisonment of juveniles are brought to notice in the monthly returns as he proposes in paragraph 18 of the report. The Inspector-General can address Government, if he thinks fit, when such cases occur, and it will, if necessary, communicate with the District Magistrate concerned, but it would be unsafe to assume that every sentence of imprisonment is improper because passed upon a youth below sixteen years of age. The imposition of a short term of imprisonment upon a juvenile offender, however, can rarely be justified, for, if the offence is of a comparatively trifling character, whipping will generally be the most suitable mode of punishment. It would be interesting to know the details of the terms of imprisonment to which juvenile prisoners are sentenced, and in future reports the Inspector-General should supply this information. It will then be possible to decide with some accuracy the extent to which the magistracy imposes unsuitable sentences of imprisonment.

The Government is glad to observe that the proportion of persons whose occupation previous to admission was classed as miscellaneous fell during 1892 to about the average figure in 1891 for the whole of India. The improvement is doubtless due to the circulation of lists showing the proper classification of the various occupations. It is noticeable, as possibly tending to establish a connection between the state of the season and of crime, that the proportion classed under the head of "Agriculturists" rose to over 45 per cent.—an unusually high figure; on the other hand, the increase may be merely the result of the revision of classification. As usual, the proportion of female prisoners to the total number of convicts admitted was comparatively high, namely, 9 per cent., against an average for the rest of India in 1891 of 6 per cent.

The nature of the sentences imposed upon the convicts admitted during the year can be more conveniently discussed when the Criminal Justice Report comes under review, but a passing comment upon the figures given in paragraphs 20 and 21 will

not be out of place. It is certainly remarkable that so large a difference should exist between the proportion of sentences not exceeding one month in Madras and the corresponding figure for the whole of India. This proportion amounted on the average for the whole of India, excluding Madras, to 31·2 *per cent.* in 1891, while, in 1892, the percentage for this Presidency was 57·7. It is not improbable that this noticeable difference is the result of the large number of sentences imposed under local and special laws, and particularly nuisance clauses, in the Madras Presidency, and not of any undue leniency on the part of the Courts. The Government is certainly not prepared to endorse the Inspector-General's suggestion that the number of petty sentences can in any way depend upon the number of subsidiary jails, although it is remarkable that so large a proportion as three-fifths of the subsidiary jails in India should be situated in Madras.

3. *Identification.*—The Government regrets to find again that the identification of habitual offenders has not kept pace with the growth in the jail population. Of course it was to be expected that this would be the case if the large increase in the number of admissions is regarded as the result of purely temporary causes, such as drought, but, as remarked in the review for 1891, the decline in the proportion of convicts identified has been noticeable for so many years that this view must be accepted with great caution. Figures for the last six years appear in the following statement:—

Year.	Percentage of convicts admitted direct into Central and District Jails that was identified			Total of columns 2, 3 and 4.
	before conviction.	in jail.	upon confession.	
1	2	3	4	5
1887	15·0	2·6	2·1	19·8
1888	13·7	2·1	1·8	17·7
1889	13·2	1·7	0·5	15·5
1890	12·1	1·1	0·4	13·6
1891	10·6	1·3	0·2	12·1
1892	11·3	0·9	0·2	12·5

If the statistics relating to subsidiary jails are also taken into account, the results are naturally still less satisfactory and compare very unfavorably with those for the whole of India as shown below:—

Year.	Percentage of convicts admitted into all jails that was identified	
	in Madras.	in the whole of India.
1887	10·5	12·4
1888	10·1	12·8
1889	9·3	12·1
1890	8·1	12·2
1891	7·2	11·6
1892	7·8	..

There is, however, undoubtedly much force in the Inspector-General's argument that the figures are largely affected by the ratio which sentences not exceeding one month bear to other sentences, and it is probable that the results obtained in Madras are not so bad relatively as they would at first sight appear to be. For the identification of convicts before conviction the police are responsible, and there is a decided improvement, both relative and actual, in the work done by them in this direction; the responsibility for the decline in the percentage of total identifications rests therefore on the Jail department. The following table shows the results obtained in the various jails during the last three years; as evidence of the greater or less attention paid to the subject of identification in the various jails, the figures must, however, be accepted with caution:—

Jail.	Percentage of convicts admitted direct that was identified after conviction or on confession.			Jail.	Percentage of convicts admitted direct that was identified after conviction or on confession.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.
Rajahmundry	5·9	7·8	3·2	Guntūr	3·5	3·2	·9
Vellore	2·0	1·9	·2	Nellore	1·1	1·2	2·4
Trichinopoly	1·1	·4	1·9	Kurnool	1·2	4·2	2·9
Coimbatore	1·3	1·9	2·5	Bellary	1·9	3·7	1·4
Cannanore	·0	·2	·0	Cuddapah	1·3	1·9	·2
Salem	·4	·4	·6	Cuddalore	2·1	1·6	·2
Penitentiary	·5	·4	·2	Tanjore	2·8	2·7	1·1
Russellkonda	·0	2·1	5·5	Maurā	1·3	·6	·5
Berhampur	·7	3·6	2·0	Tinnevely	4·5	·5	4·1
Vizagapatam	·2	·2	·1	Calicut	1·5	·4	·0
Parvatipur	·0	1·7	5·8	Mangalore	·0	·0	·0

It is observed that Rajahmundry has fallen from the position it held during the two preceding years to fourth; that only three out of 1,606 convicts were identified at Vellore and that not one was identified at Cannanore, although the admissions numbered 1,120. The Penitentiary also showed very poor results, and, as usual, no convicts were identified at Mangalore.

It is to be hoped that the introduction of the Bertillon system of measurement will result in a great improvement in the figures. It is presumed that this was not brought into working order during the year under review in any of the jails. The full effects of it will not, of course, be apparent for several years, but the matter should be noticed in the report for 1893.

4. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes was the largest in the past ten years, and must be regarded as excessive even when taken in connection with the great increase in the jail population; it is observed that, of the 51 prisoners who escaped, 13 remained uncaptured at the end of the year. It is stated that the warders concerned were prosecuted in connection with the two cases of escape from the Vizagapatam District Jail, but similar information is not supplied in respect of the escapes from other jails. It should always be stated in future whether the guard was prosecuted, and, if not, the reason for not prosecuting should be given. The figures given by Mr. Cardew in paragraph 31 of the report certainly tend to show that the removal of fetters from extra-mural gangs has had the effect of considerably increasing the number of escapes. A growth of 51 *per cent.* in the average population of central and district jails in the third period, 1890–92, as compared with that in the first period 1884–86, by no means accounts for the advance in the number of escapes in the last few years, and it is difficult to suggest any cause for this increase except that assigned by the Inspector-General. The abolition of the use of fetters save in the case of refractory or dangerous convicts was ordered in G.O., dated 3rd February 1890, No. 172, Judicial, on the recommendation of Colonel Porteous, and they are now imposed as a means of restraint in the Russellkonda Hill Jail only. Drs. Walker and Lethbridge also pronounced against the use of fetters in Chapter XIV of their report and quote with approval Madras Jail Code Rule 394 as it existed prior to the issue of the Government Order quoted above. The Inspector-General will observe from paragraph 26 of the Home Department Resolution read in G.O., dated 18th January 1893, No. 110, Judicial, that the Government of India has accepted the views of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge and has directed the general adoption of the old Madras Jail Code Rule 394 subject to certain reservations, one of which is that the Inspector-General of Jails shall have discretion to order the use of light fetters for any extra-mural gang for which he thinks they are necessary. The remedy is thus in the Inspector-General's own hands. The revised Jail Code will need to be further revised with reference to the orders of the Government of India on the subject of fetters; the Inspector-General will see that this is done.

5. *Conduct of Convicts.*—The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts was the highest recorded for many years. Practically, the whole increase in the number of offences occurred under two heads "Smoking and having possession of forbidden articles" and "Offences relating to work;" the number of criminal offences

actually declined in spite of the great increase in the population concerned. The Government has no doubt that the statistics for 1892 are an indication generally of more careful supervision and stricter discipline and is consequently disposed to regard them as satisfactory, although any tendency to undue severity must be carefully looked for and repressed by the Inspector-General. Mr. Cardew's remarks on the subject of No. III reduced diet are noted, but as the whole subject of the dietary of prisoners will shortly come under the consideration of Government it is unnecessary to make any further remarks on the subject; it is observed that No. III reduced diet was given much more frequently in 1892 than in any of the four preceding years. The decline in the number of whippings is noteworthy. It is dangerous attempting to generalize from statistics relating to punishments, but if the Inspector-General's view that a large number of recorded offences is *prima facie* evidence of careful administration, is accepted, it would appear that discipline was exceedingly lax in 1892 in the Russell-konda and Cuddapah district jails. In these two jails the proportions of the total punishments to the average population were, respectively, 7.25 and 13.48 *per cent.*—figures which form a remarkable contrast to those for Párvatipur (130.22), Bellary (123.42), Tanjore (226.64) and Mangalore (110.41). The differences in the proportions punished are less noticeable in the case of central jails, but even these vary from 16.08 *per cent.* of the average number of convicts at Trichinopoly to 69.41 *per cent.* at the Penitentiary. It is presumed that the Inspector-General has taken steps to ascertain, as far as possible, the causes of the extraordinary variations appearing in Statement VI, though his comments on the subject in the report are brief. The selection of convict officers is a matter of considerable moment, and on previous occasions the Government has been obliged to advert upon the large number of offences committed by this class of prisoners; the following statement contains particulars relating to their employment and punishment during the last five years:—

Percentage of average convict population employed as convict officers.							Proportion to total number of convict officers of punishments inflicted.
Year.	Central Jails.		District Jails.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1888	9.87	9.25	6.25	4.74	8.56	7.56	21.9
1889	8.35	8.59	5.46	3.62	7.24	6.56	21.0
1890	8.44	7.96	5.47	3.79	7.59	6.37	20.0
1891	8.82	9.80	5.22	8.33	7.69	9.25	19.4
1892	8.69	7.54	5.02	3.52	7.52	6.08	17.8

It is gratifying to observe that the conduct of convict officers shows a steady improvement.

Among central jails, the proportion of punishments to convict officers varied from 8.1 at Trichinopoly to 29.0 at the Penitentiary. It is clearly desirable that the infliction of punishments upon convict officers should be restricted as far as possible consistently with discipline. It is observed that the percentage of female convict officers in district jails, which rose suddenly from 3.79 in 1890 to 8.33 in 1891, again fell to 3.52 in the year under review; the fall has not been explained. There is a typographical error in Statement VIII, 13.40 being printed for 1,340 at the foot of column 6; in other respects the statement calls for no remark.

6. *Finance.*—In paragraph 40, the Inspector-General shows that the total expenditure of the department during 1892 amounted to Rs. 10,21,389—a sum higher than that of 1891 by 13.4 *per cent.*; the daily average population of the jails increased as compared with the preceding year in almost exactly the same proportion. To the gross expenditure should also be added a sum of Rs. 64,616 representing the outlay upon jail buildings by the Public Works Department; the details of this are given in Appendix I of the report.

The nature of the increase in the gross expenditure over 1891 has been sufficiently explained by the Inspector-General; the figures will be dealt with in more detail below.

With regard to the Inspector-General's remark that the cost of transporting convicts belonging to Bombay and the Berars ought to be recovered from those provinces, the Government observes that under the terms of the new Provincial contract this cannot be done.

The expenditure upon rations amounted to Rs. 31-15-11 *per head* against Rs. 27-13-9 in 1891, but, as the Inspector-General observes, this increase is the result solely of the enhancement in the price of grain. This is made clear from the following figures compiled from the statement given in paragraph 45 of the report:—

	Average number of seers per rupee.			Percentage of advance of price in 1892 over		Percentage of advance of cost of rations <i>per head</i> in 1892 over	
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Rice	12.9	12.0	10.4	19.4	13.3	14.6	14.8
Cholum	23.7	21.5	16.0	32.5	25.5		
Ragi	26.0	21.4	17.3	33.5	19.0		

These figures are certainly not unsatisfactory, for they show that the rise in the price of cereals was largely neutralized by the care and economy exercised by Superintendents. This is especially marked, as was to be expected, in the case of central jails, where the increase in the cost of rationing each prisoner (excluding civil debtors) was only 11 *per cent.*

The average cost of rations did not vary much among the central jails. The most marked difference was between Rajahmundry and Coimbatore; this has been commented upon by the Inspector-General.

Among district jails, Mangalore shows conspicuously the lowest rate of expenditure upon rations, but the Inspector-General does not regard the state of health of this jail as altogether satisfactory; it is, however, observed from the Inspector-General's letter of the 19th April last that the condition of the inmates has recently improved considerably. The variations between the other district jails have been sufficiently noticed in the report.

The subject of establishment calls for no remarks as the cause of the large reduction in the expenditure *per head* on this account has been fully explained. The question of transferring to Rajahmundry the inmates of the nearest district jail is now before Government.

As observed by the Inspector-General, it is difficult to draw any certain conclusions from the figures relating to hospital charges, but the Government cannot help thinking that in some jails the expenditure under this head is unduly high. This remark applies especially to the Penitentiary and the jails at Salem, Vizagapatam and Bellary. Statistics regarding these jails for a period of five years appear below:—

Jails.	Cost <i>per head</i> of average sick.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Salem	Rs. 81	Rs. 117	Rs. 118	Rs. 103	Rs. 145
Penitentiary	147	121	123	185	131
Average of all Central Jails	103	96	69	67	77
Vizagapatam	68	79	70	116	95
Bellary	86	83	82	147	82
Average of all District Jails	55	68	61	55	55

The Government is decidedly of opinion that the Inspector-General should enquire into and report on the causes of this apparently extravagant expenditure in the four jails named. For four years Salem, and for five years the other three jails, have far exceeded the average outlay, and in spite of this the death-rate in these jails has frequently been very high. It may be, as the Inspector-General suggests, that the excess is nominal only, but the matter certainly requires attention.

On the whole, the average outlay on account of hospital charges was higher than in 1891, but this is, no doubt, accounted for in part by the unusual amount of sickness; the cost *per head* of daily average strength in 1892 was below the corresponding figure for the whole of India in the preceding year, though much above if calculated on the daily average number sick. The expenditure on clothing and bedding calls for no remarks.

As observed by the Inspector-General, a reduction in the outlay on contingencies must be regarded with unmixed satisfaction, for economy in this item cannot be exercised in a manner detrimental to the prisoners. For this reason, the statistics under this head form one of the most gratifying features of the report for 1892. In spite of a much increased population and the expenditure of a large and unusual sum upon the arming of jail warders, the outlay on contingencies was actually below the figure for 1891.

Among central jails, the lowest expenditure *per head* of average strength occurred at Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore, but it is observed that in each case the figure was higher than in the preceding year. The Inspector-General explains that the high rate at Rajahmundry was due to the adjustment during 1892 of expenditure properly appertaining to 1891 and to expenses on account of cholera, but he has not noticed the large decline in the average cost *per head* at this jail as compared with 1891; presumably, it was the result of the absence of the special items which, according to paragraph 42 of the Report for 1891, caused the advance in expenditure in that year as compared with 1890. Expenditure on contingencies at the Penitentiary is swelled by municipal taxes; the large reduction as compared with 1891 is doubtless due to a great extent to the fact that the prisoners were not moved into camp on account of cholera in 1892 as in the preceding year. It would be well if the special items which raise the figure for the Penitentiary were in future separated in the body of the Report from the other items of contingent expenditure; it would then be possible to compare more accurately the Penitentiary with other central jails.

The reduction in the average outlay on account of contingencies was even more marked in the case of district than of central jails. The variations between the different district jails have been explained in the Report except the unusually small expenditure at Madura which it is presumed is to be attributed in part to the large population of that jail and to the absence of the special expenses referred to in paragraph 43 of the Report for 1891. The total cost *per head* of average strength in 1892 as given in Statement XI is compared below with the corresponding figures for the four preceding years (the figures exclude subsidiary jails):—

Year.	Rations.			Establishment.			Hospital charges.			Clothing and Bedding.			Contingencies.			Total.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1888	28	10	0	40	5	0	2	3	0	3	4	0	10	8	0	83	8	0
1889	29	2	0	35	0	0	2	6	0	4	0	3	9	10	0	78	13	0
1890	27	2	0	34	4	0	1	13	0	3	13	0	9	7	0	75	7	0
1891	26	14	0	30	14	0	1	9	0	3	0	0	9	3	0	71	2	0
1892	30	8	0	26	8	0	2	1	0	2	7	0	7	6	0	65	7	0

* The figure, Rs. 20-14-0, appearing against "Total, Jails," in column 6-B of Statement X should be Rs. 2-1-4.

The steady decrease in cost is most gratifying; the total cost *per head* has declined by more than 18 *per cent.* in 4 years.

With regard to the remark in paragraph 58 of the Report, the Inspector-General will have seen from G.O., dated 20th April 1893, No. 805, Judicial, that Government has sanctioned the abolition of the Kurnool District Jail. It is presumed that the sum of Rs. 18,600 referred to in paragraph 55 of the Report represents the cost of the whole indent for 608 carbines with bayonets and scabbards.

7. *Expenditure in Subsidiary Jails.*—In something over half of these jails the contract system of supply is in force and it is therefore natural that the rise in the price of grain should produce some increase in the outlay on rations, but, as the Inspector-General points out, the cost *per head* varies largely in the different districts. For example, the outlay on rations *per head* was only Rs. 31-7-8 in South Arcot and Rs. 31-14-0 in South Canara, whereas it was Rs. 50-11-10 in Godáviri, Rs. 52-15-1 in Bellary, Rs. 54-8-10 in Kurnool, Rs. 61-1-8 in Nilgiris, and Rs. 67-3-1 in Anantapur. It is observed that in 1890 and 1891 also the cost of rationing was excessive in Godáviri, Anantapur and Nilgiris. Prices were exceptionally high in the Ceded Districts and this may serve to account for the high rates in Bellary and Kurnool; Nilgiris naturally shows a large outlay. The District Magistrates of Godáviri and Anantapur will explain the figures appearing against their districts, and the Inspector-General will state whether he has yet, as directed in G.O., dated 27th June 1892, No. 1178, Judicial, cleared up the discrepancy between the figures given in respect of subsidiary jails in the Report for 1891 and those adopted by the District Magistrate of Anantapur. Mr. Cardew points out that in eleven districts the contract system of supply is not in force and, where this is the case, it is presumed that its place is taken by a system of imprests; it is, as he observes, noticeable that in six of these eleven districts the average rate was exceeded, in some cases markedly. The Government is inclined to agree with the Inspector-General that the contract system is best suited to the conditions of subsidiary jails; it certainly leaves less room for speculation at the hands of dishonest peons. If the precaution of scrutinizing every quarter the statement of daily contract rates which, under paragraph 13 of G.O., dated 19th May 1892, No. 939, Judicial, is furnished to the Inspector-General of Jails were adopted by District Magistrates, the Government has no doubt that useful results would ensue. This course should, therefore, be followed in future by all Magistrates of districts in which the contract system is in force. There is no doubt that much of the differences between the rates obtaining in the various districts is due to the absence of control by the District Magistrates. The District Magistrates of Godáviri, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevely and Coimbatore will now report on the advisability of introducing the contract system of supply into their districts. The substitution of the imprest for the contract system in Kurnool was sanctioned only recently (G.O., dated 13th September 1892, No. 1715, Judicial); the effect of the change should be carefully watched and noticed in next Jail Report. The attention of the District Magistrate of Kistna will be drawn to paragraph 62 of the Report.

Under the head of "Establishment" the districts show very different rates; the causes of this have been explained on a previous occasion by the Inspector-General. It is observed that in thirteen districts the proportionate outlay on establishment decreased; this, it is presumed, is the result of the abolition, under G.O., dated 1st December 1891, No. 2452, Judicial, of the special allowance of Rs. 3 *per mensem* formerly granted under certain circumstances to the warder-peon.

The Inspector-General hopes to be able to gain information in future as to the cause of the remarkable variations between the different districts under "Other charges." These variations lie between a minimum of Rs. 2-7-8 *per head* in Madura and a maximum of Rs. 18-12-11 in Bellary. The rate in Vizagapatam is very nearly as high as in Bellary, and the District Magistrates of these districts will be requested to inquire into and explain the causes of the apparently excessive expenditure; it is observed that the number of prisoners in the Madura subsidiary jails was very much

smaller than in those of the other two districts so that the difference in the rate of expenditure is still more noteworthy. Possibly in some cases the cost of police guards has been incorrectly included in the sub-jail charges as was done in 1887 in the case of Anantapur. Unless considerable vigilance is exercised over warder-peons by the officers in immediate charge of subsidiary jails there is sure to be much fraud practised in respect of the items of petty expenditure which come under the head of "Other charges."

The total average cost *per head* of the sub-jail population was Rs. 55-14-6, against Rs. 48-7-2 in 1891; the increase was the result of the enhanced cost of rations. The necessity for economy and strict supervision should be strongly impressed by all District Magistrates upon the officers in immediate charge of sub-jails.

In future the statement on page 23 of the Report should be totalled.

8. *Employment of Convicts.*—It is presumed that the Inspector-General has satisfied himself that the change in classification alluded to in paragraph 66 of the Report is correct and that he refers to the entries which formerly occasionally appeared under the sub-division (b) of sub-column 7, L, but the transfer of such entries to the head "Gardening" seems unnatural. The statement in paragraph 65 of the Report shows that in five years—that is, since 1887—the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days has risen by 52·4 per cent. In the same period the number employed on manufactures (Statement XII, column 7, K) has advanced by 63·5 per cent. and the total number employed on (1) Gardening, (2) Manufacture of articles for use in jails (Statement XII, column 7, E) and (3) Manufactures proper (Statement XII, column 7, K), has risen by 88·1 per cent. These figures, though possibly slightly affected by the transfer of entries from column 7, L, of Statement XII to column 7, D, are very satisfactory. It is observed that, probably for the first time, entries appear under column 7, K, of Statement XII against every jail in the Presidency. The following table shows the average cash earnings of convicts employed on manufactures not intended for use or consumption in jails for a period of five years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Central Jails.					
Rajahmundry	Rs. A. P. 59 9 0	Rs. A. P. 15 8 0	Rs. A. P. 21 7 0	Rs. A. P. 17 15 0	Rs. A. P. 3 2 0
Vellore	42 11 0	13 4 0	29 13 0	65 7 0	66 7 0
Trichinopoly	15 10 0	14 13 0	27 3 0	31 14 0	43 5 0
Coimbatore	32 8 0	3 12 0	5 8 0	5 12 0	49 9 0
Cannanore	41 9 0	74 6 0	79 7 0	45 7 0	26 9 0
Salem .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	70 5 0	.. .. .	18 0 0
Penitentiary	40 15 0	44 8 0	12 1 0	6 12 0	71 14 0
Average for all Central jails ..	34 2 0	13 1 0	25 3 0	24 13 0	44 6 0
District Jails.					
Russellkonda .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	63 13 0
Berhampur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	9 1 0
Vizagapatam .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Pārvatipur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	78 5 0
Guntur .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Nellore .. .. .	.. .. .	124 14 0	10 13 0	4 15 0	.. .. .
Kurnool .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21 5 0	1 11 0
Bellary	50 4 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	53 10 0	2 10 0
Cuddapah .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	31 2 0	13 10 0
Cuddalore .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	16 12 0	14 4 0	3 9 0
Tanjore	0 15 0	6 14 0	11 9 0	31 14 0	94 1 0
Madura	10 11 0	5 15 0	97 3 0	20 4 0	.. .. .
Tinnevely	15 11 0	16 7 0	.. .. .	.. .. .	39 5 0
Calicut .. .. .	.. .. .	27 13 0	7 0 0	11 1 0	12 7 0
Mangalore	3 9 0	15 6 0	10 5 0	7 7 0	11 5 0
Average for all District jails ..	36 13 0	18 14 0	8 8 0	22 11 0	27 2 0
Subsidiary Jails	8 8 0	0 14 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	8 14 0
General average	34 5 0	14 1 0	21 12 0	24 13 0	40 5 0

The foregoing figures afford satisfactory proof of the increased activity of the manufacturing department. The large variations between the average earnings of

different years and different jails which have been so frequently noticed before were again apparent; the variations from year to year are explained by the Inspector-General as due to the unequal working of the book-debit system, but, as all the work on which the convicts entered in sub-column 7, K, of Statement XII is remunerative, the Government is unable to follow Mr. Cardew's explanation of the causes which lead to the marked differences which appear when one jail is compared with another in the average earnings *per head* of those employed on manufactures not intended for jail use. It was also hoped that the arrangements sanctioned in G.O., dated 20th August 1891, No. 1646, Judicial, would have conduced to more prompt adjustment of book-debits but they do not seem to have had this effect. The most unsatisfactory feature of this portion of the report are the statistics relating to the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Mr. Grimes, it is observed, attributes the great decline in the average earnings to the following causes:—(1) The cash draws from the Treasury in 1892 exceeded the figure for 1891 by Rs. 7,435; the greater part of this excess represented the value of raw materials purchased but not paid for in 1891. (2) A large stock of manufactured articles remained on hand for want of orders at the close of 1892; the value of this stock largely exceeded that in hand at the end of the preceding year. (3) Private orders for carpets and rugs were much less numerous than in 1891. (4) The recruitment of warder guards under the new system resulted in the withdrawal of many of the best workmen from the manufacturing department. (5) An outbreak of cholera necessitated the removal of the prisoners into camp for a month and affected manufactures for about twice as long. It is understood that the Inspector-General does not regard the Superintendent's explanation as satisfactory, though he has not noticed Mr. Grimes' remarks in detail. For the present the Government defers passing any orders on the subject.

Among district jails, Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddalore show low rates of earnings: Kurnool is about to be abolished, but the Government would be glad to know the cause of the apparently poor results obtained at the other two jails and of the absence of any profits at Vizagapatam, Guntūr, Nellore and Madura. These last four jails worked at a loss; probably the unusually large draws of cash from the Treasury account in full for the absence of profits.

With regard to the remarks in paragraph 70 of the Report upon the method of valuing work done for the Government Press by the prisoners in the Penitentiary, the Inspector-General's attention will be drawn to G.O., dated 21st January 1893, No. 180, Judicial; the Government does not think that the adoption of an arbitrary system of valuation in other Provinces is sufficient reason for a reconsideration of that order.

It is gratifying to find that, in spite of the limited extent to which machinery is used in this Presidency, the net cash earnings of the manufacturing department amounted to Rs. 1,19,131, exclusive of the value (Rs. 31,569) of articles manufactured for jail use. The figures for the last six years, as given below, afford most satisfactory evidence of improvement in the administration of this branch and are highly creditable to the officers of the Jail department:—

Year.	Actual net cash earnings from manufactures.	Net cost <i>per head</i> of average strength.
1887	Rs. 20,381	Rs. A. P. 87 0 0
1888	57,263	73 1 0
1889	23,661	72 15 0
1890	49,493	66 12 0
1891	66,269	60 15 0
1892	1,19,131	55 12 0

The extent of the saving to the State which has resulted from improved administration and the development of industries in jails since 1887 may be said to have amounted in 1892 to Rs. 3,48,570, for, if the net cost *per head* of the average

population of 1892 (11,164.37) had been Rs. 87 as in 1887, the net cost to Government would have amounted to Rs. 9,71,300 instead of Rs. 6,22,730. The Government is also glad to observe the impetus which has of late been given to gardening in jails.

As usual, the earnings of prisoners in subsidiary jails were practically nil; they amounted in 1892 to Rs. 307 only. The Government has always held that hard labour in these jails should be made a reality but there has been the greatest difficulty in giving effect to this view. Mr. Cardew's proposals in paragraph 77 of the Report are likely to produce good results and he may arrange for the construction of wire-work enclosures in front of a few selected sub-jails; it should be observed that they will not be required at present in sub-jails receiving prisoners sentenced to not more than 15 days only. If the plan proves a success, it can be extended.

9. *Health*.—By far the most unsatisfactory feature of the Report is the vital statistics. The rate of mortality during the last twelve years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Proportion of deaths to daily average strength.		Year.	Proportion of deaths to daily average strength.	
	Including deaths from cholera.	Excluding deaths from cholera.		Including deaths from cholera.	Excluding deaths from cholera.
1881	40.9	37.8	1887	23.0	22.6
1882	42.7	39.5	1888	25.5	23.9
1883	29.6	26.7	1889	38.5	25.4
1884	20.2	19.1	1890	23.8	21.1
1885	19.5	18.1	1891	35.3	27.1
1886	18.0	18.0	1892	46.1	27.9

* Excludes figures for subsidiary jails.

It is obvious from these figures how largely the heavy mortality during the year was due to the prevalence of cholera. The total death-rate during 1892 certainly looks alarming if compared with the rates for 1884–88, but, whereas during those five years only 35 deaths from cholera occurred, during the one year 1892 there were 192 deaths from this cause. There is no doubt that cholera has been unusually prevalent throughout the Presidency during the last two years and it would have been extraordinary if this disease had spared the jails. The Government sees no reason to doubt that every possible precaution to prevent it extending to the jail population was taken; removal into camp was resorted to on several occasions with the usual satisfactory results. The death-rate was particularly high in the case of central jails; this is unusual but was also noticeable in 1891. The difference was to a large extent, but not altogether, due to the greater prevalence of cholera in central jails. The Inspector-General also draws attention to the fact that 46.7 per cent. of the total number of deaths in central and district jails occurred among convicts who had been less than six months in jail, obviously implying that a large number of prisoners were admitted while in an enfeebled condition; but the conclusion hardly follows, for it is observed that the convicts who contributed 46.7 per cent. of the deaths themselves constituted nearly 44 per cent. of the total average daily convict population. Mr. Cardew further remarks that the mortality in 1892 should be compared with that of 1880, 1881 and 1882 and not with the comparatively prosperous period 1883–1890, but the death-rates for 1880, 1881 and 1882 which he gives do not include the figures for sub-jails and if these figures be also excluded from the returns for 1892 the mortality amounts to 51.05 per mille—a rate considerably in excess of that reached even in the first three of the last decade. Particulars of the sick and death rates in the seven central jails during the last five years are given below:—

Jail.	Proportion per mille to average strength									
	of daily average sick.					of deaths.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Rajahmundry	63.4	46.1	27.8	37.5	42.4	20.9	21.1	28.3	64.4	99.1
Vellore	17.6	26.3	29.4	35.5	31.6	4.1	2.6	8.2	28.0	15.2
Trichinopoly	10.6	21.9	43.3	37.4	27.3	40.1	70.4	40.3	49.7	60.3
Coimbatore	15.1	21.2	19.8	13.7	33.8	20.4	103.1	32.0	33.2	118.4
Cannanore	44.6	29.0	38.2	25.6	43.6	72.2	27.2	19.1	50.8	84.7
Salem	14.4	14.3	12.1	16.9	16.1	9.3	15.8	20.9	40.8	50.8
Penitentiary	44.8	33.1	24.9	14.9	23.3	37.2	16.6	20.0	66.0	38.4

The figures for Vellore form a striking contrast to those for Trichinopoly, which continues to show a persistently high rate of mortality in spite of every care. The concurrence of a very high death-rate with a very low sick-rate at Salem is suspicious, especially since there were no cases of cholera in the jail.

Berhampore District Jail, as usual, showed a very high death-rate, but at Párvatipur, for the first time in seven years, the rate fell below 50 per mille, being in the year under review only 24.5.

The Government has recently ordered that the experiment of deepening the main-gate well at the Coimbatore jail shall be carried out; if this fails the other schemes for improving the water-supply will have to be considered. The reduction in the number of cases of beri-beri at Rajahmundry and the continued decline in the total number of deaths from anæmia and debility in spite of an increasing population are noted with satisfaction. The figures relating to deaths from anæmia and debility for the last six years are (1887) 8, (1888) 32, (1889) 24, (1890) 21, (1891) 20 and (1892) 12; the high figure for 1888 was due to the adoption of the experimental diet scale during that year; on the other hand, the figure for 1887 was abnormally low. It is also satisfactory to find that the number of convicts who, on release, were found to have lost weight was lower proportionately than in any of the three preceding years; the figures under this head for 1888 and previous years are not trustworthy. The Inspector-General's remarks on the subject of the results of weighments at Rajahmundry are noted with regret; there is no doubt that the figures suggest serious mismanagement. It does not appear that the Superintendent or the Medical officer has explained the circumstances under which so large a proportion of the convicts showed a reduction in weight. It is observed, however, that the proportions were still higher in 1890 and 1891.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—It is obvious from the statement in paragraph 94 of the Report that the accommodation available at present will not be sufficient to meet requirements for long if the jail population continues to increase as rapidly as it has done during the last few years. The abolition of the Kurnool District Jail will still further limit the accommodation.

The plans for a new jail at Cuddalore should be submitted without delay and the Inspector-General will report whether any progress has yet been made in the extension of the Párvatipur and Bellary jails. The proposal to send civil prisoners from Nellore to Vellore can be brought forward again when the new civil yard at the latter jail is completed. The confinement of civil debtors with prisoners under trial at Tanjore is objectionable, and the Inspector-General will state whether there is no means of separating them without going to the expense of erecting new buildings.

The mark rules, according to the Inspector-General, worked with a fair measure of uniformity and only four convicts eligible for remission failed to earn it. From the mere statistics it is impossible to form any clear idea of the manner in which the system operates but it would appear that, as in 1891, marks were most freely given at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary among central jails and at Tanjore and Tinnevely among district jails. The Government notes with satisfaction the Inspector-General's testimony to the services of the officers mentioned in paragraph 110.

The Inspector-General himself seems to have done the work of inspection in a most thorough and systematic manner but the Government does not consider it advisable that, as proposed in paragraph 111, information regarding the dates of the Inspector-General's visits to jails should be omitted from future reports; the compilation of the statement gives no material trouble and the particulars which it contains are not without their use.

The inspection of jails by Magistrates was more satisfactory than in 1891, but only 43 visits in all were paid by Sessions Judges, and the Cannanore and Madura jails, though the latter is situated at the Judge's head-quarters and the other is close by, were not visited at all by the Judges concerned. Inspection by the Magistracy was also very poor at Madura, Cannanore, Salem and Nellore. It is presumed that the figure relating to the Russellkonda Hill Jail does not include the visits paid by the Special Assistant Magistrate. Vellore, the Penitentiary and Bellary show the largest number of inspections by Magistrates. The Government does not understand the Inspector-General's remark that the result of the appointment of non-official visitors has been negative; he should explain. The number of inspections made by non-official visitors is not so large as might have been hoped, but apparently only one gentleman—Mr. S. H. Searle—failed to pay any visits at all and the non-official visitors of the Salem and Mangalore jails seem to have displayed considerable interest in their duty. The District Magistrate of Kistna will report whether Mr. Searle has left Guntur or is desirous of resigning his position as non-official visitor in order that, if necessary, another gentleman may be appointed in his stead.

In conclusion the Government considers that the report contains evidence of a considerable improvement in administration; the only really unsatisfactory feature is the vital statistics, and for this the officers of the department in a great measure cannot be held responsible.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Sanitary Commissioner.

Copy to the Honorable the Chief Justice, with C.L.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 25th May 1893, No. 1067, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., &c., 25th May 1893,
Nos. 1066, 1067.

MAY.

Jails.

Reviewing the report on the administration of
in this Presidency during 1892.