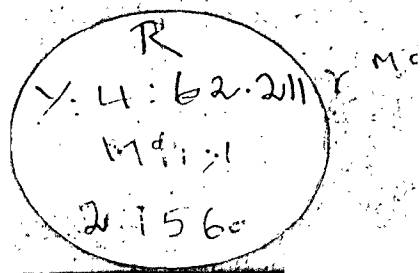


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Report on the Administration
of the ~~Tamil~~ of the Madras
Presidency 1893



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1893.

MADRAS:

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

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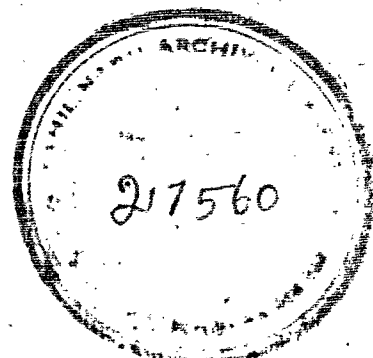
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., I.O.S., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 20th March 1894.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1893, together with the prescribed statements. The arrangement of the report is the same as on previous occasions, but an endeavour has been made to condense those parts which deal with statistics not directly bearing on jail administration.

2. I held the office of Inspector-General of Jails throughout the year.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.

3. The number of central jails, viz., 7, remained unaltered, but the district jails were reduced from 14 at the beginning to 12 at the end of the year by the closing of the Kurnool and Guntur District Jails. The clerk of the latter jail had to be retained during the first month of 1894 for the preparation of the annual and other returns. The number of subsidiary jails was 306 on the 31st December 1893 against 305 on the 1st January previous, 1 sub-jail, that at Russellkonda, having been closed and 2, at Guntur and Padwa, having been opened.

4. The first statement appended to this report is the General Summary showing all classes of prisoners and all admissions, whether direct or by transfer. In the following table the general results of this statement for a period of ten years are exhibited:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	8,302	8,041	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850
Received during the year ...	48,472	55,463	54,622	53,938	57,784	61,132	67,381	75,562	87,658	79,593
Total ...	56,774	63,504	63,137	62,266	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,578	90,743
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	48,733	54,989	54,809	54,737	56,434	61,465	66,284	74,239	87,730	80,105
Remained at the end of the year ...	8,041	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,546	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638
Daily average number ...	8,090.17	8,312.43	8,214.03	7,379.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.48	11,134.37	10,652.14

5. It will be seen that the year under report was characterized by a high average jail population. This average was 4.6 per cent. less than in the previous year, but as was pointed out in the last report, the falling off from the very high figures of 1892 set in before the close of that year, and there was remarkably little fluctuation during 1893, the number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year being only 2 per cent. less than that at the beginning and being still nearer to the daily average population. In the steady maintenance of a high average, lower indeed than 1892 but higher than in any other year in the previous decade, the jail statistics bear a remarkable resemblance to the course of food prices.

6. The difference of 2 between the number of prisoners shown as remaining on the 31st December 1892 and that brought forward on the 1st January 1893 is due to a revision of the sub-jail figures.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

of the Malabar district which was reported by the District Magistrate too late for adoption in last year's report.

7. The figures relating to convicts, the first class of prisoner included in the General Summary, exhibit the same features as those already given for all classes of prisoners and call for no separate notice.

8. The second class of prisoner dealt with in the General Summary is Under-trial Prisoners, and in the following table the leading results as regards this class are tabulated for a period of ten years. The fall in the percentage convicted from 42.1 in 1892 to 32.8 in 1893 is noticeable:—

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	734	927	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,034
Received during the year ...	23,549	27,967	24,832	23,761	27,126	25,661	25,728	29,540	33,861	29,774
Total ...	24,283	28,894	25,761	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,569	35,494	30,808
Released ...	10,009	11,737	9,998	9,468	10,903	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,754	11,502
Convicted and sentenced ...	9,217	11,275	10,336	9,797	10,695	10,850	11,204	12,046	14,525	9,776
Transferred ...	4,096	4,906	4,578	4,411	5,157	2,748	2,895	6,397	7,115	8,412
Escaped ...	24	20	39	36	43	42	37	61	33	48
Died ...	11	27	15	10	20	35	16	15	33	10
Total ...	23,356	27,965	24,966	23,722	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,400	29,754
Remaining at the end of the year ...	927	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,619	1,034	1,054
Daily average number ...	705.20	816.75	777.55	798.47	871.32	857.44	827.25	1,042.60	1,338.42	1,110.03

9. The third class of prisoner included in the General Summary is Civil Prisoners, under which head are combined Judgment-debtors, Revenue defaulters, State prisoners and any other class of prisoner ordered by law to be confined in the Civil Jail. The steady rise in the number of Civil Prisoners which has been going on since 1890 was continued in the year under report, and the increase seems to be generally distributed throughout the Presidency; it was especially marked in the Civil Jail, Madras, where the number of admissions has increased by 24 per cent. in two years.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Remaining at the commencement of the year ...	151	140	157	177	156	107	125	146	* 130	* 141
Admitted during the year ...	1,481	1,616	1,621	1,563	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468
Total ...	1,632	1,756	1,778	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609
Released ...	1,485	1,591	1,595	1,576	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428
Transferred ...	5	6	4	4	5	3	..	..	25	8
Died ...	2	2	2	4	2	..	..	1	1	..
Escaped ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,492	1,599	1,601	1,584	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436
Remaining at the end of the year ...	140	157	177	156	107	125	146	129	* 141	* 173

* Including 1 State prisoner.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS.

10. In Judicial Statement No. I, the second annexed to this report, detailed statistics are given regarding the admission and disposal of convicts. The direct admissions numbered 33,535 against 37,502 in 1892, and the usual table is appended distributing these direct admissions among the several jails arranged in accordance with their territorial position. This table brings out very clearly the fact, that the southern districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura, and the district of Coimbatore were the only parts of the Presidency in which the actual jail population admitted during the year was larger than in 1892. All other parts of the Presidency show a diminished number of admissions, the exceptions at Bellary and Cannanore being apparent only and due to the closing of the Kurnool and Calicut Jails. The comparison with the table of grain prices given in paragraph 45 *infra* again shows a remarkable correspondence.

Jails.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Hussellkonda ...	156	207	335	217	608	325	262	194	199	178
Berhampore ...	294	444	294	397	774	1,012	519	449	428	297
Párvatipuram ...	180	128	226	377	327	518	574	543	481	414
Vizagapatam ...	645	619	469	447	714	768	460	456	675	564
Rajahmundry ...	405	456	496	545	579	442	517	485	600	566
Guntúr ...	386	373	330	108	130	122	84	30	650	507
Nellore ...	279	309	278	269	270	246	264	327	502	374
Kurnool ...	226	226	209	256	238	230	245	379	440	189
Bellary ...	462	532	512	466	396	481	476	546	727	874
Cuddapah ...	425	387	273	358	393	459	526	976	1,010	631
Vellore ...	546	559	489	466	431	588	632	1,078	1,806	1,003
Salem ...	506	466	348	480	449	570	713	846	1,111	782
Penitentiary ...	1,891	1,499	1,676	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,936	2,720	3,443	2,810
Cuddalore ...	358	504	453	500	509	392	563	880	929	1,106
Tanjore ...	591	694	584	500	576	655	714	629	657	784
Trichinopoly ...	594	629	459	469	375	411	530	563	566	742
Madura ...	407	715	522	591	462	517	694	923	1,005	1,199
Palamcottah ...	484	693	621	561	629	522	958	745	907	855
Coimbatore ...	663	645	665	618	482	624	879	955	1,034	1,262
Calicut ...	669	650	700	619	473	761	913	808	56	..
Cannanore ...	26	35	31	21	36	36	179	405	1,120	1,159
Mangalore ...	179	245	188	196	175	212	271	312	329	309
Subsidiary Jails ...	11,501	12,003	11,963	11,587	10,849	12,057	13,285	16,141	19,197	16,886
Total ...	21,673	24,034	22,371	21,504	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,535

11. The number of admissions by transfer was 15,116 against 14,958 in 1892, the increase being more than accounted for, as in the previous year, by the larger number of convicts admitted into subsidiary jails in transit to other jails. This increase occurring in conjunction with a falling off in convictions and long sentences (as noticed below) is curious, and is probably due to the operation of the orders (now cancelled) which restricted the period of imprisonment to be undergone at Deputy Tahsildars' head-quarters to 15 days. There should be a falling off in the number of admissions by transfer

during the current year unless there is any fresh rise in direct admissions. As in previous years the Cannanore Central Jail received a considerable number of convicts by transfer from sub-jails, owing to the subsidiary jails of the Malabar district being overcrowded, but these transfers now show a tendency to diminish. The admissions by transfer into the Vellore Central Jail from outside the province represent convicts received from Bangalore.

12. Of the 48,915 convicts disposed of during the year, only 2 were released by Government on medical grounds, namely, 1 from the Coimbatore and 1 from the Cuddapah Jail. Two criminal lunatics were released under sections 474 and 475 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Releases under the remission system, escapes, deaths, &c., are noticed in subsequent parts of the report.

13. In paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 14, Jails, 612—623, dated 4th November 1893, the Government of India drew attention to its rulings of the year 1883 that escapes and recaptures of convicts recaptured within the year of escape should be excluded from Judicial Statement No. I, and in the present report effect has for the first time been given to those instructions. But correspondence with Inspectors-General of Jails in other Provinces on this subject has since shown that in another respect the intention of the Government of India in regard to the compilation of this statement has not hitherto been complied with, viz., that releases and recommitment of convicts released on bail and recommitted within the year of release should be excluded. It has been impossible to give effect to this principle in the present report, but it will be adopted in future. This Presidency is, I believe, not the only one in which the intention of the Government of India on this subject has been misunderstood or overlooked.

14. Judicial Statement No. II gives information regarding the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of convicts admitted, but as these figures have little bearing on jail administration, detailed reference to them is omitted. As usual the Muhammadans show slightly the highest proportion of convicts to free population. The percentage of juveniles to total admissions is still higher in Madras than in any other Province in India. The following table gives details as to the terms of imprisonment to which juveniles are sentenced, as required by paragraph 2 of G.O., dated 25th May 1893, No. 1066.

Year.	Distribution of Juvenile convicts admitted according to length of sentence.												Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F				
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1893 ...	388	97	45	12	35	3	4	1	4	2	2	...	478	115	593

It will be seen that out of 593 juvenile convicts, 485 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month and only 51 or 8.6 per cent. of the total were committed to jail for periods in excess of three months. In other words over 90 per cent. of the juveniles committed to jail were convicted of petty offences, for which whipping (in the case of males) or fine would probably have often been a sufficient punishment. Under Rule 1056 of the Jail Code, as amended, juveniles sentenced to periods of imprisonment in excess of one month will, in future, be received mainly in the Penitentiary, in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and in the District Jails of Tanjore and Bellary. The Superintendent of the Penitentiary reports that juveniles in that jail receive literary instruction daily for four hours and read the first and second Readers in Tamil or Telugu. At the Rajahmundry

Central Jail the schooling of juveniles is reported to last two hours per diem. The juveniles at the Tanjore District Jail attend school for four hours a day and boys under long sentences receive industrial instruction in carpentry. At the Bellary District Jail boys are taught to read and write for one hour in the morning and another in the afternoon. The attention of the Superintendents concerned has been drawn to the necessity of giving these boys instruction in some handicraft. Statistics of the state of education of prisoners admitted during the years 1892 and 1893 are, for the first time, embodied in Statement II, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 4 of Home Department Resolution No. 14, Jails—612—623, dated 4th November 1893, but for the reasons explained in my letter No. 4428, dated 26th September 1893, recorded in G.O., dated 10th October 1893, No. 2108, figures for sub-jails cannot be given on this occasion.

15. In accordance with previous usage, the following table showing the proportion borne by the previous occupations of convicts admitted during the last five years is appended. The large reduction in the number of persons whose previous occupation is classed as miscellaneous is believed to be due to instructions issued from this office early in 1893 prohibiting the use of the indefinite word "coolly" as a description of previous occupation.

Percentage to Total Admissions.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
<i>Males.</i>						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	2.40	2.39	2.47	1.98	1.52	1.85
B. Professional persons	5.62	5.47	6.17	5.63	5.00	5.64
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	11.51	11.42	10.36	10.08	9.30	10.62
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	34.07	31.62	32.44	34.21	45.37	51.40
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	6.81	5.95	5.40	5.56	5.38	6.11
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	6.19	6.57	7.32	8.57	5.09	5.59
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	23.58	26.30	27.17	26.38	20.92	13.50
<i>Females.</i>						
H. Married women	5.46	5.45	4.70	4.07	4.69	4.17
I. Unmarried women	.90	.82	.78	.60	.65	.70
J. Widows	3.02	2.92	2.62	2.70	2.78	1.97
K. Prostitutes	.45	.49	.27	.22	.20	.16
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

16. Judicial Statement No. III deals with the nature and length of the sentences under which convicts were admitted to jail during 1893. The following table gives an abstract of the figures for that year and the previous five years:—

Judicial Statement No. III—Nature and length of sentence.

Percentage to Total Admissions.

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
1888	55.34	21.17	12.92	4.95	2.63	1.62	.66	.02	.32	.09	.28	100.00
1889	54.76	22.09	13.69	4.24	2.43	1.48	.51	.02	.37	.13	.28	100.00
1890	54.88	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	57.69	18.95	13.45	4.67	2.21	1.86	.67	.01	.28	.06	.15	100.00
1893	57.92	18.54	13.64	4.82	2.29	1.57	.55	.02	.33	.12	.20	100.00

17. The tendency towards lighter sentences, which was noticed in previous reports, is still more evident in 1893, the percentage of Central Jail sentences (*i.e.*, those of imprisonment above one year) having fallen from 4.75 of the total to 4.43, and that of District Jail sentences (from one month to one year) from 37.07 to 37.00. At the same time the proportion of sentences not exceeding one month which has been steadily rising for several years reached the highest figure yet recorded, namely, 57.92 per cent. of the total.

18. In paragraph 21 of the last administration report I pointed out the great preponderance of petty sentences of imprisonment imposed in Madras as compared with India generally, and suggested that it was attributable to the large number of sub-jails in this Presidency. The Government was not prepared then to accept this explanation, but there are many considerations which show it to be at least partially correct. It is obvious that a Magistrate is more likely to impose a short term of imprisonment when it can take effect immediately than when he knows the offender will spend half the time on the march to the nearest jail. In Provinces, where sub-jails do not exist, such as Burma, instructions have actually been issued to Magistrates pointing out the objections to the infliction of petty sentences of imprisonment when there is no jail within a reasonable distance. Lastly, an examination of the figures shows that short sentences are most numerous where there are most sub-jails in proportion to area as in Coorg, Madras and Assam, and least numerous where there are fewest sub-jails as in the Central Provinces and Burma. It would be going too far to say that the proportion of short sentences varies directly with the supply of sub-jails, but it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the presence of a jail at a Magistrate's door leads him to impose imprisonment in cases in which he would otherwise resort to fine or whipping.

19. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment during each of the last five years has been as follows:—

1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,505
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,642
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,790
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,466
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,046

The percentage has not varied greatly, but has remained at from 12 to 15 per cent. of the total admissions, while of the total number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment a very large proportion, generally five-sixths, were committed to subsidiary jails. In no other of the major Provinces in India is the number or proportion of sentences of simple imprisonment nearly so large as in Madras, and this fact furnishes a further illustration of the tendency of the Courts in this Presidency to impose petty sentences of imprisonment.

20. In Judicial Statement No. IV, statistics are given of the number of convicts admitted into jail during the year, who had been previously convicted, and in the following table the percentage borne by such convicts to the total admissions into central and district jails during a period of five years is exhibited, recognitions before admission being distinguished from recognitions after admission:—

Years.	Percentage to Total Admissions.		
	Recognised before conviction.	Recognised after conviction.	Total.
1889	13.2	2.2	15.4
1890	12.1	1.5	13.6
1891	11.2	1.5	12.7
1892	11.3	1.2	12.5
1893	11.4	1.1	12.5

21. These results cannot be regarded as very satisfactory. In paragraph 23 of the last Annual Report, reasons were given to show that a comparison between the ratio of recognition in Madras Jails taken as a whole and the ratio for India generally would not be altogether valid, and the Government accepted that argument. But, even if sub-jails are left out of account, the proportion of recognitions in central and district jails shows a tendency to diminish, which is unfavorable unless it is due to a real reduction in the number of prisoners committing crime after previous conviction. On this point it is impossible to obtain any reliable information, and the results of the working of the Bertillon system must be awaited before any determination can be arrived at. Meantime the attention of Superintendents has been again drawn to the importance of increasing the recorded number of recognitions of old offenders.

22. The instruments required for the introduction of the Bertillon system, which had been indented for in 1892, were received during the year under report and a set was distributed to every central and district jail. In June 1893, the Government sanctioned the deputation of an officer on special duty for three months to give instruction in the method of using the instruments, and in accordance with this arrangement every central and district jail (except Mangalore and Russellkonda) was visited by the officer selected for this purpose, and the Bertillon system of measurement and description was introduced in all jails by the beginning of November. Owing to delays in obtaining from the Stationery and Press Departments a supply of printed cards, the submission of copies of measurements to this office did not commence until quite the close of the year under report, and was not in full working until the middle of January 1894. Every convicted and under-trial prisoner (except females and juveniles) admitted into central or district jails under a sentence of 21 days and upwards is measured and described in accordance with the Bertillon system, while copies of measurements are forwarded to this office only in the case of prisoners under trial for or convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code. It would be premature at present to hazard any remarks on the measure of success or failure likely to attend the introduction of the system, and it is obvious that no immediate results in the way of recognition can be expected. It may be said, however, with certainty, that the system has greatly improved the methods of description followed in jails, a result which would alone be a sufficient justification for its adoption.

23. The following table shows the actual number of old offenders, whether identified before conviction or after conviction, admitted into each central and district jail during the last five years. In addition to the numbers included in this table 112 convicts were brought to jails by the Police before conviction for the purposes of identification, or were identified with the help of extracts from Jail Registers furnished to the Police.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, identified 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.	1889 .. 442 1890 .. 517 1891 .. 486 1892 .. 600 1893 .. 566	74 87 77 91 89	27 31 38 19 1	.. .. .. .. ..	101 118 115 110 90	
Vellore ..	1889 .. 588 1890 .. 832 1891 .. 1,078 1892 .. 1,606 1893 .. 1,093	77 117 121 174 154	11 17 19 3 12	1 .. 1	89 134 141 177 166	
Trichinopoly.	1889 .. 411 1890 .. 530 1891 .. 503 1892 .. 566 1893 .. 742	57 64 61 69 107	11 6 2 7 5	 4 2	68 70 63 80 114	
Coimbatore ..	1889 .. 622 1890 .. 876 1891 .. 955 1892 .. 1,034 1893 .. 1,262	110 94 112 142 178	2 12 18 19 25	1 .. 1 7 4	113 106 131 168 207	
Cannanore ..	1889 .. 38 1890 .. 173 1891 .. 405 1892 .. 1,120 1893 .. 1,159	13 26 43 125 103	1 .. 1 .. 8	.. .. .. .. ..	14 26 44 125 111	
Salem ..	1889 .. 570 1890 .. 713 1891 .. 846 1892 .. 1,111 1893 .. 782	84 86 99 107 94	8 3 3 6 2	12 1 6	104 89 102 114 102	
Penitentiary.	1889 .. 2,112 1890 .. 2,936 1891 .. 2,720 1892 .. 3,443 1893 .. 2,810	289 302 335 431 314	15 16 11 8 5	.. .. .. .. ..	304 318 346 439 319	
Russellkonda.	1889 .. 325 1890 .. 262 1891 .. 194 1892 .. 199 1893 .. 178	49 25 28 20 24	10 .. 4 11 6	.. .. .. .. ..	59 25 32 31 30	
Berhampore..	1889 .. 1,012 1890 .. 519 1891 .. 449 1892 .. 448 1893 .. 297	147 88 53 85 49	11 3 13 9 4	.. 1 3 .. 6	158 92 69 94 59	
Vizagapatam.	1889 .. 763 1890 .. 460 1891 .. 456 1892 .. 675 1893 .. 564	149 98 66 104 104	.. 1 1 1 3	5	154 99 67 105 107	
Párvatípuram	1889 .. 518 1890 .. 574 1891 .. 543 1892 .. 481 1893 .. 414	80 88 97 86 88	 7 24 24	 2 4 4	80 88 106 114 116	
Guntúr ..	1889 .. 122 1890 .. 84 1891 .. 31 1892 .. 550 1893 .. 507	8 12 8 46 30	.. 3 1 5 10	.. .. .. .. ..	8 15 9 51 40	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, identified 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.
Nellore ..	1889 .. 246 1890 .. 264 1891 .. 327 1892 .. 302 1893 .. 374	14 26 29 58 44	5 4 3 12 6	1 2 1	20 29 33 65 50	
Kurnool ..	1889 .. 223 1890 .. 215 1891 .. 379 1892 .. 410 1893 .. 189	16 16 13 24 8	3 3 13 7 2	 3 5 ..	13 19 29 37 20	
Bellary ..	1889 .. 491 1890 .. 476 1891 .. 546 1892 .. 727 1893 .. 874	38 40 47 57 62	13 9 14 19 2	2 .. 6	53 43 67 67 64	
Cuddapah ..	1889 .. 459 1890 .. 526 1891 .. 576 1892 .. 1,010 1893 .. 631	23 26 30 32 11	10 2 13 2 ..	2 5 6	40 33 49 34 11	
Cuddalore ..	1889 .. 292 1890 .. 568 1891 .. 880 1892 .. 929 1893 .. 1,106	72 106 148 159 184	14 8 13 2 9	3 4 1	89 118 162 161 193	
Tanjore ..	1889 .. 655 1890 .. 714 1891 .. 629 1892 .. 657 1893 .. 784	66 88 62 81 81	27 20 15 6 10	1 .. 2 1 1	94 103 79 88 92	
Madura ..	1889 .. 517 1890 .. 664 1891 .. 923 1892 .. 1,006 1893 .. 1,199	80 127 87 105 94	7 7 6 5 6	15 2	102 136 93 111 100	
Palamcottah ..	1889 .. 322 1890 .. 958 1891 .. 745 1892 .. 907 1893 .. 659	57 64 73 72 56	15 6 4 19 12	13 37 .. 13 7	85 107 77 100 76	
Calicut ..	1889 .. 760 1890 .. 913 1891 .. 808 1892 .. 55	74 107 91 ..	13 11 3 ..	1 3	93 121 94 ..	
Mangalore ..	1889 .. 212 1890 .. 274 1891 .. 312 1892 .. 329 1893 .. 309	10 19 20 22 23	 1	.. .. .. .. ..	10 19 20 22 24	
Abstract.						
1889 ..	12,015	1,592	208	57	1,857	
1890 ..	14,081	1,707	159	54	1,920	
1891 ..	15,189	1,700	202	26	1,928	
1892 ..	18,395	2,036	175	41	2,302	
1893 ..	16,649	1,897	153	30	2,080	

24. Judicial Statement No. V relates to escapes and recaptures of convicts during the year. The total number of such escapes was 52 against 51 in 1892 and 45 in 1891, and against an average of 30.7 in the ten years preceding that under report. The results of 1893 may, therefore, be said to show improvement, though I am not satisfied with the degree of improvement yet attained. The following table shows the figures for the ten years ending with 1893:—

Years.				Escapes of Convicts.				Remarks.
				Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total.	
1884	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	One transportation convict escaped en route.
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	
1893	..	..	..	10	14	8	32	

25. The number of convicts who escaped from *inside* central jails was seven, representing two separate cases of escape. In both cases the escapes occurred from cells. On the night of the 13th March 1893, four convicts confined in the solitary cells of the Rajahmundry Central Jail forced the locks of their cells with a chisel and rasp which they had secreted and, favoured by heavy rain, made good their escape. The occurrence of this escape, following that referred to in paragraph 26 of the last Annual Report, was highly discreditable to the administration of the jail, and a special report on the subject was made to Government. The Superintendent who was then in charge of the jail has been transferred. The Jailor, who was found to have neglected to superintend the locking-up of the jail the night before, was reduced and has since been retired. A head warder, who was entrusted with the duty of searching the prisoners in cells, and the convict warder guard who was sentry over the cells, were prosecuted, but acquitted. The convict warder guard was reduced to third-class convict, and the head warder to second-class warder. Another convict officer and another warder were also punished.

26. The other case of escape from inside a central jail occurred in the Coimbatore Central Jail on the night of the 22nd October. At the relief of sentries at 2 A.M. it was found that three cells in the close prison were empty. The convicts had unlocked their cells with a key which they had secreted and had then locked them again. They scaled the wall by throwing over a cumbly with a stone tied in it, at the corner where the close prison wall abuts on the main wall. The pisé-work had cracked slightly at this point; the cumbly caught in the crack, and they were thus able to climb up. No information as to how the key was obtained has been procured, but as several keys were lost in this jail through the neglect of a warder three years ago, this may have been one of those lost. The warders on duty in the close prison on the night of this escape were not prosecuted, because it was impossible to show in whose watch the escape occurred. They have been punished departmentally.

27. The occurrence of these two cases of escape from cells gives fresh proof of the gravity of the mistake which has been committed in this Presidency in placing the lock of solitary and separate cells within reach of the prisoner. In all new cells now being built this has been carefully avoided, and the best means of protecting the locks of existing cells is now under consideration. The Superintendent of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, has devised a simple and apparently effective way of dealing with the pisé-built cells of his jail; this has been approved by the Executive Engineer and is about to be at once introduced. The case of other close prisons and solitary cells will be dealt with as soon as possible.

28. Four convicts escaped from *inside* district jails during the year. Three of these escapes occurred from the Russellkonda Jail; a proposal to raise the main wall of this jail, which is only six feet high, has recently been negatived by Government on financial grounds. The warders concerned were not prosecuted, but were dealt with departmentally, because evidence was not forthcoming to show in whose watch the escape occurred. The other escape occurred from the quarantine ward of the Cuddapah District Jail, and for the same reason no prosecution was instituted. In this case the escape was due to a defect in the buildings which has been remedied.

29. The escapes from outside central and district jails numbered 13 against 20 in 1892. On this subject I have little to add to the remarks submitted in paragraphs 30 to 32 of last year's administration report. The following are the details of the cases of escape from outside central and district jails:—

Vellore Central Jail.—Two cases of escape from the garden occurred, the convict on each occasion stealing off unobserved by the warder in charge. In neither case was a prosecution resorted to; in the one case because the warder was a man of good character, because there was no direct evidence of neglect beyond the fact of escape, and because the warder tracked the escaped convict and recaptured him; in the other case because the warder was a young officer, and the Superintendent considered that he had been placed in charge of an unduly large number of prisoners.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—One case of escape from the garden occurred, the convict, who was employed in planting aloes on the boundary bapik, stealing off unobserved. The warder in charge was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—There was one case of escape from the outer grounds, where the convict, who was undergoing quarantine, was employed breaking road metal. He made an excuse to leave his place and slunk away. The warder, who was grossly careless, was prosecuted, convicted, and fined fifteen rupees—a very inadequate penalty. He has been dismissed.

Nellore District Jail.—One case of escape occurred, that of a convict employed in cleaning an outside drain. He managed to steal away down the drain unobserved. The warder was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. He has been dismissed.

Cuddalore District Jail.—Six prisoners escaped from this jail. On the 2nd September, a convict employed in the lower garden, having been allowed, on the pretext of answering the calls of nature, to go a little distance from where the convicts were working, made a bolt for it, and got clear off, but was recaptured in about an hour's time. The Superintendent reported that there was no evidence of negligence on the part of the warder, and he was, therefore, not prosecuted. On the 12th October a convict, who was employed in sweeping the Jailor's compound escaped. In this case the Jailor himself was solely to blame, he having sent the warder, who was in charge of the convict, back to the jail to give a message regarding a duty which the Jailor had himself omitted to perform. During the warder's absence, the convict slunk off. The Jailor, a very indifferent officer, has since been transferred, but I did not consider the case was a fit one for prosecution. On the 11th December a gang of 18 men was being marched towards the lower garden, four men forming the two leading files, bolted. It is probable that both the warders in charge had dropped behind, and the men got clear away. Both warders were prosecuted; one was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, the other acquitted. The former has since been dismissed. In consequence of the frequent escapes from this jail, I have ordered that every convict employed on extramural work shall wear fetters. The jail buildings themselves are not safe, and the construction of the new jail is urgently necessary.

Madura District Jail.—A convict employed in the jail garden slunk away unobserved, and got clear of the jail premises, but was re-apprehended shortly afterwards, skulking in a neighbouring plantain garden. The Assistant Surgeon then in charge of the jail reported that the warder "was not prosecuted because the

escape was not due to his negligence." The account of the circumstances of the escape, which was elicited from the Assistant Surgeon even after a call for further explanation, was so obscure that it was impossible to say what evidence of negligence there was, and his conclusion that a prosecution was not called for was, therefore, accepted.

Palamcottah District Jail.—On the night of the 12th July a convict escaped from a temporary quarantine shed outside this jail. He got clear away, but was seized in the town on suspicion by two constables and so recaptured. The warder on sentry duty over the shed, a temporary man, was prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

30. The number of escapes of convicts from subsidiary jails was eight, two from inside and six from outside. The two escapes from inside subsidiary jails occurred in the Kistna and Madura Districts, and the six escapes from outside occurred in the Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Arcot, Salem, Madura and Tinnevely Districts. Forty-seven under-trial prisoners also escaped from this class of jail. No reports regarding escapes from subsidiary jails are ordinarily received in this office, and I am, therefore, unable to submit any detailed account of them, and as the guarding of sub-jails is entirely in the hands of the Police, the matter is not under my control.

31. In Judicial Statement No. VI will be found information as to the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them, and in accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 8 of Home Department Resolution, No. 14, Jails—612—623, dated 4th November 1893, the new form of statement recommended by the Prison Conference of 1892, and prescribed in paragraph 28 of Home Department Resolution of the 9th November 1892, has been adopted. The statistics of offences and punishments in the year 1893 have also been recast in the new form, as directed, and a statement relating to that year added. But for various reasons the figures thus represented cannot be said to be absolutely accurate. The new form of statement was drawn up to suit the new scale of punishments which is not yet in force; it divides all punishments into 'major' and 'minor,' but no criterion by which to distinguish major from minor punishments has been laid down by the Government of India; while, even if such a criterion had been authoritatively recognised, it would not have been easy to apply it accurately to statistics of a previous year. In fact, the introduction of the new form of statement was premature, and should have been postponed until the bill now before the Legislative Council had become law.

32. Notwithstanding the change in the form of Statement No. VI, the following table showing the total offences and punishments for the past five years is presented in its customary form, and inasmuch as it corresponds with the classification of offences and with the punishments which have actually been in use during the year under report, it is better worthy of credit than the distribution of figures in Statement No. VI:—

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.
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	1,384	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	..
1893	58,326	9,411.49	29	1,185	4,451	2,124	8,069	29	..

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.	Starvation diet.	Full starvation diet.						
1889	535	698	361	400	80	1,220	3,336	8.03	44.97
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	49.60
1893	1,736	2,444	421	385	88	2,586	8,089	13.87	85.95

33. I regard the very large increase in the number of offences and punishments recorded as evidence of improved administration. Taking the class of offences connected with the possession of forbidden articles, there is no reason whatever to suppose that the amount of tobacco, snuff and ganja introduced into jails is on the increase. On the contrary, the fact that the possession of these articles is detected is strong evidence that a stricter search is maintained. Among central jails, Trichinopoly shows the smallest proportions of offences of this class; yet, since Mr. Shubrick has been there, he has again and again noted in his journal that the jail is full of contraband, and the institution of regular searches of barracks and workshops has resulted in very large seizures of cigars, tobacco, snuff, etc. The administration of the Rajahmundry Jail was notoriously lax in 1892 and, accordingly, in that year only 16 cases of the possession of prohibited articles were detected. In the year under report, while the administration has improved, the number of cases has quadrupled. The Russellkonda Jail, with its wall only six feet high and its prisoners almost entirely employed extramurally, shows only 8 cases of possession of prohibited articles. It may in fact be laid down as an axiom that a small number of detected cases of such possession is *prima facie* evidence, not that the convicts do not get tobacco and the like, but that no regular search for it is made.

34. The increase in offences relating to work is likewise, in my opinion, a necessary result of enforcement of tasks. It would be absurd to suppose that any large body of men, more especially criminals, will show consistent industry every day of the year without compulsion. In the Serampore and Nellore District Jails, for instance, if the number of offences connected with work could be supposed to represent all the cases when due industry was not shown, it must be supposed that on only 24 days during the year did one man, or that on one day only did 24 men, not do a fair day's work. The conclusion would be preposterous, and the small number of offences in these and other district jails merely means either that hard labour is not enforced, or that, if enforced, the methods of enforcement are not recorded. It will be observed that in subsidiary jails not a single offence connected with work is recorded. Convicts in jail now receive a uniformly plentiful diet and it is essential that hard labour shall be regularly exacted.

35. Among individual jails the largest number and proportion of offences occurred in the Tanjore District Jail. It will be seen, however, that over 52 per cent. of these offences were punished merely by warnings. Among central jails, the largest number and highest proportion of offences is found at Salem, and the recourse to penal diet in this jail has been very frequent. I am not altogether satisfied that punishments are always awarded with discretion in this jail, and I have more than once called Mr. Young's attention to the matter. The health of the prisoners has, however, in no way suffered as the vital statistics show. The ratio of punishments at Trichinopoly, Russellkonda, and Guntur was unduly low. It is evident that Tanjore is the only jail in which warnings are fully recorded, and in my opinion the record of formal warnings needs more attention from Superintendents.

36. The usual table distributing the several cases of corporal punishment among the different jails is appended. The number and proportion to population is higher than in 1892, but in that year the resort to corporal punishment in Madras was less than in any other Province in India, and the ratio of whippings to offences in the year under report is still considerably less than the average for the whole of India in 1892.

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.
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,528	547	..	10	1	..	..	11	72	2.01	..
2	Vellore ..	2,456	872	..	13	1	..	3	17	69	1.55	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	2,020	325	..	3	..	..	5	7	35	2.15	..
4	Coimbatore ..	2,236	468	..	1	1	..	..	2	09	.48	..
5	Cannanore ..	2,317	472	..	..	1	..	1	3	09	.42	..
6	Salem ..	1,467	981	..	1	1	..	1	9	61	.94	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3,856	508	..	..	..	2	5	6	16	.85	..
Total ..		15,910	4,853	..	33	5	1	15	54	34	1.24	..
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda ..	246	29	1	..	1	..	..	2	81	6.90	..
9	Berhampore ..	416	82	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	.83	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	649	120	..	..	..	..	1	2	34	.71	..
11	Parvatipuram ..	589	280	1	1	..	..	..	2	34	.71	..
12	Guntur ..	717	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1.35	..
13	Nellore ..	469	158	..	2	..	..	..	2	43	1.35	..
14	Karnool ..	268	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	.93	..
15	Bellary ..	1,129	429	..	2	1	..	1	4	55	.93	..
16	Cuddapah ..	794	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	1.51	..
17	Cuddalore ..	1,386	398	..	6	..	..	..	6	43	1.51	..
18	Tanjore ..	1,113	1,047	..	9	1	..	..	10	90	.86	..
19	Madura ..	1,501	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	08	.38	..
20	Palamcottah ..	1,203	262	..	1	..	..	..	1	08	.38	..
21	Mangalore ..	371	197	..	3	2	..	..	5	1.35	2.64	..
Total ..		10,851	3,692	2	24	5	..	2	33	30	.92	..
Total, Central and District Jails..		26,761	7,955	2	57	10	1	17	87	34	1.09	..
22	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras.	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails.		28,454	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50.00	..
Grand Total ..		55,275	7,959	2	58	10	1	17	88	16	1.11	..

37. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 36 of last year's report, I have to state that the plan of using a tight pair of drawers during the infliction of corporal punishment has had to be abandoned. In January of the current year, the orders

prescribing the use of these drawers having then been in force over twelve months, I called for a report from the Superintendents regarding the results achieved, and there was an almost unanimous opinion that the use of the drawers should cease. It was pointed out that corporal punishment is the Superintendent's last resource in maintaining order; that its use is restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that when resorted to, it should be deterrent. The experience of the year proved, beyond doubt, that corporal punishment with the buttocks covered was less severe than without such covering, and, as was pointed out, this conclusion must follow from the fact that the skin is less cut and the cutaneous nerves less exposed. Medical opinion also suggested that the use of drawers was not in fact a preservative against the bruising of the deeper tissues, and was quite as likely to lead to the more dangerous effects such as deep-seated abscesses being overlooked, as to prevent their occurrence. The weight of argument and evidence against the plan borrowed from Bengal was so overwhelming, that orders have been issued during the current year directing its abandonment.

38. The statistics relating to the state of education of convicts on admission having been incorporated in Statement No. II, 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, Statement No. VII, does not appear in this report.

39. In Statement No. VIII, statistics are shown regarding the employment of convicts as convict officers. The results do not appear to me to be very satisfactory, as, in spite of a small reduction in the daily average population, an increase has occurred in the actual number of convict officers employed in every central jail except one and in several of the district jails, especially Tanjore, Madurai, Cuddapah and Cuddalore. The introduction of convict warder guards has necessitated some increase in the number of convict officers formerly employed, and it is also the case that in some jails some of the most numerous class of officers, convict maistries, are required to labour like ordinary convicts. The number of such officers in the Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly Central Jail and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras, is however, high, and measures will be taken to reduce it.

The following table shows the ratio per cent. of male convict officers employed in each central jail during the past ten years:—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajahmundry.	Vellore.	Trichinopoly.	Coimbatore.	Cannanore.	Salem.	Penitentiary.
1884	15.68	11.90	10.86	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
1893	11.83	7.63	10.06	9.29	8.17	8.30	11.85

10. Statement No. IX exhibits the diet scales in force in the jails of the Presidency during the year. The Government of India having in paragraph 30 of Home Department Resolution No. 10, Jails—610—623, dated 9th November 1892, prohibited the system previously in force in this Presidency of allowing a reduced diet scale for short term prisoners, the dietaries were revised, and the new diet scales were brought into force during the year. In most jails the change took effect from 1st September.

PART II.—FINANCIAL.

41. In the following table the gross expenditure of the Jail Department during 1893, as recorded in the registers of my office and in the Accountant-General's books, is compared with that of the four previous years:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General supervision ..	38,151	38,822	51,164	36,940	30,952
Rations ..	2,56,005	2,45,132	2,09,770	3,53,255	3,08,233
Establishment ..	2,47,024	2,75,532	2,68,382	2,60,381	2,48,472
Hospital charges ..	17,240	14,059	12,806	18,747	18,810
Clothing ..	28,117	28,732	24,912	22,333	22,562
Contingencies—					
Transfer of prisoners ..	7,162	9,377	7,779	13,801	10,961
Batta to discharged prisoners and prisoners' children ..	5,144	6,800	3,238	10,153	9,280
Transportation of convicts ..	4,674	6,670	3,408	1,460	1,159
Clothing and uniform ..	10,692	10,933	11,957	7,339	5,298
Travelling allowance ..	5,920	10,937	13,731	8,845	3,044
Rent, rates and taxes ..	8,787	7,961	7,193	6,381	8,284
Excutions ..	121	125	155	120	81
Charges admissible without detailed audit ..	29,879	21,084	28,654	21,590	18,154
Service postage ..	1,485	1,473	1,603	1,759	1,724
Service telegrams ..	277	183	395	272	245
Freight charges ..	319	300	..	..	205
Rewards ..	86	118	233	248	165
Miscellaneous (Arms—					
Ordnance supplies) and					
European stores ..	4,983	6,096	1,599	18,604	7,730
Purchase of land ..	200	66	81	100	188
Petty construction and repair ..	24,101	11,531	13,102	29,502	29,506
Total ..	7,01,294	6,95,791	7,27,500	8,06,658	7,36,067
Manufactures ..	1,12,992	1,38,746	1,71,195	2,09,530	3,10,347
Clothing supplied to Reformatory ..	63	..	..	..	..
Clothing supplied to Leper Hospital ..	..	34	19	..	..
Uniform supplied to Leper Hospital ..	..	24	2	..	..
Uniform supplied to Criminal Leper Ward ..	..	..	..	26	..
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces ..	..	..	2,260	5,175	6,407
Transfer charges on account of Reformatory ..	..	..	22	..	..
Grand Total ..	8,14,349	8,34,775	9,00,698	10,21,289	10,52,814

42. The increase of Rs. 31,432 in the gross outlay is entirely accounted for by larger drawings under Manufactures—an expenditure which is recouped with profit. Excluding the manufacturing account, there is a reduction of Rs. 45,000 under Rations, of Rs. 12,000 under Establishment, of Rs. 3,000 under Transfers, of Rs. 3,000 under Charges admissible without detailed audit, and of Rs. 11,000 under Miscellaneous. There are, on the other hand, small

increases under Inspection due to exchange compensation, under Transportation due to charges of 1892 being adjusted in 1893, and under Rent Rates and Taxes. The net result is a reduction of Rs. 70,591.

43. In Statement X the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners in the several jails of the Presidency during 1893 is exhibited, and in Statement XI the average cost per head of the year under report is compared with that of the three previous years. In the following table the chief results apparent from Statement X are presented in comparison with those of 1892:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1892.	1893.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
General.	Rations ..	1,87,606	1,75,654	..	11,952	30 6 10	28 13 11	..	1 8 11
	Establishment ..	1,58,457	1,55,239	..	3,218	25 9 8	25 5 6	..	0 4 2
	Hospital charges ..	14,699	13,300	..	1,399	2 6 0	2 2 9	..	0 3 3
	Clothing and bedding ..	15,838	16,150	312	..	2 9 8	2 11 0	0 1 4	..
	Contingencies ..	47,506	33,991	..	13,515	7 10 10	5 8 9	..	2 2 1
	Total ..	4,24,106	3,94,334	..	29,772	68 8 7	64 6 0	..	4 2 7
District.	Rations ..	94,505	74,930	..	19,575	30 10 7	26 0 8	..	4 9 11
	Establishment ..	86,769	77,893	..	8,876	27 10 9	26 9 5	..	1 1 4
	Hospital charges ..	4,014	4,609	595	..	1 4 6	1 9 2	0 4 8	..
	Clothing and bedding ..	6,094	4,999	..	1,185	2 1 11	1 12 6	..	0 5 5
	Contingencies ..	20,164	20,012	..	152	6 6 11	6 13 4	0 6 5	..
	Total ..	2,11,546	1,82,353	..	29,193	67 7 4	62 4 0	..	5 3 4
Criminal Leper Ward.	Rations ..	250	406	156	..	16 13 6	32 1 1	15 3 7	..
	Establishment ..	467	537	70	..	31 7 8	42 6 8	10 15 2	..
	Hospital charges ..	806	397	..	409	54 5 0	31 5 9	..	22 15 3
	Clothing and bedding ..	46	58	12	..	3 1 7	4 9 4	1 7 9	..
	Contingencies ..	177	126	..	51	11 14 10	9 15 3	..	1 15 7
	Total ..	1,746	1,524	..	222	117 10 5	120 6 1	2 11 8	..
Civil Jail.	Establishment ..	2,450	2,198	..	252	90 4 4	67 12 1	..	22 8 3
	Hospital charges ..	34	34	..	..	1 4 1	1 0 9	..	0 3 4
	Contingencies ..	1,451	629	..	822	53 7 5	19 6 3	..	34 1 2
	Total ..	3,935	2,861	..	1,074	144 15 10	88 3 1	..	56 12 9
Subsidiary.	Rations ..	71,142	57,243	..	13,899	39 13 5	36 15 10	..	2 13 7
	Establishment ..	12,705	12,606	..	99	7 1 0	8 1 11	1 0 11	..
	Hospital charges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Clothing and bedding ..	431	1,385	954	..	0 9 4	2 2 9	1 9 5	..
	Contingencies ..	16,250	14,803	..	1,947	9 0 7	9 3 5	0 2 10	..
	Total ..	1,00,528	85,537	..	14,991	55 14 6	55 1 10	..	0 12 8
Grand Total.	Rations ..	3,53,503	3,08,233	..	45,270	31 15 11	29 4 8	..	2 11 3
	Establishment ..	2,60,848	2,48,472	..	12,376	23 5 10	23 5 3	..	0 0 7
	Hospital charges ..	19,553	18,340	..	1,213	1 12 0	1 11 7	..	0 0 5
	Clothing and bedding ..	22,403	22,502	99	..	2 4 11	2 6 8	..	..
	Contingencies ..	85,549	69,061	..	16,487	7 10 7	6 7 9	..	1 2 10
	Total ..	7,41,861	6,66,609	..	75,252	66 7 2	62 9 3	..	3 13 11

44. It will be seen that the results of the year 1893 compare favorably with those of its predecessor or with those of any previous year. While the daily average population of all classes of jails has diminished by only 4·6 per cent., the decrease in the total expenditure exhibited in Statement X is equal to 10·1 per cent. as compared with 1892. While the population of 1893 was greater by 8·5 per cent. than that of 1891, the increase of expenditure recorded in Statement X is only equal to 5 per cent. The comparison with the years prior to 1891 would be far more favorable, as the average cost per head in 1891 was itself 17·32 less than the average of the five years which preceded it. The cost of maintaining and guarding each prisoner in this Presidency, which was from 1882 to 1890, the highest in any of the seven large provinces in India, in the

year now under report is lower than the rates prevailing in 1892 in any other province except the North-West Provinces and the Central Provinces. The average cost is now only a trifle ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) above that of the whole of India in 1892, and with the increased outlay involved in the abolition of the cheaper dietaries for short-term prisoners and the payment of the compensation for exchange allowance further material reduction cannot be confidently expected.

45. The course of grain prices during the year under report is clearly shown by the following table, abstracted from the weekly price lists published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. On the whole the prevailing rates were better than in 1892, but they remained higher than in 1891, and far higher than in 1890. Raggi, the staple grain used in jails, was $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. cheaper than in 1892, 7 per cent. dearer than in 1891 and 50 per cent. dearer than in 1890. Cholum shows a smaller ratio of improvement in 1893 as compared with 1892, and a much larger increase in price as compared with the two previous years, viz., 25 and 38 per cent., respectively. The course of the price of rice approximates to that of raggi. On the whole it may be said that grain prices in the year under report were about 10 per cent. better than in its immediate predecessor, and from 13 to 27 per cent. worse than those of 1891 and 1890.

Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the year 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893 in number of seers per rupee.

			Northern Circars.				Ceded Districts.				Central Districts.			
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1890	...	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.7	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.6
	1891	...	16.6	16.1	14.4	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.1	9.6	11.7	11.7	10.6	10.1
	1892	...	10.7	10.6	11.0	12.3	8.8	8.9	9.8	10.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2
	1893	...	13.0	12.8	12.7	13.0	11.3	11.9	12.2	11.3	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.4
Cholum	1890	...	24.9	24.2	24.1	25.0	27.6	27.0	28.3	28.3	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.8
	1891	...	29.1	29.2	23.8	19.5	25.7	26.2	22.5	17.0	20.4	20.1	16.2	14.1
	1892	...	19.4	16.1	16.2	18.6	13.4	14.3	16.9	19.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.2
	1893	...	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.1	21.5	21.2	20.6	14.2	11.7	12.4	13.1
Raggi	1890	...	27.8	26.5	26.9	29.8	31.2	30.1	29.2	28.7	26.6	25.8	24.0	24.3
	1891	...	30.6	30.1	27.3	21.6	27.5	27.9	24.9	18.5	22.3	22.1	18.1	15.8
	1892	...	17.4	17.0	18.9	24.5	14.6	15.6	18.3	21.9	13.5	14.8	16.8	19.7
	1893	...	24.6	23.8	24.4	24.7	21.7	23.3	23.7	23.1	17.4	18.4	18.7	18.6
			Southern Districts.				West Coast.				General results of the Presidency.			
			First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1890	...	12.2	12.5	11.0	11.5	13.0	12.6	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.0	12.6	12.7
	1891	...	11.7	11.9	11.0	10.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	11.8	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.2
	1892	...	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.8	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.9
	1893	...	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.1	11.4	11.4
Cholum	1890	...	23.6	24.2	19.7	20.7	...	...	...	...	24.6	23.1	20.7	23.4
	1891	...	21.7	22.1	19.1	16.7	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.4	20.5	19.8
	1892	...	16.2	16.5	16.2	16.6	...	...	...	...	15.0	15.0	16.1	17.8
	1893	...	14.5	15.3	14.7	13.7	...	...	...	...	17.3	17.3	17.1	15.9
Raggi	1890	...	26.0	24.2	22.3	23.5	24.5	24.1	22.4	22.5	27.2	26.1	25.0	25.8
	1891	...	22.3	22.1	20.9	17.8	21.3	20.2	18.3	17.8	20.8	24.5	22.0	18.3
	1892	...	16.5	16.1	17.0	18.4	15.3	15.4	15.9	18.3	15.4	15.8	17.4	20.5
	1893	...	16.5	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	19.7	19.2	20.4	20.7

46. The rate of reduction in the cost of rations in jails taken as a whole is just about equal to the fall in grain prices above described. In central jails the reduction apparent is only 5 per cent., but the value of the stock of grain in this class of jails at the close of the year was Rs. 7,000 greater than the value of the stock at the commencement, and this is equal

further saving of Rs. 1-2-0 a head. In district jails the reduction under Rations equal to 15 per cent., but, in this case, a decrease in the value of the stock of grain at the end as compared with the beginning of the year occurred, which should add 2,400 equal to about 13 annas a head, to the cost. The reduction in cost of rations in subsidiary jails is less satisfactory, and has not kept pace with the fall in prices, being about 7 per cent.

47. Among central jails the best result, after allowance is made for the value of opening and closing stocks of grain, is shown by the Vellore Central Jail. The second place is occupied by the Cannanore Central Jail, while the Rajahmundry Central Jail, which shows nominally the lowest rate, stands third. This result is not creditable to Rajahmundry, seeing that prices are markedly lower in the Northern Districts than in the South, but there was much mismanagement in this jail during the first half of the year. There is little difference among the other central jails.

48. Among district jails, excluding Kurnool, which was closed early in the year, the worst results are shown by the Guntur and Bellary Jails. The administration of the former jail under an Assistant Surgeon was generally inefficient; at Bellary there is a tendency to neglect economy which has been noticed in previous reports. The rate prevailing in the Russellkonda Jail, though a deduction of Rs. 1-9-0 has been made on account of increased value of the stocks of grain, compares very favorably with that shown by the neighbouring jail of Berhampore. The true cost of the Vizagapatam District Jail is Rs. 25, and the subject of the economical procuring of rations has received much attention from the Superintendent. In the case of the Cuddalore District Jail the average cost under this head is high, the jail is undoubtedly handicapped by its position, there being no large grain market at Cuddalore. As usual the lowest rate is shown at the Mangalore District Jail, where much credit is due to the Jailor, P. Vittal Rao, for consistent economy.

49. The general average cost of establishment is almost exactly the same as in the previous year. As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the rate per head under this head depends so greatly on the population of the jail that it furnishes no fair criterion of the measure of economy exercised, and remarks on individual jails do not seem to be necessary. Superintendents have, moreover, little control in the matter.

50. The classification of these charges has been made the subject of special inquiry during the past year, and orders have been issued which, though they have had the effect of raising the apparent cost per head of sick, have at least produced a larger degree of uniformity in the method of compilation. The highest rate of outlay under Hospital Charges appears in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, while the Bellary District Jail stands second, and the Central Jail, Cannanore, occupies the third place. In the case of the last-named jail the occurrence of a heavy outlay on the sick and on the convalescents is due to a very unhealthy state in which the jail was for a considerable part of the year; in these circumstances the free issue of extra rations was a necessity. No valid explanation is offered by the Medical officer of the Rajahmundry and Bellary Jails, by those of the Palamcottah and Cuddalore Jails, where the cost of hospital charges per head of average sick is also high. The absence or presence of economy in hospital charges is a matter over which it is difficult, if not impossible, to exercise any control from this office. That the practice of Medical officers would vary in this respect might be expected and is an unquestionable fact. The requisitions for extras—brandy, oil, mutton, bread, arrack, &c.—in some jails are of daily occurrence, whereas in other jails with an equal number of sick and invalids the pitiful roll of perishable articles is generally blank; but it is impracticable to lay down hard-and-fast rules limiting the discretion of Medical officers in the feeding of the sick or of weakly prisoners.

51. The charges for clothing supplied to prisoners in central and district jails amount to an average cost of Rs. 2-6-6 a head against Rs. 2-7-2 in the previous year. There is, thus, a trifling decrease. The variations between jail and jail may be ascribed to two general causes apart from any special circumstances affecting individual jails, viz.:—

(1) The fact that jails which receive their supplies of convict clothing from other jails are debited with the full value of the clothing on the date of supply, although the clothing may not be issued to the prisoners until a considerably later date. As all district jails now manufacture their own clothing, this source of variation will tend to diminish.

(2) The fact that different manufacturing jails have been used to price their articles at widely different rates. Thus the Rajahmundry Central jail charged double as much for a convict suit as was charged by the Vellore Central Jail. This system was obviously incorrect in every way, but no orders fixing the price of common articles supplied by jails to themselves or to other jails have ever been issued, and Superintendents accordingly were left without any guidance in the matter. This defect has now been remedied.

52. The above circumstances account for some part of the differences appearing between individual jails, *e.g.*, the high rate of cost under clothing apparent in the case of the Rajahmundry and Berhampore Jails. The cause of the large expenditure on clothing in Her Majesty's Penitentiary has not been explained by the Superintendent; he will now be desired to supply the omission. It is believed to be largely due to the cost of special clothing and bedding which has to accompany transportation convicts. In the case of the Cannanore Central Jail the increased cost is due to a large issue of clothing made in 1892 being adjusted in the year under report. No explanation has been offered by the Superintendent, District Jail, Mangalore; it will now be called for. The Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, explains that the low figure under this head appearing against his jail is due to economy in issues, but he adds that the saving has been carried too far, as the state of the prisoners' clothing is bad and will necessitate large issues during the current year. At the Cuddalore District Jail the Superintendent reports that great loss in bedding and clothing occurs from the ravages of white-ants. The surface of the wards is riddled with their galleries, and every means of destroying them has been tried without effect. Aloe juice, which is said elsewhere to keep them down, has proved of no service. The cumblies are attacked at night, while the men are sleeping, and damage is rapidly done. I examined the bedding recently, and found that cumblies issued a few weeks before had been destroyed, although hung up throughout the day on ropes in the open air.

53. The head Contingencies is at present a conglomerate compounded of all those charges which cannot fall under one or other of the four other heads of account. Its sub-division into more detailed heads is very necessary. The following abstract distributes the total expenditure under Contingencies, so far as the accounts maintained by the Accountant-General render this practicable:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Transfer of prisoners	7,779	13,601	10,501
2. Batta to discharged prisoners	9,742	9,955	9,150
3. Transportation of prisoners	3,408	1,460	4,153
4. Uniform	11,957	7,339	5,299
5. Rent, rates and taxes	7,198	6,381	8,284
6. Executions	156	120	81
7. Charges admissible without detailed audit	28,654	21,590	18,154
8. Service postage	1,608	1,759	1,724
9. Service telegrams	396	272	246
10. Freight charges	..	..	206
11. Ordnance supplies and miscellaneous	1,780	13,604	7730
12. Travelling allowances	13,346	3,485	2,684
13. Conveyance allowance to Superintendent of Prisons	385	360	360
14. Batta to prisoners' children	156	198	136
15. Rewards for re-apprehending escaped convicts	239	248	165
16. Contingencies, Criminal Leper Ward (unadjusted)	..	176	..
17. Purchase of land	..	..	488
Total	86,844	85,548	69,061

54. Of the items included in this account, Nos 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13 and 14, are matters over which Superintendents have little, if any, control. The chief item in which economy can be shown is No. 7, charges admissible without detailed audit, and this has decreased by 36 per cent. in two years—a result very creditable to Superintendents. Another item in which a considerable economy has been effected is No. 4, Uniform, which cost in 1893 less than half what it did in 1891. This reduction is due partly to the revision of the strength of the Warder Establishment, partly to reduction in the issues of certain expensive articles, *e.g.*, gold-lace, which was formerly issued on an extravagant scale, and partly to the adoption of reduced issues of clothing to warders, who were in the habit, it was found in some cases, of selling their suits. Among the items which cannot be subjected to effective control, the increase under No. 3 Transportation charges, is due to a large sum incurred in deporting convicts towards the end of 1892, not being adjusted by the Accountant-General until March 1893. Rent rates and taxes are liable to vary as the several municipal bodies revise the assessment on jail buildings. The sum of Rs. 7,730 under No. 11, Miscellaneous, is made up of two items, *viz.*, Rs. 5,270, the cost of tell-tale clocks and Bertillon instruments, and Rs. 2,460, the value of ammunition supplied to jails during the year.

55. The average cost of contingencies per head of average strength in central and district jails is 13·7 per cent. lower than in 1892. The differences between individual jails do not call for much remark, because in most cases they are due to differences in the population among which the fixed charges have to be divided. The high rate of expenditure under this head at Her Majesty's Penitentiary is due, as was explained in the Administration Report of 1889, to the unusual charges with which this jail is burdened, *viz.*, house rent payable to the Superintendent and Warders, unusually heavy rates and taxes, conveyance allowance of the Superintendent, &c. In the year under report a reduction of Rs. 3-8-3 per head, equal to 17 per cent. has been effected, which is satisfactory. At the Rajahmundry Central Jail and at the District Jails of Russellkonda, Berhampore, Nellore, and Mangalore, the high average cost per head is due to the low average population. Fixed charges, such as those for the Bertillon instruments, tell-tale clocks, rates and taxes, transportation, &c., necessarily yield a heavier rate per head when divided among a small number of convicts than when distributed among a larger population. Small jails are, in most ways, more expensive than large ones. The increase in the rate of expenditure under Contingencies as compared with 1892, which appears against the Russellkonda and Mangalore Jails is due to the supply of Bertillon instruments and a tell-tale clock; in the case of the Berhampore and Nellore jails, it is due to a smaller average population. As in the previous year the lowest rate among district jails is shown by the Madura Jail, which has also the largest daily average number of prisoners.

56. For reasons which have been explained on previous occasions the total average cost of the maintenance of prisoners depends so much on the population of the jail that variations between individual jails are not of much importance. The total cost of central jails has declined by Rs. 4-2-7 per head equal to 6 per cent.; that of district jails by Rs. 5-3-4, or nearly 8 per cent.; that of subsidiary jails by Rs. 12-8 or rather over 1 per cent. The details relating to the last-named class of jails will now be noticed.

57. In the following table the number of subsidiary jails in each district, their average population, and the average per head under each head of account is exhibited:—

Statement showing the cost of guarding and maintaining the Prisoners confined in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	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.	RS. A. P.
Ganjām	14	20-22	37-10	...	66-32	2,896	40 10 5	958	14 7 1	280	9 9 4	426	66 11 10	RS. A. P.
Vizagapatam	22	45-55	32-02	...	80-57	2,725	33 11 2	1,469	18 2 8	305	6 3 11	4,426	73 0 8	RS.
Gōdāvari	19	22-50	26-54	0-4	49-78	2,129	42 12 10	310	6 5 8	...	...	5,907	58 4 9	RS. A. P.
Kistna	20	16-88	29-97	...	56-85	2,256	39 10 11	701	12 5 3	...	...	2,902	53 5 3	RS.
Nellore	15	12-30	14-46	...	26-55	866	32 4 1	569	21 3 1	...	...	2,316	75 6 8	RS. A. P.
Kurnool	12	13-38	31-11	...	44-49	1,636	36 12 4	357	8 0 5	...	...	2,025	59 9 0	RS.
Bellary	9	4-75	13-53	...	18-33	891	48 9 9	254	13 13 9	15	3 2 6	1,501	81 14 2	RS. A. P.
Anantapur	6	6-56	11-52	1-0	18-58	975	52 12 2	54	2 14 6	...	...	1,435	77 3 9	RS.
Cuddapah	13	17-63	22-92	...	50-58	1,891	37 6 2	57	1 2 0	23	1 4 10	2,688	53 2 4	RS. A. P.
North Arcot	20	17-28	51-25	...	68-53	2,540	37 1 0	866	12 10 2	44	2 8 9	4,639	67 1 9	RS.
Salem	17	23-97	46-22	...	70-19	2,555	36 6 5	515	7 5 5	137	5 11 5	3,732	53 2 9	RS. A. P.
Cingaleput	12	31-66	23-52	...	60-18	2,188	36 5 9	652	11 8 0	63	1 15 10	3,473	57 11 4	RS.
South Arcot	18	40-60	60-34	...	100-93	3,226	31 15 5	1,380	13 10 9	158	3 14 3	5,529	54 12 6	RS. A. P.
Tanjore	17	25-98	68-98	...	94-96	3,377	35 9 0	838	8 13 2	26	1 0 0	5,107	53 12 6	RS.
Tritobhopoly	9	15-34	55-76	...	71-60	2,316	32 5 7	455	6 1 2	6	0 6 1	3,101	43 5 0	RS. A. P.
Madura	18	30-30	50-41	0-1	121-32	4,537	37 6 5	978	8 1 0	93	3 0 2	5,559	48 4 8	RS.
Tinnevely	10	20-51	71-24	...	92-05	3,616	39 4 6	158	1 11 6	73	3 8 2	4,204	45 10 9	RS. A. P.
Malabar	21	20-57	104-13	0-4	311-84	11,307	35 4 3	712	2 4 6	83	0 6 5	14,866	47 10 9	RS.
South Canara	8	10-13	15-66	...	25-79	846	32 12 10	...	...	61	6 0 4	1,062	41 2 10	RS. A. P.
Coimbatore	15	32-55	68-69	...	101-25	3,597	35 8 5	968	9 9 0	...	...	5,610	55 6 6	RS.
Nilgiris	4	7-20	9-15	4-41	20-76	1,073	65 10 0	335	16 2 2	18	2 8 0	1,545	74 6 9	RS. A. P.
Total	306	537-40	909-98	4-60	1,552-05	57,243	36 15 10	12,606	8 1 11	1,385	2 2 9	85,537	55 1 10	RS.

58. It has already been stated (paragraph 46 *supra*) that the reduction in the cost of rations in subsidiary jails has not kept pace with the fall in the price of grain. A more noteworthy fact is that

the highest cost per head appears in districts situated in those parts of the Presidency, where the season was most favorable, and where the fall in prices was most marked, e.g., Anantapur, Bellary, Gōdāvari, Ganjām, Kistna, &c. On the other hand, the Southern Districts, except Tinnevely, show rates as low or nearly as low as in 1892, though the abstract of prices given in paragraph 45 *supra* proves that prices were exceptionally high throughout the south of the Presidency. There cannot be any reasonable doubt that these differences are due rather to the care used by Subsidiary Jail officers and to the control exercised by Sub-Divisional and District Magistrates, than to any real correspondence between the price of articles of rations and the cost per head.

59. In paragraph 13 of G.O., dated 19th May 1892, No. 939, the Government was pleased to direct the submission to this office of returns of contract rates prevailing in subsidiary jails, quarterly or yearly, as the case might be. By G.O., dated 23rd October 1893, No. 2211, however, the system in force in the South Arcot District has been ordered to be generally adopted, and, as that system involves the making of monthly, fortnightly or even weekly contracts, the submission to this office of returns of such contracts once a quarter can be of but little use. Under the South Arcot system, the check must be exercised by the Divisional officer, or, at latest, by the District Magistrate. Before any comments could be communicated from this office, the contract referred to would have become ancient history. In my letter, No. 1279, dated 20th March 1894, I have, accordingly, proposed that I should be furnished with a quarterly statement of the cost per head of rations in each Sub-jail in place of the quarterly return of contract rates.

60. The District Magistrate of Kurnool has submitted a report on the working in his district of the imprest system, the trial of which was sanctioned in G.O., dated 13th September 1892, No. 1715. Mr. Mullaly writes that the imprest system has not proved a success, that there are no special reasons for exceptional treatment of the Kurnool District, and that he recommends the abandonment of the imprest system and the adoption of the South Arcot system. The objections taken to the imprest system are that it leaves the purchase of provisions in the hands of warders and renders an efficient check difficult. The average cost of rations, which was very high in the Kurnool District in 1892 has been much reduced during the year under report, and is now a little below the average, but, on the whole, I agree with the District Magistrate that the imprest system should not be continued.

61. The total outlay on establishment in subsidiary jails is nearly the same in 1893 as in 1892, but the average cost per head has risen owing to a smaller number of prisoners being confined. The reasons for the variations between districts were explained in my letter No. 303, dated 22nd October 1891, recorded in G.O., dated 1st December 1891, No. 2452.

62. The total outlay and the average cost of clothing and bedding in subsidiary jails is the highest for many years, as the following figures show:—

	Total outlay.			Cost per head.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...

Nearly the whole expenditure under this head is actually incurred for 'bedding,' prisoners in subsidiary jails being ordinarily allowed to wear their own

clothing. The largest outlay occurred in the districts of Vizagapatam, Ganjam, South Arcot and Salem. The District Magistrate of Vizagapatam obtained 176 cumblies in July 1892, 10 cumblies in March 1893, 22 coir mats in May 1893 and 80 convict suits in December 1892, all these charges being adjusted by the Accountant-General during the year under report. The convict suits were obtained for the use of convicts in the Koraput subsidiary jail, where prisoners are detained up to three months. The District Magistrate of Ganjam obtained 254 cumblies for the use of subsidiary jail prisoners in June 1892. These cumblies were obtained from the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, with my sanction accorded in May 1892, and the number indented for now appears to me excessive and larger than should have been passed, but, as the Government will observe, the transaction occurred nearly two years ago. In January 1893 the District Magistrate of South Arcot submitted an indent for 211 cumblies and 90 coir mats, calculating the supply on the maximum number of prisoners locked up in the subsidiary jails of his district on any one day of the year. After some correspondence the indent was passed for 140 cumblies and 40 mats only. The District Magistrate of Madura indented for 89 cumblies and 90 coir mats in August 1892, and this supply was sanctioned; it does not appear to have been excessive. As more attention is paid to subsidiary jails, there is a tendency on the part of Subsidiary Jail officers and District Magistrates to indent for larger quantities of bedding, and it is not easy for this office to resist these indents when the plea is put forward that unless the articles are supplied the prisoners will be left without the bedding prescribed.

63. As promised in paragraph 64 of the last Administration Report, some further details are now supplied regarding the nature the items included under 'Other charges.' The following statement sub-divides these charges so far as the heads of account followed in the treasuries permit. It will be seen that in the Malabar District a large item is incurred on account of rates and taxes, representing, it is believed, the municipal tax on the buildings formerly occupied by the District Jail, Calicut, and now used for the subsidiary jail. In most districts 'Other charges' are made up of 'Charges admissible without detailed audit,' and the cost of conveyance of prisoners. As regards the latter, further inquiries are being made as to the nature and scale of charges included under this head, as there are remarkable differences between districts, and the result will be reported to Government. No further information can be furnished regarding the nature of the 'Charges admissible without detailed audit' until the final orders of the Government of India, determining the heads under which all contingent expenditure is in future to be classed, are received—

	Conveyance of prisoners.	Service Telegrams.	Rent, Rates and Taxes.	Charges admissible without detailed audit.	Freight charges.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	52 13 11	.....	12 12 0	423 7 2	3 8 3	492 9 4
Vizagapatam	696 13 8	.....	.....	706 3 7	5 0 0	1,408 1 3
Godavari	177 4 11	.....	52 0 0	228 0 9	5 0 0	462 5 8
Kistna	184 2 0	.....	.....	169 10 6	5 0 0	358 12 6
Nellore	335 11 7	.....	.....	254 8 1	.....	590 3 8
Kurnool	427 6 10	.....	—3 0 0	232 10 1	.....	657 0 11
Bellary	202 5 10	.....	.....	138 14 6	.....	341 4 4
Anantapur	210 2 9	.....	.....	195 15 6	.....	406 2 3
Cuddapah	434 7 6	.....	.....	283 3 1	.....	717 10 7
North Arcot	536 10 2	.....	44 0 0	508 15 8	.....	1,149 9 10
Salem	308 10 3	.....	.....	216 6 5	.....	525 0 8
Chingleput	304 5 4	.....	.....	224 13 11	.....	529 3 3
South Arcot	295 15 6	.....	33 2 0	435 6 2	.....	764 8 0
Tanjore	350 13 5	.....	.....	511 10 8	.....	865 8 1
Trichinopoly	5 2 0	.....	55 8 0	253 4 5	.....	343 14 5
Madura	2 4 0	.....	.....	249 3 5	.....	251 9 5
Tinnevely	126 2 6	.....	.....	231 5 5	.....	357 7 11
Malabar	696 9 10	11 13 0	658 1 0	1,397 11 1	.....	2,761 2 11
South Canara	27 12 0	.....	.....	126 14 0	.....	154 10 0
Coimbatore	710 6 3	.....	.....	334 0 3	.....	1,044 6 6
Nilgiris	30 12 3	.....	.....	88 7 0	.....	119 3 3
Total	6,116 12 6	11 13 0	852 7 0	7,303 14 0	18 8 3	14,303 6 3

64. The next Statement No. XII shows the employment of convicts in jails during the year. In my report for 1892 I stated that the figures therein returned were only approximately correct. The introduction of the revised labour register printed as Form No. 14 in the new Jail Code and of a monthly labour return revised in a corresponding manner has improved the accuracy of the figures now exhibited. There is still reason to doubt whether the occupation of all convicts has been correctly classified, and in my letter No. 902, dated 14th February 1894, I have solicited instructions on several uncertain points connected with the compilation of the statement. In the following table the usual comparison of the total figures of Statement No. XII for a period of five years is presented, and the ratios borne by each class of occupation to the average number sentenced to labour on working days have also been exhibited:—

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.				
					On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.			
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.
1889 ..	141.85	6,931.49	195.02	343.28	..	502.66	659.90	885.25	1,366.44
Ratio per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.36	9.66	12.96	20.00
1890 ..	144.82	7,358.81	211.11	374.33	..	547.92	728.59	949.19	1,453.13
Ratio per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.45	9.90	12.90	19.75
1891 ..	183.75	7,966.37	204.11	331.38	..	609.55	751.18	988.59	1,602.89
Ratio per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.65	9.45	12.41	20.12
1892 ..	189.43	9,054.16	264.99	360.45	..	670.76	737.60	1,207.02	1,828.55
Ratio per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.41	8.15	13.33	20.20
1893 ..	170.43	9,225.99	227.48	347.70	..	725.64	895.34	1,364.60	1,630.14
Ratio per cent. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.87	9.70	14.79	17.67

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.								Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.
	F. Jail repairs.	On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L.		
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.		
		G.	H.	I.	J.		(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.	
		Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.				
1889 ..	487.00	283.90	52.48	105.42	..	1,680.62	..	27.65	241.87
Ratio per cent. ..	7.13	4.16	0.77	1.54	..	24.60	..	0.40	3.54
1890 ..	466.51	303.05	38.09	0.14	..	2,275.44	..	2.63	8.68
Ratio per cent. ..	6.34	4.12	0.52	..	..	30.92	..	0.04	0.12
1891 ..	481.55	201.34	35.82	..	..	2,671.79	..	79.60	8.57
Ratio per cent. ..	6.04	2.53	0.45	..	..	33.59	..	1.00	0.11
1892 ..	612.36	260.67	30.11	..	..	2,952.97	..	..	18.06
Ratio per cent. ..	6.76	2.88	0.33	..	..	32.61	..	..	0.20
1893 ..	319.14	161.88	93.71	..	..	3,219.92	..	..	31.23
Ratio per cent. ..	3.46	1.75	1.02	..	..	34.90	..	..	0.34

65. The increase in the number and proportion of convicts employed as prison officers has already been noticed in connection with Statement No. VIII, and, as there stated, the causes of the

increase will be further investigated. The number and proportion of convicts employed as convict servants has risen even more as compared with the preceding year, but the ratio is less than that which prevailed in 1890 and not much above that ruling in 1889 and 1891. It is, moreover, considerably under the percentage fixed in Rule 501 of the Jail Code, which is calculated on the total average jail population. The increase in the number of convict servants in the year under report is more likely to be due to improved accuracy of classification than to a change in the actual number of convicts so employed. The number and proportion of convict servants in the Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Salem Central Jails, and in the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah and Cuddalore District Jails appears, however, to be unduly high, and the Superintendents concerned will be called on to reduce it. In the smaller district jails it is not always possible to keep within the proportion fixed by the Code.

66. The increase in the number and proportion of convicts employed in gardening and manufactures is satisfactory. It is probable that the rise under Manufactures is the principal cause of the fall shown in the number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail consumption, the more detailed headings supplied in the new Labour Register having enabled the employment of such convicts to be more accurately classified. In a few cases, *e.g.*, the Rajahmundry Central Jail, the transfer has been in the opposite direction, *i.e.*, convicts whose employment was formerly classified under sub-column K have been removed to sub-column E. The small number of convicts employed in making articles for jail consumption in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Penitentiary is due to those jails having but a small share in the manufacture of jail necessities—clothing, bedding, uniform and the like.

67. The causes of the reduction in the number and proportion of convicts employed on repairs are not known, but the fall in the number employed on additions and alterations to jail buildings is mainly due to less labour having been required in the Coimbatore Central Jail for the re-construction of the pise-wall, large portions of which fell down in 1892. It would seem that the men employed on this work would have more correctly entered in sub-column F both in 1892 and in 1893.

68. The work on which the 210 convicts shown in column 8 of the statement against the Cuddalore District Jail were employed, was explained in paragraph 50 of my Administration Report for the year 1891, and the work on which the 2760 convicts shown in the same column against the Trichinopoly Central Jail was mainly that referred to in paragraph 67 of my report for 1892. In the case of Trichinopoly, certain convicts were also hired out (on payment) by the late Acting Superintendent for the repair of the race-course. This was done without sanction. The 52 convicts shown in column 8 against the Berhampur District Jail represents the employment of a single convict who looks after the calves in the District Board's vaccine supply dépôt—a shed situated a few yards away from the jail gate and on jail premises. This arrangement came to my knowledge in November 1893 and seemed unobjectionable. The 101 convicts shown against the Vizagapatam District Jail represent a gang which was employed (on payment) for a few days in repairing the golf-links of the station. On this method of employment and that above referred to at the Trichinopoly Central Jail coming to my notice, the attention of all Superintendents was again called to Home Department Resolution, No. 10—605—18, dated 7th May 1886, and the prohibition of the extramural employment of convicts except on jail works and on jail premises or except with special sanction, was impressed on all officers.

69. Statement No. XIII gives information as to the cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour during the year 1893. The following table is similar to that given last year, and compares the chief figures of Statement No. XIII with those of three previous years. There is, I regret to state, a considerable falling off in the profits earned in central jails—a matter which will be made the subject of further examination in succeeding paragraphs,

Financial Statement No. XIII—Manufacturing operations.

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. 45,010	Rs. 48,571	Rs. 1,01,320	Rs. 21,657	Rs. A. 9 5	Rs. A. 9 13	Rs. A. 17 12	Rs. A. 3 10	Rs. A. 25 3	Rs. A. 24 13	Rs. A. 44 6	Rs. A. 8 10
District ...	3,932	15,773	16,305	23,368	1 10	6 4	6 5	8 11	8 8	22 11	27 2	35 7
European Prison.	511	1,880	...	...	49 10	...	...	...	124 5	...	...	...
Subsidiary ...	40	45	307	541	0 2	0 1	0 8	0 15	1 12	2 2	8 14	12 3
Total ...	49,493	66,269	1,19,132	45,566	6 12	8 5	13 3	4 15	21 12	24 13	40 5	14 2

70. If Statement No. XIII correctly represented the working of the manufactory departments of central jails during 1893, the results would be very disappointing. Cash amounting to over two and-a-half lakhs of rupees was drawn from the treasury, a daily average number of over 2,500 convicts was employed on manufactures, and the net profit apparent was Rs. 21,657, which is equal to only $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the capital invested. From the facts and figures detailed below it will, however, be seen that Statement No. XIII is an entirely inadequate presentment of the case, in that it takes account only of cash payments and receipts, and leaves altogether out of sight stock and outstandings.

71. The stock of raw materials and manufactured articles in the several central jails at the end of the year compared with that in hand on the 1st January 1893 was as follows:—

Jails.	Value of raw materials in hand on 1st January 1893.	Deduct raw materials unpaid for on 1st January 1893.	Balance.	Value of manufactured articles on 1st January 1893.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Value of raw materials in hand on 31st Dec. 1893.	Deduct raw materials unpaid for on 31st Dec. 1893.	Balance.	Value of manufactured articles on 31st Dec. 1893.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Difference between column 6 and column 11.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajahmundry	Rs. 1,506	Rs. 2,843	Rs. —1,337	Rs. 6,962	Rs. 5,625	Rs. 3,831	...	Rs. 3,831	Rs. 14,753	Rs. 18,584	Rs. 12,959
Vellore ...	3,464	3,108	356	5,695	6,051	4,539	1,161	3,378	8,994	12,372	6,321
Trichinopoly.	1,166	7,358	—6,192	4,496	—1,696	414	3,528	—3,114	9,447	6,333	3,029
Coimbatore...	2,224	2,421	—197	2,334	2,137	3,125	6,716	—3,591	15,417	11,826	3,689
Cannanore ...	1,322	...	1,322	2,746	4,068	2,978	...	2,978	7,559	10,537	6,469
Salem ...	6,636	2,097	4,539	5,396	9,935	6,784	1,018	576	11,381	17,147	7,212
Penitentiary.	3,122	5,979	—2,847	5,224	2,377	6,233	5,880	353	3,609	3,962	1,585
Total ...	19,450	23,806	—4,356	32,853	28,497	27,904	13,303	9,601	71,160	80,761	52,264

This balance sheet of raw materials and manufactured articles remaining at the beginning and end of the year under report suggests two conclusions. It shows, on the one hand, that the value of the stock in jails was increased by over half a lakh of rupees during the year, an increase which ought to be included in taking account of the profit of manufacturing transactions. It also shows that there has been a tendency among some Superintendents to endeavour to make a temporary improvement in the apparent results of their jails by postponing payment for raw materials from year to year. The profits of the Trichinopoly Central Jail in 1892 were thus unduly enhanced by the then Acting Superintendent to the extent of over Rs. 7,000, and the results of 1893 have proportionately suffered. This fact shows how necessary it is that every manufacturing jail should furnish a properly drawn balance sheet yearly. Hitherto this has not been done, but care

will be taken that it is procured in future, and that the vicious system of postponing payment of bills is put a stop to.

72. It will be observed that in the above balance sheet no entry is made of the outstandings due to the jails. At the end of December last I called on all Superintendents to submit a statement of manufacturing accounts similar to that shown as Statement No. XIII-A in the Administration Report of the Jail Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1891 and 1892. This has been supplied by Superintendents, and the figures shown in the last preceding paragraph are derived from it. It is, however, impossible to use those columns which relate to outstandings due to the jail, because they include book-debit transactions, and because Superintendents have no means of knowing whether such transactions have been adjusted by the Accountant-General or not. This information is only on record in my office. Moreover the form of statement adopted in the North-Western Provinces seems, on examination, to be incorrect. A table has, therefore, been compiled in this office and is given below showing separately the cash and book-debit amounts due to jails at the beginning and at the end of 1893. Some difficulty in preparing this table has arisen through the cash outstandings on the 1st January 1893 not being on record in this office and through there not being time to call for fresh figures from jails. The cash amounts are, however, insignificant, and the table, if not absolutely accurate, gives a substantially correct view of the position of the manufactory departments of central jails in regard to outstandings due to the jail at the commencement and at the end of the year under report. It is clear from the figures here presented that the sums due to the central jails and outstanding on the 31st December 1893 were greater by Rs. 21,567 than the sums outstanding on the corresponding date of the previous year. The increase is made up of a sum of Rs. 3,617 under cash, which represents a single large bill for woollen carpets due to the Vellore Central Jail; of a sum of Rs. 8,886 outstanding in the Accountant-General's office, which represents mainly the value of a consignment of Police drill made from the Coimbatore Central Jail in November 1893; and of a sum of Rs. 9,064 outstanding in this office, which is composed of as many as 35 items of book-debit supply, for which countersigned invoices from Superintendents were awaited at the end of the year. The largest amount involved was a sum of Rs. 4,398 due to the Trichinopoly Central Jail for another consignment of 17,000 yards of drill delivered in December 1893, and smaller sums for Police boots and sandals delivered in November and December were due to Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem.

Outstandings due to Central Jails.

Jails.	On 31st December 1892.					On 31st December 1893.					Difference between columns 6 and 11.
	Cash supplies.	Book-debit supplies.			Total cash and book-debit outstandings on 31st December 1892.	Cash supplies.	Book-debit supplies.			Total cash and book-debit outstandings on 31st December 1893.	
		Outstanding in Accountant-General's office.	Outstanding in this office for want of invoice.	Total.			Outstanding in Accountant-General's office.	Outstanding in this office.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajahmundry.	RS. 1,607 *	RS. 1,500	RS. 4,290	RS. 5,850	RS. 7,457	RS. 1,212	RS. 475	RS. 6,094	RS. 6,509	RS. 7,781	RS. 324
Vellore	1,448 *	2,833	5,219	8,052	9,499	4,517	3,719	3,826	7,345	11,862	2,364
Trichinopoly ...	617 *	3,221	2,450	5,671	6,288	1,104	2,775	8,192	10,967	12,071	5,783
Coimbatore	171 *	103	1,835	1,489	1,660	367	10,465	1,338	11,803	12,170	10,510
Cannanore ...	516 †	523	889	1,412	1,928	841	...	1,081	1,081	1,922	—
Salem	356 *	259	1,093	1,352	2,308	793	300	3,532	3,832	4,625	2,317
Penitentiary ...	628 ‡	2,013	25	2,068	2,696	724	1,694	553	2,247	2,971	275
Total ...	5,941	10,542	15,252	25,894	31,655	9,558	19,423	24,418	43,844	53,402	21,567

* 1st June 1893,

† 1st April 1893,

‡ 1st May 1893.

* 1st June 1893,

† 1st April 1893,

‡ 1st May 1893.

73. The profit of the manufactory transactions of central jails as shown in Statement No. XIII is Rs. 21,557. The increase in the value of the stock of raw materials and manufactured articles is, as shown in paragraph 71 *supra*, Rs. 52,264. The increase in outstandings due to these jails, as shown in the last preceding paragraph, is Rs. 21,567. If these three sums are added together, or if Statement No. XIII took account, as it undoubtedly ought to do, of stock and outstandings, the results of the manufacturing operations of central jails in 1893 would amount to the respectable figure of Rs. 95,438, nearly equal to the profits (Rs. 101,920) of the preceding year. In future reports, I propose, with the approval of Government, to furnish a consolidated balance sheet for central jails on the principle of those exhibited in paragraphs 71 and 72 *supra*. Meantime, I submit that, though the apparent results of the manufactory operations of the year are disappointing, the real results are very much better. The only possible objection to the correctness of the figures and arguments submitted to prove this conclusion is that the failure to dispose of manufactured goods within the year is evidence of unsuccessful trading. This objection, however, sufficiently met by the consideration that, as the bulk of jail manufactures are consumed by Government departments, the manufactured articles in stock are merely held in reserve until the consuming departments are ready to receive them.

74. In fact, one sufficient explanation of the fall in profits in 1893 is that the jails have, for the first time, caught up the arrears in articles of Police supply, and have commenced to manufacture in advance, instead of in arrears of the demand. Instead, therefore, of articles being delivered directly they are ready, a reserve has accumulated, the value of which is excluded from Statement No. XIII, although the cost of the raw materials employed in manufacture is there included. The most striking instance of this process is furnished by the manufacture of Police drill. Two years ago, the supply of this article to the Police Department was 108,656 yards in arrears, in spite of the Inspector-General of Police having bought 30,000 yards in the public market (under G.O., dated 15th September 1891, No. 1905, Judicial Department), in consequence of the failure of the jails to supply the required quantities. By June 1893 the whole of this arrear, as well as amounts subsequently falling due, had been wiped off, and, on the 31st December 1893, a reserve of 4,582 yards had been accumulated in the Coimbatore Central Jail. The same explanation, though to a less marked extent, applies to other Police supplies.

75. A second cause of the lower rate of profit made during the year under report is the great rise in the price of cotton yarns, which occurred in the early months of the year. A bundle of No. 10's twist, which had previously cost Rs. 3-4-0 rose to Rs. 4-2-0, and it was, of course, impossible to make any corresponding increase in the prices charged to the Police for drill, to the Ordnance Department for ropes and tapes, or to other Public Departments with which contracts had been entered into. The result was necessarily diminished profits—an effect which was anticipated in paragraph 73 of last year's report.

76. That cotton-made goods form the bulk of jail manufactures will be apparent from the following table, which, for the first time, exhibits the actual output of the manufacturing department of each central and district jail during each of the last three years. This table will also be of interest, as showing the very large increase which has occurred in the work actually turned out in jails, and the progress made in the development of intramural industrial operations in district jails. It further illustrates the endeavours made to concentrate the larger manufactures in one or two jails. To deal with the figures shown by individual jails in this table would take too long, but attention is drawn to the marked advance made by the Coimbatore Central Jail. It will be seen that the anticipations expressed in paragraph 211 of my report, dated 20th May 1891, recorded in G.O., 6th November 1891, No. 2286, have been more than realized, and in future the whole Police demand will be met from this jail. The result is creditable to the past and present Superintendents Messrs. Goodrich and Gadsden and to their subordinates.

Jails.	Cotton goods, Police drill.			Cotton goods, Convict cloth.			Cotton goods, Warders' cloth.			Cotton goods, other worn articles.			Cotton goods, tapes and ropes.			Cotton goods, Total (excluding tapes and ropes).		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Rajahmundry...	YDS. 1,134	YDS. 6,907	YDS. 201	YDS. 3,347	YDS. 4,306	YDS. 3,176	YDS. 956	YDS. 944	YDS. 1,135	YDS. 5,244	YDS. 2,999	YDS. 4,222	YDS. 1,470	YDS. 1,559	YDS. 353	YDS. 10,683	YDS. 15,237	YDS. 8,735
Vellore...	52,290	70,256	42,370	13,024	12,470	14,770	...	...	...	823	834	9,082	1,722	387	1,425	71,540	83,530	66,222
Coimbatore...	89,014	102,323	202,832	1,994	2,036	...	...	...	...	1,853	1,237	1,637	...	...	...	92,361	110,530	206,425
Trichinopoly...	40,143	43,743	55,914	6,840	8,153	8,564	...	274	2,688	3,471	4,531	3,438	1,000	1,220	1,110	60,454	51,756	70,604
Cannanore...	...	...	...	5,633	4,269	7,735	...	...	...	581	504	540	1,050	2,320	650	6,264	4,773	8,511
Salem...	15,235	12,320	12,137	4,939	5,643	2,315	4,736	8,593	8,467	33	13	20,060	14	0	97	23,043	26,938	43,102
Penitentiary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parvatipuram...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	108,916	242,678	313,404	58,701	41,426	51,885	6,497	10,738	13,061	14,965	16,385	62,116	64,266	140,166	170,676	276,179	314,224	444,423

Jails.	Woollen goods, umbrellas and photois.			Leather goods, boots and sandals.			Coir goods, mats, rugs, rope.			Carpentry articles.			Oil, gingelly, castor, coconut, &c.			Miscellaneous.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Rajahmundry...	NO. 3,409	NO. 4,023	NO. 3,134	FRS. 6,597	FRS. 10,411	FRS. 9,844	LBS. 2,002	LBS. 3,500	LBS. 1,946	NO. 516	NO. 154	NO. 124	LBS. 5,835	LBS. 6,034	LBS. 6,006	...	...	...
Vellore...	3,477	1,730	1,650	9,562	10,441	12,230	2,849	1,533	451	...	...	...	...	...	6,131	...	...	...
Coimbatore...	2,425	397	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly...	3,894	4,085	4,015	9,732	7,009	7,724	11,319	12,339	14,415	182	107	191	9,040	3,105	11,367	...	...	...
Cannanore...	702	985	1,501	4,325	3,637	6,252	14,448	14,432	11,427	415	518	635	5,348	3,671	13,273	...	...	...
Salem...	833	629	67	8,680	7,675	4,927	133	723	5,063	...	...	...	...	...	2,063	...	...	...
Penitentiary...	...	...	...	77	23	33	1,014	286	4,005	1,502	1,617	3,283	592	12,778	35,608	...	...	...
Russellkonda...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parvatipuram...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary...	4,731	3,965	6,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	19,371	16,332	18,168	39,031	40,130	49,892	69,095	61,399	83,509	2,215	2,440	4,468	36,951	70,716	143,813	...	...	...

77. The foregoing examination of the causes of the general diminution of manufacturing profits in central jails has occupied so much space that any remarks on the results in individual jails must be brief. Allowing for increased stock and outstandings, the largest profit (Rs. 20,942) is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail; the Penitentiary and Vellore come next, with Rs. 18,914 and Rs. 18,626; Trichinopoly shows Rs. 12,661, Cannanore Rs. 11,698, Rajahmundry Rs. 9,732 and Salem Rs. 5,894. If the results of Statement XIII are alone taken into account, the Penitentiary shows by far the largest profit, Vellore and Cannanore coming next. Among district jails there is a general improvement in manufacturing profits. These jails manufacture rather for sale to the public than for supply to Government departments and are less affected by fixed dates of delivery. The progress of manufacturing operations at Tanjore, Palamcottah, Bellary, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore is satisfactory, and all district jails have improved the amount and value of their outturn. In the case of this class of jail also a balance sheet is very necessary, and will be supplied in future if the Government approves. Subsidiary jails show profits which are

slightly larger than in the previous year, but the advance is not of sufficient importance to demand detailed notice. The Government has recently negatived on financial grounds, the provision of work enclosures in subsidiary jails which was advocated in paragraph 77 of the last report.

78. The last of the Financial Statements is No. XIV, which shows the net cost of the prisoners in the jails of the Presidency during the year. In consequence of the diminution in profits, as exhibited in Financial Statement No. XIII, the average net cost per head in central jails shows a rise from Rs. 52-1-0 in 1892 to Rs. 60-13-0 in spite of the reduction in actual expenditure appearing from Annual Statement No. X. District jails, on the contrary, show a reduction in the net cost per head from Rs. 62-1-0 in 1892 to Rs. 54-4-0 in the year under report. The total results still remain better than in any previous year, except 1892, and the following figures exhibit the net cost per head for a period of seven years:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1887	87	0	0
1888	73	1	0
1889	72	15	0
1890	66	12	0
1891	60	15	0
1892	55	12	0
1893	58	5	0

79. The value of articles of jail manufactures supplied for the use of jails during the year was Rs. 32,566 against Rs. 31,569 in the preceding year. This sum is not included in Statements XIII and XIV. Vegetables to the value of Rs. 11,629 were grown during the year and supplied for the consumption of convicts, this supply being thus equivalent to an average saving per head as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Central jails	1	4	2
District jails	1	7	8

The value of stock of grains in hand at the end of the year was considerably larger than that in hand at its commencement as the following figures show. The allowance to be made on account of this cause has already been noticed in dealing with rations.

Value of Stock of Grain.

	31st December 1892.	31st December 1893.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central jails	4,411 14 5	11,372 7 11
District jails	5,455 1 8	3,092 3 9
Total	9,867 0 1	14,464 11 8

PART III.—VITAL.

80. In Statement No. XV, statistics are given regarding the health of all classes of prisoners in all classes of jails during the year under report, and the following table shows the total number of deaths and the ratio of mortality to population during the last eight years:—

Vital Statement No. XV.

Jails.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.		
	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 ...	4,413.06	68	15.41	3,932.93	96	24.41	4,212.69	116	27.54	4,357.51	173	39.70
District ...	2,630.99	61	23.19	2,289.77	59	25.76	2,573.23	73	28.37	2,876.14	117	40.68
European Prison ...	11.19	...	...	12.90	1	77.52	16.54	...	...	13.20	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Jail, Madras ...	22.05	19	45.35	19.60	...	...	23.32	...	...	22.31	...	...
Subsidiary ...	1,136.74	18	15.83	1,124.27	14	12.45	1,095.77	13	11.86	1,165.14	35	30.04
Total ...	8,214.03	148	18.01	7,379.47	170	23.04	7,921.55	202	25.50	8,434.30	325	38.53

Jails.	1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	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 ...	4,901.17	117	23.87	5,347.18	243	45.44	6,188.25	386	62.38	6,125.70	161	26.28
District ...	2,770.39	79	28.52	2,960.80	79	26.68	3,135.90	90	28.70	2,920.29	63	21.51
European Prison ...	12.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.84	...	...	12.66	2	157.98
Civil Jail, Madras ...	21.34	...	...	21.68	...	...	27.14	...	...	32.44	...	...
Subsidiary ...	1,225.28	17	13.87	1,489.82	25	16.78	1,708.24	28	15.57	1,552.05	21	13.53
Total ...	8,930.62	213	23.85	9,819.43	347	35.34	11,104.37	504	45.14	10,652.14	247	23.19

81. It is a matter of much satisfaction to be able to record that the death-rate of 1893 was the lowest since 1887. The actual number of deaths was less than half that of 1892, and the rate of mortality was only just over half that of the previous year. This great improvement is due in a large measure to the absence of cholera, which attacked only one jail in an epidemic form during the year, and caused 23 deaths as against 192 in 1892. But as the figures in the subjoined table show, even after deaths from cholera are deducted, the rate of mortality in 1893 compares favorably with that of the preceding six years, and this result must be mainly attributed to the care and attention of Medical Officers, and, in those jails where the Superintendent is not the Medical Officer, to the steady supervision of Superintendents in all matters connected with the health of the jail.

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	1893	23	23.2	21.0

* Exclusive of subsidiary jail figures which are not available.

82. The next table furnishes details regarding the sickness and mortality in each central and district jail during each of the past eight years. The results are generally satisfactory, except in two instances noticed below, viz., the Cannanore Central Jail, and the Cuddanah District Jail.

Sickness and mortality in Central and District Jails.

Jails.	1886.				1887.				1888.				1889.			
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry ...	668.55	755	7	10.47	546.92	1,026	41	74.97	527.10	1,110	11	20.87	520.75	766	11	21.12
Vellore ...	877.04	930	11	12.54	711.09	322	8	11.25	719.25	254	3	4.17	778.65	371	2	2.57
Trichinopoly ...	783.45	273	9	11.49	783.34	151	3	3.82	798.28	282	32	40.08	710.35	638	50	70.39
Coimbatore ...	833.71	332	20	24.00	698.99	220	20	28.61	847.97	319	21	24.76	776.14	389	80	103.07
Cannanore ...	407.13	682	18	44.21	363.24	402	15	41.29	387.67	540	28	72.23	404.25	244	11	27.21
Salem ...	368.68	182	4	10.84	410.10	217	4	9.75	427.89	144	4	9.35	505.25	174	8	15.83
Penitentiary ...	617.43	469	4	6.48	532.85	378	8	15.01	617.62	540	23	37.24	662.12	445	11	16.61
Russellkonda ...	131.82	137	3	22.74	98.86	87	...	164.44	60	5	30.41	182.99	101	11	60.11	
Berhampore ...	120.31	94	5	41.55	99.86	79	5	50.32	248.59	116	13	52.29	440.92	358	21	47.62
Vizagapatam ...	144.44	91	5	34.61	133.38	51	4	29.99	141.44	96	4	28.28	204.07	235	14	68.60
Pervatipuram ...	136.31	76	7	50.24	162.51	131	18	110.76	104.07	112	19	115.86	196.91	112	16	81.26
Guntur ...	127.85	166	1	7.82	99.74	89	1	10.03	119.07	99	1	8.40	167.63	103	3	17.90
Nellore ...	67.42	55	1	14.83	70.02	31	1	14.28	76.10	26	...	...	74.19	55	...	...
Kurnool ...	59.35	152	1	16.85	53.54	111	1	18.68	70.13	74	1	14.26	69.15	68	1	14.46
Bellary ...	350.17	25	9	25.70	328.50	126	5	15.22	290.46	188	1	3.44	277.59	113	4	14.43
Cuddapah ...	100.97	80	1	9.90	94.25	80	5	53.05	121.71	116	...	...	130.02	108	4	30.76
Cuddalore ...	206.54	111	4	19.36	166.60	77	...	188.77	119	4	21.19	182.46	91	2	10.96	
Tanjore ...	229.32	144	6	26.16	184.18	60	7	38.01	206.95	194	6	28.99	226.34	138	8	35.35
Madura ...	252.80	256	1	3.95	188.08	91	1	5.32	207.17	113	2	9.65	229.71	80	4	17.41
Palamcottah ...	266.37	71	2	7.50	236.97	144	2	8.14	226.62	137	2	8.83	213.84	111	15	70.15
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	203.17	126	7	34.45	193.63	128	4	20.66	271.67	82	5	29.13	209.75	145	9	42.91
Mangalore ...	87.88	106	3	34.13	66.43	91	2	30.10	62.90	91	4	68.59	70.52	101	5	70.50
European Prison...	11.19	5	...	...	12.90	4	1	77.52	16.54	24	...	...	13.20	5	...	...
Civil Jail ...	22.05	37	1	45.35	19.60	40	...	...	23.32	51	...	...	22.31	79	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7,077.29	5,355	130	18.36	6,255.20	4,136	156	24.94	6,825.78	4,887	189	27.69	7,269.16	5,060	290	39.89
Sub-Jails ...	1,136.74	613	18	15.83	1,124.27	399	14	12.45	1,095.77	503	13	17.86	1,165.14	390	35	30.04
Grand Total ...	8,214.03	5,968	148	15.01	7,379.47	4,534	170	23.04	7,921.55	5,390	202	25.50	8,434.30	5,450	325	38.53

Jails.	1890.				1891.				1892.				1893.			
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry ...	530.33	675	15	28.28	543.52	628	35	64.99	645.63	683	64	99.12	627.01	252	12	19.11
Vellore ...	971.22	794	8	8.21	1,070.66	913	30	28.02	1,185.10	870	18	15.19	1,137.08	736	17	14.95
Trichinopoly ...	794.42	1,088	32	40.28	965.45	1,043	48	49.72	1,133.23	962	57	50.30	1,127.71	540	34	30.15
Coimbatore ...	811.81	620	26	32.02	902.34	433	30	33.24	996.57	1,209	118	118.40	1,002.35	527	22	21.95
Cannanore ...	522.20	463	10	19.15	589.59	353	30	50.88	757.77	892	64	84.46	795.87	647	61	76.65
Salem ...	573.07	153	12	20.93	563.53	374	23	40.81	680.40	310	35	50.76	588.42	145	4	6.80
Penitentiary ...	698.12	376	14	20.05	712.09	374	47	66.00	780.40	559	30	38.44	847.26	837	11	12.98
Russellkonda ...	98.63	59	1	10.14	64.82	49	1	15.43	69.56	53	2	28.75	62.82	66	1	15.92
Berhampore ...	174.88	313	16	91.49	146.85	49	3	20.43	137.57	228	17	123.67	115.32	99	3	25.35
Vizagapatam ...	140.99	124	2	11.19	163.72	72	4	24.43	215.36	277	14	65.01	175.45	105	2	11.40
Pervatipuram ...	202.90	320	12	59.14	188.47	180	10	53.06	204.59	196	5	24.46	170.98	83	3	17.55
Guntur ...	157.17	69	3	19.09	177.52	29	9	50.70	209.61	110	2	9.54	187.10	74	3	16.63
Nellore ...	64.53	85	...	...	123.51	74	2	16.19	167.37	130	1	5.97	116.09	116	1	8.61
Kurnool ...	67.58	57	2	29.69	92.67	60	1	10.79	131.25	121	2	15.24	37.41	26	...	...
Bellary ...	273.19	77	6	21.96	316.19	64	2	6.93	313.12	176	8	25.54	340.38	210	8	23.50
Cuddapah ...	146.24	91	1	6.84	179.64	65	8	44.68	234.78	127	14	59.63	202.76	170	12	59.18
Cuddalore ...	216.86	106	1	4.61	211.16	197	2	9.47	266.97	174	1	3.75	262.60	166	5	19.04
Tanjore ...	209.99	219	6	20.00	300.28	196	14	46.62	290.55	172	7	24.09	359.02	278	8	22.28
Madura ...	271.00	92	7	25.83	366.95	59	4	10.90	403.74	76	7	17.34	430.92	102	10	28.21
Palamcottah ...	275.93	131	3	10.87	273.00	85	3	10.99	325.44	124	6	18.47	363.53	134	4	11.00
Cochin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut ...	284.01	148	14	49.29	259.68	168	13	50.06	66.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	76.49	89	5	65.37	96.94	99	3	50.95	99.88	54	4	40.05	101.91	40	3	29.44
European Prison	12.44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Jail ...	21.34	75	...	...	21.68	59	...	...	27.14	61	...	...	32.44	70	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.84	...	...	...	12.66	...	2	157.95
Total ...	7,705.94	6,236	196	25.44	8,320.66	5,708	322	33.66	9,360.13	7,566	476	50.82	9,100.09	5,433	226	24.83
Sub-Jails ...	1,225.28	292	17	13.87	1,489.82	546	25	16.78	1,798.24	517	28	15.57	1,552.05	...	21	13.53
Grand Total ...	8,930.62	6,528	213	23.85	9,819.48	6,254	347	35.34	11,164.37	8,083	504	45.14	10,652.14	5,433	247	23.19

83. The number of deaths in the Cannanore Central Jail during 1893 was 61 against 64 in 1892, and the rate of mortality 76.65 per mille against 84.46, but inasmuch as 27 of the deaths of the earlier year were due to cholera while this disease did not occur during the year under report, the results of the last-mentioned period are by far the worse of the two. Special reference to the state of health of this jail was made in my letter, dated 19th April 1893, No. 1547, recorded in G.O., dated 25th May 1893, No. 1066, and the case is so instructive that I proceed to note some further details here. The results of the prisoners' weighments when they were for the first time accurately recorded at my inspection at the end of March 1893 were extremely bad. The appearance of the prisoners was also so unfavorable and the death-rate so alarming that, extra issues of rations were ordered and continued for a period of six months. The results on the health of the jail is exhibited in the following figures:—

	Percentage of convicts who had lost weight since admission.	Total number of lbs. lost since admission.	Net loss or gain per head on total population.	Deaths per mensem.
March	55.6	3,107	— 1.61	11
April	48.0	2,354	— .38	4
May	48.5	2,152	+ .05	1
June	41.1	1,989	+ .43	3
July	30.4	1,605	+ .72	8
August	35.5	1,642	+ .72	12
September	32.5	1,338	+ 1.36	6
October	27.0	1,061	+ 2.29	4
November	27.1	1,010	+ 2.62	0
December	23.1	878	+ 3.41	0

In considering these figures allowance must be made for the temporary issue of extra rations made between April and September 1893, and also for a possible slight over-statement of the amount of loss in the weighment of the 31st March 1893, which cannot be checked by any of its predecessors, because they were conducted on a wrong system. When, however, all allowances are made, it cannot, I think, be doubted that there was something very wrong in the jail at the commencement of 1893. January to April, being the dry months on the West Coast, are ordinarily the healthiest, and the effect of the monsoon in July and August is very clearly brought out by the above figures. The coincidence of speedily improving weighments and reduced mortality is very noteworthy. The weighments during the current year continue to show improvement, and though Cannanore is for many reasons never likely to show a very low rate of mortality, I trust that the general health of the jail is re-established.

84. The number of deaths in the Cuddapah District Jail was 12 in 1893 against 14 in 1892, and the death-rate 59.18 against 59.63, but in this case also, if mortality due to cholera is deducted, the results of the later year are much worse than those of the earlier, and I am far from satisfied with the present, as well as with the past, state of the health of this jail. The town of Cuddapah is, as the Government is aware, at all times malarious and a large proportion of the prisoners admitted to jail are found to have already suffered severely from malarial poisoning. The jail buildings themselves are placed in the worst possible position, being not only in the heart of the town but on the very banks of the Boorga river, which unsuccessful engineering has reduced to a stagnant morass. But in spite of these unfavorable conditions, the health of the jail for a series of years was not unsatisfactory, and the present prevailing high rate of mortality dates only from 1891. It is difficult, therefore, to accept the prevalence of malaria in the town and the position of the jail as a sufficient explanation.

85. Of the 12 deaths in 1893, 6 were due to anæmia and debility, but the Medical officer informs me that they should more correctly have been returned as malarial cachexia. Three deaths were due to pneumonia and 1 to pleurisy, and with reference to these cases, I am again informed that patients suffering from

pneumonia in this jail succumb with unusual rapidity, owing to their constitutions being enfeebled by previous attacks of fever, and pneumonia is known to be specially fatal in a population affected by malaria. The health of the free population is also said to have been unsatisfactory in 1893, as compared with previous years, owing to the prevalence of fevers and chest affections. On a recent inspection I was unable to find any defect in the food, clothing or general arrangements of the jail. The mortality during the first two and-a-half months of 1894 has, however, been large, and if it continues, a special report on this jail will be submitted to Government.

86. The third highest death-rate is shown by the Trichinopoly Central Jail, but, as in 1892, this is entirely due to cholera. Between the 1st April 1892 and the 31st October 1893, a period of nineteen months, there were only 21 deaths in an average population of over 1,100 prisoners, a fact which affords conclusive evidence of the good health of the jail. The occurrence of cholera in an epidemic form at the close of the year under report is specially regrettable as obscuring the really remarkable improvement which has been effected in the health of the Trichinopoly Jail during 1892 and 1893. The Government has already been informed of the special steps which it is proposed to take in the case of this and other jails to reduce the chances of cholera occurring in an epidemic form.

87. The Mangalore District Jail has been again unfortunate in presenting a high death-rate, though the health of the prisoners as evidenced by the results of periodical weighments has been good. The 3 deaths were due to apoplexy, acute dysentery, and anchylostomum duodenale, respectively. For the first death the jail could in no way be responsible; in the second case the patient had been only thirty-one days in jail; while in the third case the disease, the presence of an intestinal worm, not hitherto, I believe, detected in this locality, was obviously contracted before admission, as the prisoner had only undergone two and-a-half months' confinement, one month of which was passed in hospital. As has been remarked on previous occasions, the occurrence of 2 or 3 deaths in a population so small as that of the Mangalore District Jail results in a high rate of mortality.

88. The only other jail with a death-rate above the average is that of Berhampore, and in this case the rate of mortality is, with one exception, the lowest in the last nine years. This result must be mainly ascribed to the care exercised by the Superintendent, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hackett-Wilkins. One of 3 deaths was due to thrombosis, and of the other 2 deaths, 1 was admitted in bad health and the other in indifferent health.

89. At this point, I would draw the attention of Government to the excellent results achieved in the usually unhealthy or doubtful jails of the Penitentiary, Coimbatore, and Vizagapatam by Doctors Hazlett, Fitzpatrick, and Leapingwell. The low death-rates at Vellore and Salem are also noteworthy, while the reduction of the hitherto uniformly high death-rate of the Párvatipuram Jail to 17½ per mille is exceedingly creditable to the Superintendent, Mr. Henderson. The restoration of the health of the Rajahmundry Central Jail is also satisfactory. The occurrence of 2 deaths among the leper convicts in the Criminal Leper Ward, does not call for special notice.

90. Statement No. XVI shows, in the case of each central and district jail, the admissions and deaths among convicts, classified under the principal classes of disease to which they were due. The following table exhibits the total admissions and deaths from the chief diseases during the past five years. The 5 deaths from small-pox occurred in the Cannanore Central Jail; the disease was very prevalent in the surrounding villages and 3 out of the 5 deaths were of newly-admitted prisoners. The 3 suicides occurred at Cuddapah, Cannanore and the Penitentiary, respectively. There has been a considerable increase in cases of anæmia and in diseases of the respiratory organs during 1893; Cannanore and Cuddapah are mainly responsible for the former, while the fatal cases of pneumonia and kindred affections occurred principally at Coimbatore, Cannanore, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Bellary, Vellore and Trichinopoly.

Diseases.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Small-pox	7	1	9	1	11	5	6	2	11	5
Intermittent fever	823	2	900	2	751	1	1,088	1	939	1
Remittent and continued fever ...	208	3	222	3	200	8	184	3	185	1
Other fevers	71	1	100	2	126	4	378	7	48	...
Cholera	149	84	51	20	294	79	361	176	40	18
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis.	41	10	36	11	29	9	57	23	61	24
Anæmia and general debility ...	300	24	277	21	347	20	690	12	443	32
Respiratory diseases	177	17	212	28	165	25	266	24	291	32
Dysentery and diarrhoea ...	1,417	84	1,364	56	1,768	92	2,020	132	1,196	65
Jaundice	9	1	12	1	11	...	20	1	68	...
Ulcers and boils	200	...	175	...	173	...	275	...	165	...
Accidents	131	...	129	1	121	2	153	5	186	1
Suicides	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3
Other diseases	1,274	48	* 2,592	42	1,662	63	1,859	72	1,641	42
Total ...	4,813	278	6,109	188	5,568	310	7,357	459	5,276	224

* 1,051 were from influenza.

91. Statement No. XVII shows the mortality, among convicts in central and district jails, classified in accordance with the ages of the prisoners who succumbed. Under the orders of the Government of India in Home Department Resolution, No. 697, Jails—706—16, dated 21st December 1893, this statement will not appear in future reports. The figures contained in it are only approximately accurate. The usual abstract for five years is appended:—

Ages.	1889.						1890.						1891.	
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 16 years ...	30-27	3-09	...	...	...	...	41-63	5-56	...	...	...	...	37-80	3-55
16 to 40 ...	4,593-70	148-68	150	5	32-65	33-63	5,049-35	162-25	93	5	18-42	30-82	5,693-89	158-56
40 to 60 ...	1,845-90	58-82	106	1	57-42	17-00	1,810-74	57-28	64	2	35-34	34-92	1,712-74	49-93
Over 60 ...	280-37	11-88	16	...	57-37	...	306-01	11-16	24	...	78-43	...	321-63	7-50
Total ...	6,750-24	222-47	272	6	40-29	28-97	7,207-73	236-25	181	7	25-11	29-63	7,766-06	219-54

Ages.	1891—cont.				1892.				1893.			
	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 ...	2	52-91	...	46-09	5-95	...	1	...	168-07	27-24	4-90	1
16 to 40 ...	161	23-28	31-53	6,443-29	180-37	274	5	42-53	26-26	6,341-65	173-46	123
40 to 60 ...	122	71-23	29-03	1,585-02	48-33	140	2	74-27	41-38	1,836-72	39-01	72
Over 60 ...	18	55-96	133-33	341-21	7-17	37	...	105-44	...	342-89	7-53	24
Total ...	303	7	33-02	31-88	8,716-12	251-82	451	8	51-74	31-77	8,646-30	225-59

92. The next Statement, No. XVIII, shows the mortality, among convicts in Central and District Jails, classified in accordance with the periods passed in confinement. As was explained in my letter No. 2860, dated 12th June 1893, the figures in this statement

also are only approximately correct, but, under the instructions which were submitted for approval in my letter No. 901, dated 14th February 1894, more reliable figures may be expected in future. The following table shows the total results for a period of five years:—

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.
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	934-80	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
1893	3,631-28	121	33-32	1,185-15	39	32-91	1,047-56	24	22-91

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.
1889	755-64	37	48-97	1,027-46	41	39-83	712-03	9	12-64
1890	807-99	11	13-61	1,126-60	21	18-64	706-76	7	9-90
1891	867-65	14	16-14	1,132-58	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
1893	800-13	13	16-25	1,249-12	21	16-81	860-76	6	6-97

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

93. The first statement falling under the head 'Miscellaneous' is Statement A, and deals with the accommodation for each class of prisoner in each central and district jail. The changes in the statement since last year are mostly explained in the remark column. In the case of the Madura District Jail, the figures have been entirely revised, and those relating to Bellary are of doubtful accuracy and are under correspondence.

94. The accommodation in central jails is in most cases sufficient. A quarantine block is being built at the Penitentiary and the provision of accommodation for civil prisoners at Salem and Rajahmundry has been sanctioned. Under-trial prisoners are not received at Vellore and Trichinopoly. At Rajahmundry and Cannanore, a separate ward has been set apart for them, while at Salem they will, in future, be confined in the female yard set free by the removal of female prisoners to Vellore. The last-named class of prisoners is not now received at Trichinopoly or Salem. There was slight over-crowding among male convicts during part of the year at Vellore and Salem, and to a larger extent at the Penitentiary.

95. Among district jails, the hospital accommodation is sufficient, except at Párvatipuram, where an extension has been sanctioned. Quarantine arrangements are insufficient in several jails, but improvement in this direction is being gradually effected. As remarked last year, provision for civil prisoners is deficient at Nellore and Tanjore; a proposal to send prisoners from the former jail to Vellore was negatived by Government. Separate accommodation for under-trials does not exist at Russellkonda and Párvatipuram. The accommodation for female prisoners is generally sufficient, but female under-trial prisoners can rarely be separated from female convicts. The District Jails of Bellary, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Palamcottah were over-crowded during a part of the year, but accommodation for the surplus population was found in work-sheds or in buildings intended for other classes, and relief was given by transfers. The provision of a new jail at Cuddalore has been sanctioned, but the plans and estimates are still before Government. The erection of additional buildings at Bellary and Párvatipuram is in progress.

96. The total accommodation available in each class of jails other than sub-jails, together with the average population of the year under report is shown in the following table:—

Jails.	1893.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central	7,344	294	7,638	5,980.95	147.75	6,125.70
District	3,372	259	3,631	2,843.57	85.72	2,929.29
Criminal Leper Ward	22	..	22	12.66	..	12.66
Civil Jail, Madras	81	..	81	32.44	..	32.44
Total ..	10,819	553	11,372	8,869.62	230.47	9,100.09

97. The second statement falling within the class 'Miscellaneous' is Statement B, in which is shown the number of prisoners who had gained or had lost weight or whose weight had remained stationary, on their release from jail, as compared with their weight on admission. The following table shows the total figures for a period of 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.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
1889	12,293	2,001	1,510	3,506	1,492	680	7,197	767	1,573	573	176	3,085
1890	13,180	2,170	1,322	3,281	1,738	864	7,205	852	1,890	764	299	3,805
1891	14,676	2,897	1,248	3,704	1,992	988	7,932	931	1,919	729	298	3,877
1892	16,047	3,369	1,622	5,074	2,488	1,369	10,553	1,025	2,143	715	238	4,121
1893	16,893	3,176	1,260	4,504	2,743	1,630	10,137	777	1,951	665	185	3,578

98. It is very satisfactory to observe that the percentage of prisoners who weighed less when released from jail than when admitted was the lowest on record, while the percentage of prisoners who had gained weight in jail was the highest in the last seven years. The fact affords good evidence that the increased number of punishments, which occurred during the year, and the increased outturn of manufactures, which has been already noticed, was not followed by any deterioration in the health of the prisoners. An abstract comparing the ratio of prisoners losing weight, gaining weight, or remaining stationary, during the past five years is appended.

Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	16.3	16.4	19.5	18.7	18.8
Prisoners who had gained weight	58.5	54.7	54.1	58.5	60.0
Prisoners who had lost weight	25.2	28.9	26.4	22.8	21.2

99. Among individual jails, the worst results are shown in the Cuddapah District Jail, where 43.9 per cent. of the prisoners released had lost weight as compared with 19.7 per cent. in the previous year. This rise in the proportion of men losing weight in jail is an important fact in connection with the heavy mortality of this jail during the year. The next highest percentage of prisoners, who on release, were found to have lost weight appears in the case of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, where the ratio was 37.4 as compared with 50 per cent., in 1892. The health of this jail has improved, and the improvement is reflected both in the reduced rate of mortality and in the improvement in the results of weighment. The third highest proportion of prisoners losing weight occurs at Madura; this jail was less healthy in the year under report than previously, and there has been a number of deaths during the opening months of the current year. The Superintendent appears to be aware of the need for very close supervision over all matters affecting the prisoners' health, and a watch will be kept on the state of the jail. Other jails show no results calling for notice. The percentage of men found on release to have lost weight in the Cannanore Central Jail, when considered in connection with the bad state of the health of the jail during almost the whole year, is lower than would have been expected. The attention of the Medical Officer will be drawn to the matter.

100. The next statement shows the working of the mark system, the number of men released under this system during the year, and the maximum and average amount of remission earned by them. Remission on account of the Queen's Proclamation and Jubilee is excluded. The extension of the mark system to convicts sentenced to one year did not come into force until the close of the year under report. On the whole, the mark system works well in this Presidency, and is an incentive to industry and furnishes a useful means of minor punishment. But there is much difficulty in securing at once an intelligent and a uniform application of the rules. In district jails, the tendency of Superintendents is to award the permissible number of marks to each man with mechanical regularity; in many cases I have found, on inspection, that prisoners have been given a mark for industry and good conduct on the very day on which they were reported and punished for neglect of work or some jail offence. The officers in charge of district jails have hardly time to work the mark system intelligently. In central jails the tendency is in the opposite direction, some Superintendents granting and others withholding marks with very varying degrees of liberality. It is indeed obvious that, as the conduct, capacity and industry of convicts varies indefinitely, the claim of each individual to marks should be considered on its merits, and divergences must arise. I am, therefore, more surprised at the large measure of uniformity which the figures present than at the partial absence of it. The usual table showing the number of prisoners released under the mark system for a period of five years is appended.

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.	
1889 ..	1	210	127	122	130	50	47	2	..	16	5	709
1890 ..	2	237	142	63	89	60	35	8	2	8	4	644
1891 ..	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	..	9	8	644
1892 ..	4	310	150	70	108	27	33	15	1	18	4	736
1893 ..	2	310	166	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	752

101. In Statement D, statistics are given of the nature of the crimes for which convicts were admitted during the year. This statement has no bearing on jail administration, and shows no very marked differences from the figures of former years, except a considerable reduction in the number of dacoits imprisoned. The proportion borne by admissions for 'Offences against other laws' to the total, has further increased.

102. Statement E shows the number of cases in which fetters were imposed on convicts confined in central and district jails during the year. Under the law at present in force, fetters can only be used in this Presidency for safe custody and not as a means of punishment. The total number of prisoners fettered in 1893 was 182 against 201 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the smaller population of the Russellkonda Jail, which accounted for 157 cases against 176, in 1892. The orders prescribing fetters for the out-gangs of the Cuddalore District Jail did not come into force during the year.

103. The last Statement, F, deals with subsidiary jails, their number, total number of admissions, and the average duration of confinement therein. These figures have been for the most part noticed in previous parts of this report, and call for no special remark here.

104. The number of Burmese convicts confined in the jails of this Presidency, has decreased rapidly, and is now little more than half what it was four years ago. The following table shows the number remaining in confinement at the close of each of the last three years:—

Jails.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1891.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1892.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1893.
Rajahmundry	26	24	24
Vellore	188	162	151
Trichinopoly	..	..	..
Coimbatore	211	180	170
Cannanore	163	138	121
Salem	121	100	92
Penitentiary	87	69	55
Tanjore	..	2	2
Palamcottah	..	3	..
Cuddalore	..	1	..
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	1
Total ..	796	679	616

105. There were 63 fewer Burmese convicts in Madras Jails at the end of the year than at the beginning. Of these 54 were transferred to Rangoon, 1 was released in this Presidency, and 8 died. The last figure is very satisfactory, the death-rate among this class of prisoner having been only 12.15 per mille, as compared with the average rate for all classes of prisoners in central and district jails of 24.74. The daily average strength of Burmese convicts was 658.31 against 730.42, in the previous year. Their conduct has been generally good; their aptitude for all classes of industrial occupation far surpasses that of the native of this Presidency; they make the best workmen and the best convict officers; and their decreasing number is a material loss to the Madras Jails.

106. The general features of the year may be said to be a reduced, but still heavy, jail population; a reduced, but still large, number of escapes; a rise in offences and punishments, due to stricter supervision and enforcement of tasks; an increase in the manufacturing outturn, but a reduction in the rate of profits due to higher prices of raw materials; a considerable reduction in the gross cost per head of maintenance and a marked improvement in health and rate of mortality. Almost all officers of the department have worked hard and well to secure these generally satisfactory results. I have already mentioned the names of several, and I will here only refer to Mr. McCready, whose energetic and careful supervision of a difficult charge has been followed by reduced cost, improved health, and good manufacturing outturn.

107. The revised Jail Code was brought into force in the course of the year, and a manual of drill for warders was completed and distributed early in 1894. The system of taking security from Jailors was introduced. A supply of swords was obtained for the petty officers of the warder establishment. Tell-tale clocks have been provided in every central and district jail. I have already referred to the working of the Bertillon system.

108. More than one experiment in methods followed in other Presidencies was made, as follows:—

- (1) Under the orders of the Government of India, a trial was made of the theory, originated by Dr. J. H. Walsh, Medical officer of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, that prisoners coming into jail in 'bad' or 'indifferent' health,—“the starved, the anæmic, and the dyspeptic”—but free from 'organic disease,' would be benefited by hard labour. The experiments were entrusted to selected Medical Officers and were conducted with the utmost care. It was found that the men belonging to the classes specified lost weight while employed on hard labour, while other men of the same classes employed on light labour gained in weight. The result of the experiments made in this Presidency was, thus, unfavorable to Dr. Walsh's theory, which is also in conflict with established scientific opinion.
- (2) Under the orders of the Government of Madras, a trial was also made of the Bengal system of affiliating the warder establishments of selected district jails to the nearest central jail, and of sending newly enlisted warders of the affiliated district jails to undergo a period of training in the central jail. This system, though excellent in itself, is not suited to the Madras native, who will not live apart from his family. It was tried for a period of over a year, with the result that, in consequence of resignations and desertions, the central jail was rapidly becoming denuded of trained warders. With the sanction of Government, the experiment was therefore terminated.
- (3) At my recommendation the Government in G.O., dated 25th October 1892, No. 2011, sanctioned the experimental introduction of the history ticket system, in selected central jails. The system was introduced at the Vellore Central Jail, the Penitentiary, and the Bellary District Jail, and I regret to state that the unanimous opinion of the Superintendents, who tried it, is unfavorable. The main objection to it is that it greatly increases the amount of clerical labour. It is also urged that, the advantage claimed for the history ticket, of enabling punishment to be summarily meted out is, in fact, a danger, tending to hasty and careless decision. Lastly, it is pointed out, that the convict registers in existence in Madras Jails answer all the purposes of the history ticket without having the great disadvantage of being accessible to the convict. These reasons, and the fact that the unbiased opinion of the officers who have actually tried the system, is hostile to it, render it undesirable to extend the use of history tickets. From the Inspecting officer's point of view, this is regrettable.

for the ready presence of the history ticket at inspections certainly saves him trouble. Perhaps, this explains part of the favour with which history tickets have been regarded elsewhere.

- (4) The Government having sanctioned, at my request the experimental adoption of the Bengal system of ward-guarding, it was introduced in the Cannanore Central Jail. Under this system the night is divided into watches, each watch being allotted to a convict officer, who patrols the ward throughout the period of his watch. This is beyond doubt a sound system, and I hope to be able to extend it.

109. In accordance with rule 30 of the Jail Code, I inspected every central, district, and special jail within the Presidency (excepting Guntur and Kurnool which were closed) once within the year, and the Penitentiary, Madras, in which Europeans may be kept to penal servitude, twice. The Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, Madras, were also inspected twice, and I visited the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair. Thirty subsidiary jails were inspected during the year, viz., Arkonam, Palamcottah, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Cuddalore, Vellore, Chingleput, Calicut, Quilandi, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Hosdrug, Kasaragod, Cochin, Wellington, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Gudalur, Méttupalaiyam, Salem, Rajahmundry, Aska, Chicacole, Palkonda, Párvatipuram, Bobbili, Gajapatinagaram, Vizianagram, and Bezvada. In addition to the above inspections, I held executive charge of the Cannanore Central Jail in addition to my own duties, during the month of August and part of the months of July and September. The following table shows the dates of inspection of central and district jails:—

Central Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Rajahmundry Central	18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23rd November 1893.
Vellore do.	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th February 1893.
Trichinopoly do.	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st January 1893.
Coimbatore do.	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st October 1893.
Cannanore do.	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th March and 1st April 1893.
Salem do.	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th November 1893.
Penitentiary, Madras	13th, 15th, 17th, 18th and 20th February 1893 and 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 14th November 1893.

District Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Russellkonda Hill	1st, 2nd and 3rd December 1893.
Berhampore District	28th and 29th November 1893.
Vizagapatam do.	13th and 14th December 1893.
Párvatipuram Hill	9th and 10th December 1893.
Nellore District	9th and 10th January 1893.
Bellary do.	15th, 16th and 17th January 1893.
Cuddapah do.	12th and 13th January 1893.
Cuddalore do.	6th, 7th and 8th February 1893.
Tanjore do.	2nd, 3rd and 4th February 1893.
Madura do.	20th, 21st and 22nd January 1893.
Palamcottah District	23rd, 24th and 25th January 1893.
Mangalore do.	6th, 7th and 8th April 1893.

110. The number of visits paid to central and district jails, by official and non-official visitors during 1893, is shown in the table given below.

The actual number of visits paid is less than in the preceding year, but the number of visits is of less importance than the character of the visiting officer's enquiries. The duties of official and non-official visitors are certainly not easy to perform satisfactorily. If they walk round the jail without instituting any enquiry, their visit is nearly certain to be useless, while the free asking of questions is liable to seem invidious. Few of them know anything of jail administration or of the weak points to be looked for and it is not surprising, therefore, that little result is achieved. I propose to seek the sanction of Government to the circulation among visitors of a list of questions, some of which may profitably be asked at their inspections, but to which they would be, in no way, confined. I am glad to be able to speak favorably of the results of the appointment of non-official visitors. In several cases the visits of these gentlemen have been productive of useful suggestions and remarks, and the system will, I think, do good. Those non-official visitors who do not visit the jails with which they are connected should, I think, be invited to resign. It is worse than useless to have the position of non-official visitor filled by a person who never goes near the jail.

Jails.	Number of visits.										
	Sessions Judge.	Presidency District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Non-official Visitors.					
						Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.
Rajahmundry C. J.	...	10	...	1	...	The Hon'ble N. Subba Row.	3	Rev. H. C. Schmidt.	2	M.R.Ry. A. Sundaramiah.	1
Vellore C. J.	...	9	...	1	...	G. T. Bridges, Esq. ...	10	M.R.Ry. Kotier Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Row.	8
Trichinopoly C. J.	1*	8	1	2	...	Dr. Francis G. Oliver.	1	Rev. T. H. Dodson.	2	M.R.Ry. G. opala Iyer.	6
Coimbatore C. J.	...	3	...	...	1	M.R.Ry. R. Krishnayya Avergal, B.A.	1	M.R.Ry. S. Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L.	1	Rob. Stances, Esq. ...	2
Cannanore C. J.	...	1	4	1	...	Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Fenwick.	1	Mr. Cowasji Hirji ...	...	Rev. J. Sharp	...
Salem C. J.	...	...	6	...	...	Rev. Thos. Foulkes ...	5	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Row.	7	.....	...
Penitentiary, Madras.	...	21	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	3	W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.	...	The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur.	...
Russellkonda H. J.	1	3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Berhampore D. J.	4	8	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Vizagapatam D. J.	2	3	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Párvatipuram H. J.	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Guntúr D. J.	...	6	...	1	...	Rev. L. B. Wolf, M.A.	1	E. Shaw, Esq. ...	...	.....	...
Nellore D. J.	3	2	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Kurnool D. J.	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Bellary D. J.	2	7	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cuddapah D. J.	4	6	...	...	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Cuddalore D. J.	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Tanjore D. J.	...	1	5	1	1	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Mudaliyar Avergal.	4	M.R.Ry. A. C. Daniel Pillai Avergal.	3	.....	...
Madura D. J.	...	3	1	1	1	M.R.Ry. R. Ramasubbayyar Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. G. Anthoni Pillai Avergal.	...	.....	...
Palamcottah D. J.	...	2	3	1	1	M.R.Ry. Balu S. Srinivasa.	3	M.R.Ry. K. Annaswami Ayyar Avergal.	1	* M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasagam Pillai Avergal	1
Mangalore D. J.	...	2	1	1	1*	Mr. D'Vas	14	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Row.	7	.....	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	9	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	...	9	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Total	...	26	135	7	8	10	49	.....	26	.....	18
Total of 1892	...	43	165	7	10	6	40	.....	36	.....	11

* Appointed vice M.R.Ry. K. Annaswami Aiyar Avergal (deceased).

111. The names of the officers, who were in executive charge of the several central, district and special jails, is shown in the following table. The transfers of charge of district jails, which occur when the District Medical Officer proceeds on tour, leaving the jail in charge of the Assistant Surgeon, are not shown :—

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry ...	1st January 1893.	26th July 1893.	Mr. G. D. Grimes.	
	27th July 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. I. Tyrrell.	
Vellore ...	1st January 1893.	23rd October 1893.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	
	24th October 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish.	
Trichinopoly ...	1st January 1893.	26th March 1893.	Mr. H. E. G. Mills.	
	27th March 1893.	23rd July 1893.	Mr. E. Gadsden.	
	24th July 1893.	1st November 1893.	Mr. H. E. G. Mills.	
	2nd November 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	
Coimbatore ...	1st January 1893.	28th July 1893.	Mr. W. W. Goodrich ...	On furlough for 2 years.
	29th July 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden.	
	1st January 1893.	31st March 1893.	Mr. I. Tyrrell.	
	1st April 1893.	30th June 1893.	Mr. H. E. G. Mills.	
	1st July 1893.	14th July 1893.	Mr. I. Tyrrell.	
Cannanore ...	15th July 1893.	30th July 1893.	Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara.	
	31st July 1893.	14th September 1893.	Mr. A. G. Cardeu, I.C.S.	
	15th September 1893.	6th November 1893.	Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara.	
	7th November 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. G. D. Grimes.	
Salem ...	1st January 1893.	23rd April 1893.	Mr. J. E. Young.	
	24th April 1893.	3rd May 1893.	Surgeon-Captain G. C. Hall.	
	4th May 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. J. E. Young.	
Penitentiary ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda H. J. ...	1st January 1892.	31st December 1893.	Mr. G. W. Elphinstone.	
Berhampore D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	16th September 1893.	Surgeon-Major T. J. Hackett-Wilkins.	
	17th September 1893.	16th December 1893.	Surgeon-Captain G. F. Fearnside, M.B.	
	17th December 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel T. J. Hackett-Wilkins.	
Vizagapatam D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell.	
Párvatipuram H. J. ...	1st January 1893.	17th February 1893.	Mr. H. Henderson.	
	18th February 1893.	8th March 1893.	Mr. A. F. Pinhey.	
	9th March 1893.	27th March 1893.	Mr. W. W. Phillips.	
	28th March 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. H. Henderson.	
Guntúr D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	20th January 1893.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.	
	21st January 1893.	29th January 1893.	Civil Apothecary Muhammad Asadulla Sahib.	
	30th January 1893.	21st April 1893.	Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson.	
	22nd April 1893.	28th December 1893.	Assistant Surgeon A. J. Hesterlow ...	Jail closed on 29th December 1893.
Nellore D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies.	
Kurnool ...	1st January 1893.	15th July 1893.*	Surgeon-Captain F. G. Maidment ...	* The date of final closing of the jail.
Bellary D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	19th May 1893.	Surgeon-Major W. O'Hara ...	On privilege leave.
	20th May 1893.	18th June 1893.	Assistant Surgeon D. S. Amritaswami Pillai.	
	19th June 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Major W. O'Hara.	
Cuddapah D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	23rd April 1893.	Surgeon-Captain A. J. O'Hara.	
	24th April 1893.	10th May 1893.	Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati.	
	11th May 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira.	
Cuddalore D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	1st April 1893.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. Hyde.	
	2nd April 1893.	28th April 1893.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.	
	29th April 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Captain R. Robertson.	
Tanjore D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. G. Cloney.	
Madura D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	26th August 1893.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves.	
	27th August 1893.	13th September 1893.	Assistant Surgeon S. Kandayyah Pillai.	
	14th September 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves.	
Palamcottah D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. H. E. Upshon.	
Mangalore D. J. ...	1st January 1893.	20th August 1893.	Surgeon-Captain W. B. Bannerman, M.D.	
	21st August 1893.	19th November 1893.	Assistant Surgeon S. B. Patrao.	
	20th November 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara.	
Civil Jail, Madras ...	1st January 1893.	31st December 1893.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1893.	21st June 1893.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.S.	
	22nd June 1893.	25th July 1893.	Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nair, M.B.	
	26th July 1893.	31st December 1893.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.S.	

112. With reference to G.O., dated 22nd February 1886, No. 396, Public, I beg to state that the directions of Government, with reference to the maintenance of service registers of public servants, have been carried out. In accordance with the provisions of G.O., dated 18th September 1893, No. 920, Financial, I also certify that an inventory of valuable stock is maintained in this office and in every central and district jail.

113. Details regarding the expenditure on jail buildings are furnished in Appendix I.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. CARDEW,

Inspector-General of Jails.

APPENDIX I.

BUILDINGS.

The total amount expended on jail buildings during the year 1893 aggregated Rs. 1,46,364-13-3, of which Rs. 1,16,858-10-5 were spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 29,506-2-10 by the Jail Department.

2. This outlay is distributed between the several classes of jails in the following table:—

	By the Public Works Department.			By the Jail Department.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Central jails	71,704	1	5	17,099	3	1
District. do.	38,320	10	9	12,347	15	9
Civil Jail, Madras	286	15	3	11	0	0
Subsidiary jails	6,546	15	0	48	0	0
Total	1,16,858	10	5	29,506	2	10

3. The expenditure incurred under this head during the past five years is given below:—

	By the Public Works Department.		By the Jail Department.		Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
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		
1893	1,16,859	29,506	1,46,365		

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 sum of Rs. 2,043-6-1 was spent by the Jail Department on account of the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Enclosing workshop with wire-netting	1,184	3	3
Petty repairs to jail buildings	57	6	10
Raising the walls in the female yard	14	6	0
Re-tiling roof of hospital building	133	6	0
Renewing doors and windows to blocks	465	0	0
Matting Jailor's and Deputy Jailor's quarters	82	0	0
Colour-washing the jail buildings	60	0	0
Repairing Chief Warder's house	47	0	0

Besides this the Public Works Department carried out the undermentioned works at an expenditure of Rs. 10,700-3-3 in all:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a close prison	7,111	0	9
Do. a quarantine ward	1,528	7	9
Improvements to the jail	540	8	10
Constructing a bathing cistern in the close prison	22	5	3
Repairing jail well pump	495	0	8
Repairs to jail buildings	1,002	12	0

Vellore Central Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally during the year. The jail buildings were repaired and white- and colour- washed at a cost of Rs. 181-4-11; Rs. 412-4-7 were spent in converting the Warders' hospital into quarters for the Chief Warder.

Improvements were effected in the water courses in the garden at a cost of Rs. 185-14-0. A sum of Rs. 215-8-0 was expended on enclosing the workshop in the female yard with wire-netting. The rebuilding of the large drain in front of the main-gate cost Rs. 146-1-11, while the sum spent on the execution of repairs to the Jailor's quarters and the provision of matting to the Superintendent's quarters amounted to Rs. 164-0-8.

In addition to these works, which cost Rs. 1,305-12-1, the Public Works Department laid out Rs. 8,085-3-7 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a ward with out-houses for civil debtors	2,140	5	5
Improvements to quarantine ward	3,433	4	10
Replacing beams	202	13	9
Constructing a circular kitchen and repairing iron railings	16	0	0
Extending main entrance to jail	295	10	8
Do. store-room	1,417	1	7
Repairing doors, &c.	579	15	4

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—Rs. 1,781-4-0 were spent departmentally on the following works. The construction of cholera sheds cost Rs. 825-8-6; the removal to a more retired site and reconstruction of the gallows cost Rs. 171-6-0; Rs. 84-8-0 were spent on building grain bins; Rs. 515-3-6 on enclosing workshops with wire-netting; a cistern and water courses were constructed in the garden for Rs. 49. The Superintendent's quarters were repaired, white-washed and matted at a cost of Rs. 123-12-0, and a beam in a workshop was replaced by a new one at a cost of Rs. 11-14-0.

Four other works were executed by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 3,471-5-6 as detailed below:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing drains	2,015	14	0
Extending workshops	186	15	6
Alterations and improvements to the jail	760	0	0
Covering well with gratings	508	8	0

Coimbatore Central Jail.—Of the several repairs and additions carried out at this jail during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,803-3-6, the following are the most important:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Connecting main gate well with circular kitchen	269	6	6
Constructing water courses in garden	334	8	0
Fixing pump over No. 5 well	272	11	0
Enclosing workshops and kitchen with wire-netting	805	4	0
Repairing pillars at gate ways to blocks	184	0	0
Repairs to Warders' lines	138	4	7
White- and colour- washing the jail	109	3	3
Repairs to Deputy Jailor's quarters	480	0	0

Besides these the Public Works Department expended Rs. 4,609-11-11 on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Deepening the main gate well	855	4	0
Constructing 60 Warders' huts	560	8	3
Extension and improvements to the machinery room	89	9	6
Providing an iron cistern for storing water	754	14	0
Purchase of land for cholera camp at Singanellūr	1,254	3	11
Making safe the tread-mill	327	4	10
Extending main gateway and providing new gates	436	8	4
Repairing roof of machinery room	84	10	9
Repairs to buildings	246	12	4

Cannanore Central Jail.—The following are the particulars of the works carried out by the Jail Department during 1893. The laying on of well-water to the several yards by means of pipes was effected at a cost of Rs. 1,014-9-9; the workshops and cook-rooms were enclosed with wire-netting at a cost of Rs. 229-15-1. Rs. 68-5-10 were expended in repairing the Subordinates' quarters. An expenditure of Rs. 173 was incurred in white- and colour- washing and sundry repairs to the jail buildings and the erection of a shed for small-pox patients cost Rs. 23-8-0.

A sum of Rs. 1,447-9-10 was laid out by the Public Works Department in constructing a circular kitchen.

Salem Central Jail.—The following works to the value of Rs. 2,434-11-2 were executed departmentally during the year:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Enclosing the workshops and kitchen with wire-netting ..	1,014	5	4
Raising the wall round the female yard to the same height as the outer wall	243	8	2
Coping the garden wall	190	11	0
White- and colour- washing the jail	183	9	2
Constructing a lean-to workshed	171	9	3
Deepening the well in Superintendent's garden	128	0	0
Erecting temporary shed for grain	162	0	0

Besides these the Superintendent's quarters were white- and colour- washed and matted at a cost of Rs. 139-7-1. The cattle shed was roofed at a cost of Rs. 73-8-0. To cement the raggi-grinding platform Rs. 27-10-6 were expended. A raggi cleaning shed was constructed at a cost of Rs. 59-8-0, and other minor works were carried out at a cost of Rs. 40-14-8.

In addition to the above sum, the Public Works Department expended Rs. 16,745-8-9 during the year on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing 50 close-prison cells	13,806	8	10
Do. a civil debtors' ward	1,160	7	7
Covering the wells with iron gratings	873	8	0
Providing railings to blocks	734	12	0
Constructing a store-room	161	8	4
Fixing iron gratings to kitchen and hospital walls	8	12	0

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—Rs. 5,221-7-7 were spent departmentally on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing a workshed in the female yard	500	0	0
Do. a room for raggi in the female yard	461	7	7
Do. cattle sheds	979	13	6
Converting record-room into an under-trial ward	500	0	0
Constructing a tiffin-room for the Jail and Press subordinates	469	0	0
Do. contagious disease wards in the hospital compound	500	0	0
Do. a washing platform	272	0	0
Removing from outside and replacing inside of 107 cells galvanized wire-netting to ventilators	314	13	3
Extending water pipes to different places	210	10	0
Fitting iron doorways to Press buildings	134	8	0
Enclosing workshop and raggi room in the female yard	198	12	0
Constructing a coach-house	204	0	0
Fitting a railing round No. I block	90	0	0
Do. iron doorway to female yard	68	8	0
Sundry repairs to Jail and Press buildings	317	15	3

In addition to the above sum the Public Works Department expended Rs. 26,644-6-7 on the following works in this jail:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing out-offices to the hospital and store-rooms and dead-house	5,217	14	2
Additions and improvements	18,043	12	5
Accommodation for the Press and carpenters' shed	2,069	11	4
Constructing drains	157	13	0
Raising the compound wall between the female enclosure and the hospital	746	13	7
Repairing a verandah	408	6	1
Total	26,644	6	7

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The total amount spent departmentally on this jail was Rs. 1,302-6-0, and the following were the more important works executed during the year. Rs. 576 were expended on roofing the warders' lines; Rs. 356-10-0 were spent on the repairs to the jail buildings; a compound wall round the female yard was built for Rs. 183; and a raggi-drying platform was constructed at a cost of Rs. 130.

Besides the sum spent departmentally the Public Works Department expended Rs. 1,302-15-1 on repairs to the jail buildings.

Berhampore District Jail.—The works executed departmentally during the year were as follows:—Rs. 110 were spent in white-washing the jail buildings. The workshops were enclosed with wire-netting at a cost of Rs. 72-7-6. An expenditure of Rs. 17-12-6 was incurred in providing iron-barred doors to the solitary cells; and tatties for covering the open spaces of wards were put up at a cost of Rs. 5. The sum thus spent by the Jail Department amounted to Rs. 205-4-0, while the Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 539-10-7 in covering in a well and constructing masonry drains.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—Rs. 390-5-0 were spent departmentally on the repairs to the jail buildings and Jailor's quarters, while the Public Works Department expended Rs. 364-6-6 on the work of extending the store-room and other petty jobs.

Páratipuram Hill Jail.—Rs. 305-2-0 were expended departmentally on the following works:—Shutters were provided for the doors and windows of blocks at a cost of Rs. 131-14-0. To re-thatch temporary sheds, stores, &c., Rs. 144-12-0 were spent. Water courses in the jail garden were constructed at a cost of Rs. 18-8-0 and a cooking range was built at a cost of Rs. 10.

In addition to these an expenditure of Rs. 4,365-10-0 was incurred by the Public Works Department during the year on the additions and alterations to the jail buildings and the provision of gratings and wheels to the well in the garden.

Guntúr District Jail.—Rs. 168-9-11 were spent by this jail in enclosing the workshops with wire-netting.

Nellore District Jail.—This jail spent Rs. 774-11-4 departmentally on the following works:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing and white-washing jail buildings	81	1	1
Constructing a new arms-room and putting up a wooden main-gate	493	10	3
Rebuilding a portion of the boundary wall and the roof of a store-room	200	0	0
Total	774	11	4

Bellary District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a total cost of Rs. 2,053-9-0:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Constructing warders' huts	973	0	0
Do. quarantine ward	597	8	0
Enclosing workshop with wire-netting	89	9	0
Providing a doorway to store-room	25	0	0
Constructing an additional store-room	350	0	0
Erecting temporary huts	10	6	0
Minor repairs	8	2	0

Besides the above the Public Works Department spent Rs. 20,046-4-3 in constructing an additional block of cells in this jail.

Cuddapah District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 248-9-0 was expended by the Jail Department in providing iron gratings for wells and repairing glass windows of the dead-house, while the sum spent by the Public Works Department on the additions and alterations to the jail buildings and in the construction of drains amounted to Rs. 1,510-12-5.

Cuddalore District Jail.—This jail spent Rs. 706-3-0 departmentally on the following works:—The erection of a grain store-room, a weavers' workshop and masonry side slopes to the main wall cost Rs. 95-15-0, while the repairs to the jail buildings cost Rs. 610-4-0. The only work carried out by the Public Works Department during the year was the fixing of a rain gauge in the jail well, on which that department spent Rs. 25-3-2.

Tanjore District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,363-4-6:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Construction of drains	858	2	0
Do. of a cattle-shed	500	0	0
Coping the boundary wall	454	4	0
Construction of two work-sheds	139	14	0
Do. of a drain from filter to cook-room	130	14	0
Painting doors and windows	106	12	0
Drains from drinking-water well to filters	43	11	0

Besides these the jail was white-washed at a cost of Rs. 59. A temporary quarantine shed was erected at a cost of Rs. 31-8-0. The Superintendent's and the Jailor's quarters were provided with bamboo chicks and mats at a cost of Rs. 19-3-6, and bamboo mats provided for the close-prison doors at a cost of Rs. 20.

In addition to the above sum the Public Works Department spent Rs. 97-13-6 in constructing drain pipes for cells and Rs. 15-10-3 in providing iron-gratings for wells.

Madura District Jail.—The only works of any importance carried out by the Jail Department during the year were the closing in of the cook-room with wire-netting at a cost of Rs. 362-15-10, and the construction of a godown for firewood, on which Rs. 205-15-2 were spent.

Besides the outlay incurred departmentally, the Public Works Department spent Rs. 9,808-10-6 on the following works :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Providing entrance gate	544	7	11
Do. iron-barred windows in the building the quarantine ward ..	175	8	9
Re-roofing the blocks with Calicut tiles	8,933	5	1
Providing iron hooks to window shutters	155	4	9

Palamecottah District Jail.—The amount spent departmentally on this jail was Rs. 2,908-8-0. Particulars of the works executed are given below :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Repairing and white-washing the jail	25	11	11
Constructing a magazine	116	11	11
Enclosing kitchen, store-room and work-sheds with wire-netting ..	178	12	2
Coping garden wall	173	15	0
Constructing an additional store-room	430	1	11
Do. an additional work-shed	1,821	5	11
Do. a sales-room	70	0	0
Do. inlets and outlets of garden	31	6	5
Other minor repairs	30	6	9

Mangalore District Jail.—The sum of Rs. 178-4-6 was incurred departmentally on the annual and monsoon repairs and on account of extending the roof of a work-shed. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 243-10-6 in improving the cooking range.

Civil Jail, Madras.—Rs. 11 were spent departmentally on the white-washing of the Jailor's quarters, erecting a shed in front of the office and supplying a new cock for the service water-pipe. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 286-15-3 in covering the wells with iron gratings, renewing the wire-netting to the windows, and in the general repairs to the jail.

The amount spent on subsidiary jails was Rs. 6,594-15-0. The foregoing figures have already been exhibited in tabular form in Statement A.

APPENDIX II.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	624	21	645	904	35	939	1,528	56	1,584
		Under-trial	2	..	2	47	5	52	49	5	54
		Civil ..	3	..	3	19	..	19	22	..	22
Vellore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,146	60	1,206	1,310	145	1,455	2,456	205	2,661
		Under-trial	1	..	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
		Civil ..	11	..	11	71	..	71	82	..	82
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	1,145	..	1,145	875	..	875	2,020	..	2,020
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	39	..	39	39	..	39
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	938	..	938	1,358	6	1,364	2,296	6	2,302
		Under-trial	29	1	30	562	9	571	591	10	601
		Civil ..	13	..	13	83	..	86	99	..	99
Cannanore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	812	5	817	1,505	15	1,520	2,317	20	2,337
		Under-trial	..	..	..	8	..	8	8	..	8
		Civil ..	17	..	17	122	..	122	139	..	139
Salem ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	590	28	618	877	21	898	1,467	49	1,516
		Under-trial	13	..	13	141	..	141	154	..	154
		Civil ..	7	..	7	50	..	50	57	..	57
Madras ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	737	44	781	3,119	264	3,383	3,856	308	4,164
		Under-trial	9	1	10	166	17	183	175	18	193
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russellkonda..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	68	..	68	178	1	179	246	1	247
		Under-trial	..	..	..	92	2	94	92	2	94
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	130	1	131	286	15	301	416	16	432
		Under-trial	..	1	1	146	3	149	146	4	150
		Civil ..	1	..	1	6	..	6	7	..	7
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	157	13	170	492	72	564	649	85	734
		Under-trial	1	..	1	88	6	94	89	6	95
		Civil ..	..	..	..	17	..	17	17	..	17
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	175	..	175	414	..	414	589	..	589
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntúr ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	236	5	241	481	26	507	717	31	748
		Under-trial	1	..	1	63	1	64	64	1	65
		Civil ..	..	..	..	9	..	9	9	..	9
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	114	5	119	355	19	374	469	24	493
		Under-trial	8	..	8	131	6	137	139	6	145
		Civil ..	1	..	1	12	..	12	13	..	13
Kurnool ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	134	6	140	134	5	139	268	11	279
		Under-trial	18	..	18	35	1	36	53	1	54
		Civil ..	1	..	1	3	..	3	4	..	4
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	238	13	251	891	84	975	1,129	97	1,226
		Under-trial	28	..	28	289	18	307	317	18	335
		Civil ..	1	..	1	30	..	30	31	..	31

SUMMARY

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
705	29	734	823	27	850	603-96	18-71	622-67	608-05	18-96	627-01
48	5	53	1	..	1	2-64	25	2-89	..	..	..
16	..	16	6	..	6	1-45	..	1-45	..	..	..
1,402	104	1,506	1,054	101	1,155	1,054-71	72-21	1,126-92	1,064-85	72-23	1,137-08
2	..	2	1	1	2	73	02	75	..	..	..
70	..	70	12	..	12	9-41	..	9-41	..	..	..
985	..	985	1,035	..	1,035	1,126-14	..	1,126-14	1,127-71	..	1,127-71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	35	4	..	4	1-57	..	1-57	..	..	..
1,302	5	1,307	994	1	995	949-90	23	950-13	1,001-34	1-01	1,002-35
560	10	570	31	..	31	41-85	78	42-63	..	..	..
83	..	83	16	..	16	9-59	..	9-59	..	..	..
1,533	16	1,609	724	4	728	777-30	4-17	781-47	791-70	4-17	795-87
8	..	8	..	..	..	1-12	..	1-12	..	..	..
117	..	117	22	..	22	13-28	..	13-28	..	..	..
880	49	929	587	..	587	553-83	10-84	564-67	577-58	10-84	588-42
135	..	135	19	..	19	17-18	..	17-18	..	..	..
47	..	47	10	..	10	6-57	..	6-57	..	..	..
3,047	280	3,327	809	28	837	797-45	36-84	834-29	809-72	37-54	847-26
162	17	179	13	1	14	12-27	70	12-97	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
185	1	186	61	..	61	60-01	03	60-04	62-71	11	62-82
92	2	94	..	..	..	2-70	08	2-78	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
299	11	310	117	5	122	109-05	3-24	112-29	114-96	3-36	118-32
144	4	148	2	..	2	5-60	12	5-62	..	..	..
6	..	6	1	..	1	41	..	41	..	..	..
501	73	574	148	12	160	155-24	14-48	169-72	160-87	14-58	175-45
87	6	93	2	..	2	2-44	10	2-54	..	..	..
13	..	13	4	..	4	3-19	..	3-19	..	..	..
377	..	377	212	..	212	170-98	..	170-98	170-98	..	170-98
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
717	31	748	..	..	..	177-72	5-46	183-18	181-64	5-46	187-10
64	1	65	..	..	..	2-92	..	2-92	..	..	..
9	..	9	..	..	..	1-00	..	1-00	..	..	..
386	21	407	83	3	86	99-69	5-00	104-69	110-90	5-19	116-09
139	6	145	..	..	..	10-13	19	10-32	..	..	..
12	..	12	1	..	1	1-08	..	1-08	..	..	..
268	11	279	..	..	..	31-44	1-09	32-53	36-24	1-17	37-41
53	1	54	..	..	..	4-67	08	4-75	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
797	84	881	332	13	345	305-06	16-92	322-58	322-35	18-03	340-38
309	17	326	8	1	9	13-51	1-11	14-62	..	..	..
25	..	25	6	..	6	3-18	..	3-18	..	..	..

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuddapah ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	171	..	171	623	8	631	794	8	802
		Under-trial	4	..	4	148	12	160	152	12	164
		Civil ..	4	..	4	16	..	16	20	..	20
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	324	7	331	1,062	45	1,107	1,386	52	1,438
		Under-trial	2	..	2	88	5	93	90	5	95
		Civil ..	1	..	1	39	..	39	40	..	40
Tanjore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	308	..	308	805	..	805	1,113	..	1,113
		Under-trial	19	..	19	87	1	88	106	1	107
		Civil ..	5	..	5	103	..	103	108	..	108
Madura ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	368	17	385	1,133	66	1,199	1,501	83	1,584
		Under-trial	58	..	58	462	7	469	520	7	527
		Civil ..	21	..	21	143	..	143	164	..	164
Palamcottah.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	345	..	345	858	2	860	1,203	2	1,205
		Under-trial	9	..	9	131	..	131	140	..	140
		Civil ..	19	..	19	69	..	69	88	..	88
Mangalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	95	4	99	276	33	309	371	37	408
		Under-trial	13	..	13	175	5	180	183	5	188
		Civil ..	7	..	7	36	..	36	43	..	43
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ..	8,855	229	9,084	17,936	862	18,798	26,791	1,091	27,882
		Under-trial	215	3	218	2,861	99	2,960	3,076	102	3,178
		Civil ..	112	..	112	870	..	870	982	..	982
		Total ..	9,182	232	9,414	21,667	961	22,628	30,849	1,193	32,042
Madras ..	Criminal Leper Ward	Convicts ..	17	..	17	13	..	13	30	..	30
Madras ..	Debtors' Jail	Civil ..	25	..	25	548	..	548	573	..	573
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	540	34	574	27,914	1,926	29,840	28,454	1,960	30,414
		Under-trial	791	25	816	25,739	1,075	26,814	26,530	1,100	27,630
		Civil ..	4	..	4	50	..	50	54	..	54
		Total ..	1,335	59	1,394	53,703	3,001	56,704	55,038	3,060	58,098
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	9,412	263	9,675	45,863	2,788	48,651	55,275	3,051	58,326
		Under-trial	1,006	28	1,034	28,600	1,174	29,774	29,606	1,202	30,808
		Civil ..	141	..	141	1,468	..	1,468	1,609	..	1,609
		Total of all.	10,559	291	10,850	75,931	3,962	79,893	86,490	4,253	90,743

SUMMARY—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
584	8	592	210	..	210	191.41	.33	191.74	201.93	.83	202.76
145	12	157	7	..	7	8.43	.60	8.93			
18	..	18	2	..	2	2.09	..	2.09			
1,154	44	1,198	232	8	240	240.33	10.44	250.77	252.01	10.59	262.60
84	5	89	6	..	6	9.68	.15	9.83			
33	..	33	7	..	7	2.00	..	2.00			
766	..	766	347	..	347	343.84	..	343.84	359.02	..	359.02
100	1	101	6	..	6	5.37	..	5.37			
87	..	87	21	..	21	9.81	..	9.81			
1,135	66	1,201	366	17	383	359.19	20.06	379.25	410.25	20.67	430.92
502	7	509	18	..	18	56.61	.61	57.22			
151	..	151	13	..	13	14.45	..	14.45			
876	1	877	333	1	334	342.15	.54	342.69	363.12	.34	363.43
128	..	128	12	..	12	10.02	..	10.02			
84	..	84	4	..	4	11.02	..	11.02			
300	25	325	71	2	73	85.84	5.11	90.95	96.52	5.39	101.91
185	3	188	3	2	5	7.33	.28	7.61			
35	..	35	8	..	8	3.35	..	3.35			
18,253	869	19,122	8,538	222	8,760	3,535.84	225.50	3,761.34	8,824.52	230.47	9,054.99
2,947	97	3,044	129	5	134	195.10	4.97	200.07			
845	..	845	137	..	137	93.58	..	93.58			
22,045	966	23,011	8,804	227	9,031	8,824.52	230.47	9,054.99			
21	..	21	9	..	9	12.66	..	12.66	12.66	..	12.66
543	..	543	30	..	30	32.44	..	32.44	32.44	..	32.44
27,835	1,937	29,772	619	23	642	593.60	43.89	637.49	1,478.20	73.75	1,552.05
25,639	1,071	26,710	891	29	920	880.10	29.86	909.96			
48	..	48	6	..	6	4.60	..	4.60			
53,522	3,008	56,530	1,516	52	1,568	1,478.30	73.75	1,552.05			
46,109	2,806	48,915	9,166	245	9,411	9,142.10	269.39	9,411.49	10,347.92	304.22	10,652.14
28,586	1,168	29,754	1,020	34	1,054	1,075.20	34.83	1,110.03			
1,436	..	1,436	173	..	173	130.62	..	130.62			
76,131	3,974	80,105	10,359	279	10,638	10,347.92	304.22	10,652.14			

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6							
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1893.		Total.		Received by							
								A.							
								To undergo sentence.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>															
1	Rajahmundry	624	21	536	30	1,160	51	362	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore	1,146	60	985	108	2,131	168	309	36	..	..	16	1	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	1,145	..	742	..	1,887	..	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	938	..	1,256	6	2,194	6	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	812	5	1,152	7	1,964	12	27	1	326	7	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	590	28	762	20	1,352	48	115	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	737	44	2,559	251	3,296	295	319	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	5,992	158	7,992	422	13,984	580	1,367	46	326	7	17	1	..	..
<i>District Jails.</i>															
8	Russellkonda	68	..	177	1	245	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampore	130	1	283	14	413	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	157	13	492	72	649	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram	175	..	414	..	589	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntúr	236	5	481	26	717	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore	114	5	355	19	469	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	134	6	134	5	268	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	238	13	792	82	1,030	95	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Cuddapah	171	..	623	8	794	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	324	7	1,061	45	1,385	52	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore	308	..	784	..	1,092	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Madura	368	17	1,133	66	1,501	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Palamcottah	345	..	857	2	1,202	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mangalore	95	4	276	33	371	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,863	71	7,862	373	10,725	444	126	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,855	229	15,854	795	24,709	1,024	1,493	49	326	7	17	1	..	..
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	17	..	..	..	17	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	540	34	15,333	1,553	15,873	1,587	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	9,412	263	31,187	2,348	40,599	2,611	1,506	49	326	7	17	1	..	..

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

transfer.				7			8				9				Serial Number.
				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.				
B.							A.		B.		A.		B.		
In transit for transportation or to other Jails.															
From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.			On expiry of sentence.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	..	..	..	1,528	56	1,584	34	..	5	1	73	3	469	24	1
..	..	..	..	2,456	205	2,661	39	..	7	1	79	10	1,182	82	2
..	..	..	..	2,020	..	2,020	7	..	9	..	76	..	640	..	3
..	..	..	..	2,296	6	2,302	19	2	7	..	176	..	980	3	4
..	..	..	..	2,317	20	2,337	19	..	8	..	171	..	1,260	14	5
..	..	..	..	1,467	49	1,516	14	22	8	1	122	2	698	23	6
128	3	112	7	3,856	308	4,164	87	2	54	..	41	2	2,614	264	7
134	3	112	7	15,940	644	16,584	219	26	98	3	738	17	7,843	410	
..	..	..	..	246	1	247	1	1	..	..	10	..	167	..	8
..	..	..	..	416	16	432	13	1	1	..	36	..	243	10	9
..	..	..	..	649	85	734	37	..	..	..	33	2	423	71	10
..	..	..	..	589	..	589	..	..	..	..	11	..	356	..	11
..	..	..	..	717	31	748	241	4	5	..	52	4	413	22	12
..	..	..	..	469	24	493	19	..	..	..	51	..	307	21	13
..	..	..	..	268	11	279	93	2	..	..	28	..	145	9	14
..	..	..	..	1,129	97	1,226	162	6	3	..	97	6	508	71	15
..	..	..	..	794	8	802	51	..	..	..	94	2	420	6	16
..	..	..	..	1,386	52	1,438	388	2	..	..	32	1	725	40	17
..	..	..	..	1,113	..	1,113	5	..	8	..	105	..	608	..	18
..	..	..	..	1,501	83	1,584	234	5	..	..	194	2	690	57	19
..	..	..	..	1,203	2	1,205	118	..	..	..	144	..	595	..	20
..	..	..	..	371	37	408	27	1	..	..	27	..	242	34	21
..	..	..	..	10,851	447	11,298	1,389	22	17	..	914	17	5,842	341	
134	3	112	7	26,791	1,091	27,882	1,608	48	115	3	1,652	34	13,685	751	
..	..	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	22
12,581	373	..	..	28,454	1,960	30,414	12,817	387	..	..	586	25	14,424	1,525	
12,715	376	112	7	55,275	3,051	58,326	14,425	435	115	3	2,239	59	28,124	2,276	

No. I.--(JUDICIAL)--

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	9—cont.						10		11		12	
		Released during the year—cont.						Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.	
		C.		D.									
		Under Remission Rules.		By order of Government.									
				a.		b.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	113	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
2	Vellore	69	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
3	Trichinopoly	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4	Coimbatore	94	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
5	Cannanore	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
6	Salem	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
7	Penitentiary	56	2	..	..	..	..	184	10	2	..	..	..
	Total ..	650	12	1	..	..	..	184	10	10	2	7	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	Berhampore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Vizagapatam	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Párvatipuram	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntúr	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
13	Nellore	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Cuddapah	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
18	Tanjore	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
19	Madura	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Palamecottah	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mangalore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	65	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	715	14	2	..	1	..	184	10	14	3	12	..
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	718	14	2	..	2	..	184	10	14	3	12	..

(For convicts only)--concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

13		14		15			16			17
Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	..	7	..	823	27	850	603-96	18-71	622-67	1
2	..	21	1	1,054	101	1,155	1,054-71	72-21	1,126-92	2
2	..	34	..	1,035	..	1,035	1,126-14	..	1,126-14	3
1	..	21	..	994	1	995	949-90	..23	950-13	4
3	1	60	1	724	4	728	777-30	4-17	781-47	5
..	..	4	..	587	..	587	553-83	10-84	564-67	6
..	..	9	..	809	23	837	797-45	36-84	834-29	7
8	1	156	2	6,026	161	6,187	5,863-29	143-00	6,006-29	
..	..	2	..	61	..	61	60-01	..03	60-04	8
1	..	3	..	117	5	122	109-05	3-24	112-29	9
..	..	2	..	148	12	160	155-24	14-48	169-72	10
..	..	3	..	212	..	212	170-98	..	170-98	11
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	177-72	5-46	183-18	12
..	..	1	..	83	3	86	99-69	5-00	104-69	13
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	31-44	1-09	32-53	14
2	..	9	..	332	13	345	305-66	16-92	322-58	15
5	..	12	..	210	..	210	191-41	..33	191-74	16
2	..	4	1	232	8	240	240-33	10-44	250-77	17
1	..	8	..	347	..	347	343-84	..	343-84	18
3	..	9	1	366	17	383	359-19	20-06	379-25	19
2	1	3	..	333	1	334	342-15	..34	342-49	20
..	..	3	..	71	2	73	85-84	5-11	90-95	21
19	1	62	2	2,512	61	2,573	2,672-55	82-50	2,755-05	
27	2	218	4	8,538	222	8,760	85,35-84	225-50	8,761-34	
..	..	2	..	9	..	9	12-66	..	12-66	22
..	..	7	..	619	23	642	593-60	43-83	637-49	
27	2	227	4	9,166	245	9,411	9,142-10	269-39	9,411-49	

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts

1		2		3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.										
		A.						B.		C.		
		Christians.						Muhammadans.	Hindus and Sikhs.			
		a.		b.		c.						
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
			<i>Central Prisons.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry	1	..	1	..	2	..	34	..	498	30	
2	Vellore	..	..	2	..	7	1	68	7	907	100	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	2	..	11	..	27	..	702	..	
4	Coimbatore	..	..	3	..	10	..	44	1	1,199	5	
5	Cannanore	4	..	..	..	18	..	345	1	785	6	
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	7	2	39	..	716	18	
7	Penitentiary	19	..	30	3	63	8	352	18	2,095	222	
	Total ..	24	..	38	3	118	11	909	27	6,902	381	
	<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	173	1	
9	Berhampore	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	274	14	
10	Vizagapatam	1	..	1	..	1	1	12	..	477	71	
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	413	..	
12	Guntúr	1	..	..	..	4	..	42	..	434	26	
13	Nellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	2	342	17	
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	10	..	16	..	108	5	
15	Bellary	1	..	..	1	11	3	123	3	657	75	
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	2	..	93	1	528	7	
17	Cuddalore	1	..	..	..	9	1	32	2	1,019	42	
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	6	..	23	..	755	..	
19	Madura	..	..	..	..	15	1	33	..	1,085	65	
20	Palameottah	1	..	..	..	48	1	30	..	778	1	
21	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	38	5	53	1	184	27	
	Total ..	5	..	2	1	147	12	480	9	7,227	351	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	29	..	40	4	265	23	1,889	36	14,129	732	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	2	..	7	..	465	56	958	60	13,891	1,437	
	Grand Total ..	31	..	47	4	730	79	2,347	96	28,020	2,169	

(For convicts only).

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

				4									
				Age.									
D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.			
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
..	..	..	..	10	1	468	26	56	3	2	..		
1	..	..	..	3	4	829	90	145	13	8	1		
..	..	..	..	4	..	552	..	165	..	21	..		
..	..	..	..	11	..	1,051	3	179	3	15	..		
..	..	..	..	9	..	871	4	252	3	20	..		
..	..	..	..	3	..	652	18	102	2	5	..		
..	..	..	..	97	22	2,193	200	251	28	18	1		
1	..	..	..	137	27	6,616	341	1,150	52	89	2		
..	..	..	..	2	..	148	1	27	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	3	2	247	11	30	1	3	..		
..	..	..	..	3	..	406	62	73	10	10	..		
..	..	..	..	1	..	363	..	50	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	3	..	410	26	67	..	1	..		
..	..	..	..	1	..	283	15	69	4	2	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	123	4	11	1	..	..		
..	..	..	..	2	8	629	57	150	15	11	2		
..	..	..	..	1	..	524	7	98	1	..	..		
..	..	..	..	7	4	910	36	142	5	2	..		
..	..	..	..	14	..	596	..	159	..	15	..		
..	..	..	..	4	5	999	49	117	12	13	..		
..	..	..	..	3	..	686	2	157	..	11	..		
1	..	..	..	2	2	218	29	55	2	1	..		
1	..	..	..	46	21	6,542	299	1,205	51	69	2		
2	..	..	..	183	48	13,158	640	2,355	103	158	4		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	..	..	..	295	67	12,404	1,096	2,478	362	156	28		
12	..	..	..	478	115	25,562	1,736	4,633	465	314	32		

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts

Serial Number.	Jails.	5											
		Education.											
		A.				B.				C.			
		Able to read and write.				Able to read only.				Illiterate.			
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
		1892*	1893.	1892*	1893.	1892.*	1893.	1892*	1893.	1892.*	1893.	1892*	1893.
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry ..	12	20	..	..	14	24	..	..	543	492	31	30
2	Vellore ..	78	71	..	..	81	115	..	..	1,337	799	110	108
3	Trichinopoly ..	29	54	..	..	46	62	..	..	491	626	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	91	130	..	..	84	103	..	..	856	1,023	3	6
5	Cannanore ..	29	14	..	..	134	122	..	..	951	1,016	6	7
6	Salem ..	8	34	..	..	74	11	..	..	966	717	63	20
7	Penitentiary ..	334	157	..	..	223	234	4	..	2,523	2,168	359	251
	Total ..	581	480	..	..	656	671	4	..	7,667	6,841	572	422
	<i>District Jails.</i>												
8	Russellkonda ..	34	10	..	..	22	11	..	..	143	156	..	1
9	Berhampore ..	4	24	..	..	39	31	..	..	374	228	31	14
10	Vizagapatam ..	7	43	..	..	30	31	1	..	554	418	83	72
11	Párvatipuram ..	9	2	..	..	8	2	..	..	464	410	..	..
12	Guntúr ..	14	43	..	..	30	29	..	..	492	409	14	23
13	Nellore ..	2	12	..	..	30	30	..	..	447	313	23	19
14	Kurnool ..	11	13	..	..	18	8	..	..	392	113	19	5
15	Bellary ..	26	15	..	1	31	32	1	..	604	745	65	81
16	Cuddapah ..	13	3	..	..	18	15	..	..	964	605	15	8
17	Cuddalore ..	14	49	..	..	96	53	..	..	794	959	25	45
18	Tanjore ..	56	70	..	..	147	165	..	..	450	549	4	..
19	Madura ..	70	88	..	..	118	147	..	1	759	898	58	65
20	Palamecottah ..	108	182	..	..	118	46	..	..	676	629	5	2
21	Mangalore ..	8	8	..	..	22	32	..	..	274	236	25	33
	Total ..	376	562	..	1	727	632	2	1	7,387	6,668	367	371
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	957	1,042	..	1	1,383	1,303	6	1	15,054	13,509	939	793
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails † ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Figures for 1892 added with reference to paragraph 4 of Home Department Resolution No. 14, Jails 612—
† Figures for subsidiary jails are not available, as instructions regarding the record of the state of education

(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

6												7			Serial Number.
Previous Occupation.												Total.			
Males.							Females.								
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	F.	Total.		
Persons employed under Government or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal office.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.					
28	4	51	270	47	58	78	22	2	5	1	536	30	566	1	
19	7	60	697	59	73	70	90	9	9	..	985	108	1,093	2	
23	12	54	525	45	54	29	..	..	..	..	742	..	742	3	
19	2	195	721	82	219	18	3	1	2	..	1,256	6	1,262	4	
13	24	90	720	128	44	133	7	..	..	..	1,152	7	1,159	5	
37	26	72	489	34	72	32	14	2	4	..	762	20	782	6	
59	68	1,113	251	260	208	600	164	56	12	19	2,559	251	2,810	7	
198	143	1,635	3,673	655	728	960	300	70	32	20	7,992	422	8,414		
14	2	7	93	26	24	11	..	..	1	..	177	1	178	8	
42	11	47	103	24	27	29	5	2	7	..	283	14	297	9	
30	28	63	245	52	42	32	39	6	27	..	492	72	564	10	
7	..	26	324	8	30	10	..	..	..	..	414	..	414	11	
17	15	69	161	47	93	79	16	1	6	3	481	26	507	12	
10	9	89	161	26	67	2	12	1	8	..	355	19	374	13	
19	4	12	48	9	24	18	..	..	5	..	134	5	139	14	
37	3	67	432	67	79	107	47	10	25	..	792	82	874	15	
13	1	55	403	66	51	24	2	..	4	2	623	8	631	16	
23	60	65	746	58	30	79	27	6	12	..	1,061	45	1,106	17	
19	9	60	492	63	115	26	..	..	..	..	784	..	784	18	
38	5	65	812	86	60	67	33	7	26	..	1,133	66	1,199	19	
32	9	100	573	70	39	34	2	..	..	..	857	2	859	20	
5	15	51	142	38	14	11	18	4	11	..	276	33	309	21	
306	171	767	4,735	640	714	529	201	37	130	5	7,862	373	8,235		
504	314	2,402	8,408	1,295	1,442	1,489	501	107	162	25	15,854	795	16,649		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
116	907	1,158	8,828	855	430	3,039	899	128	497	29	15,333	1,553	16,886		
620	1,221	3,560	17,236	2,150	1,872	4,528	1,400	235	659	54	31,187	2,348	33,535		

623, dated 4th November 1893. The figures relating to the late District Jail, Calicut, have been omitted.
of convicts admitted did not reach Subsidiary Jail officers in time.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893 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	..	4	1	1	2	..	5
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	14	1	237	15	148	5	64	5
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	5	..	7	..
		Total admissions ..	15	1	243	16	155	7	71	5
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	2	..	66	6	120	3	100	4
2	Vellore, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	4	1	12	3	3	3	3	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	13	1	323	48	327	33	112	8
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	1	..	28	..	13	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	7	..
		Total admissions ..	17	2	337	51	364	36	135	8
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	97	14	170	24	49	3
3	Trichinopoly, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	26	..	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	299	..	292	..	70	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..
		Total admissions ..	1	..	235	..	305	..	82	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	40	..	162	..	46	..
4	Coimbatore, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	8	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	66	4	550	1	290	1	87	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	14	..	25	..	7	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	3	..
		Total admissions ..	74	4	574	1	328	1	97	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	3	1	86	..	138	..	33	..
5	Cannanore, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	11	..	6	2	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	107	..	511	1	314	2	64	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	4	..	7	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	118	..	521	3	326	2	67	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	18	..	59	..	110	..	16	..

* 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.

4

Numbers according to length of Sentence.

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.
28	1	13	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	6	3	9
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
1.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
33	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	536	30	566
170	4	172	3	104	5	10	1	38	1	40	..	..	..	822	27	849
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	32
59	5	32	1	4	2	..	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	880	100	980
12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55
4	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
76	6	39	1	6	2	..	..	6	1	3	..	1	1	284	108	1,092
238	17	135	19	110	15	21	..	109	6	75	2	..	1	1,051	101	1,153
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
33	..	22	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	26	..	5	..	674	..	674
5	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
39	..	30	..	6	..	..	..	13	..	26	..	6	..	742	..	742
115	..	343	..	236	..	6	..	35	..	51	..	1	..	1,035	..	1,065
31	..	89	..	31	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	5	..	18	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,168	6	1,174
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	49
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
36	..	92	..	31	..	..	..	18	..	1	..	5	..	1,256	6	1,262
69	..	368	..	111	..	11	..	93	..	89	..	3	..	964	1	965
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	5	1	18	2	20
31	..	46	..	17	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	5	1	1,102	5	1,107
4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
37	..	53	..	18	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	5	1	1,152	7	1,159
130	..	160	2	90	..	11	..	41	2	88	..	1	..	724	4	728

5

† The prisoner was sentenced in four different cases. The sentence of imprisonment in addition to which whipping was awarded was one of 5 years.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893 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.
6	Salem, Central.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	5	..	328	4	57	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	286	15	..	..	..	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
		* Total admissions ..	..	..	291	15	331	4	61	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	29	..	123	..	116	..
7	Penitentiary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	216	22	..	4	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1,662	177	313	28	148	16	67	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	3	..	6	..	5	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	8	..	9	..	10	..	1	..
		Total admissions ..	1,886	199	355	32	164	16	73	2
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	24	2	56	2	95	6	132	3
8	Russellkonda.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	11	..	5	..	2	1	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	19	..	51	..	56	..	11	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	30	..	58	..	60	1	12	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	1	..	3	..	25	..	7	..
9	Berhampore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	6	3	4	..	4	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	17	..	85	7	79	2	38	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	23	3	91	7	88	2	43	1
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	4	..	16	1	30	2	31	1
10	Vizagapatam.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	2	8	1	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	24	9	207	38	139	21	35	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	3	..	10	..	13	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
		Total admissions ..	24	11	218	39	152	21	55	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	1	..	38	4	68	7	20	..

* 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.						
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		For life.		For a term.		M. F.		M. F.		Total.
28	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	6
..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	746	19	765
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
31	..	32	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	762	19	781
108	..	90	..	22	..	1	..	28	..	70	..	..	..	587	..	587
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	216	26	242
40	2	8	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,287	225	2,512
6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
48	2	13	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2,558	251	2,809
117	4	206	5	108	6	3	..	18	..	50	..	..	..	809	28	837
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	1	20
7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	..	147
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
12	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	1	176
10	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	17
11	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	..	251	11	262
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
15	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	..	283	14	297
12	..	12	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	117	5	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
15	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	436	69	505
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	34
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
24	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	489	72	561
13	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	146	12	158

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893 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.
11	Párvatipuram.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	99	..	172	..	58	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	2	..	15	..	3	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	11	..	12	..
		Total admissions ..	..	..	102	..	205	..	73	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	24	..	86	..	59	..
12	Guntur.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	15	..	14	..	8	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	11	..	183	14	132	8	60	4
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	26	..	197	14	147	8	65	4
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	9	4	5	2	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	49	2	153	7	76	2	26	2
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	58	6	158	9	80	2	26	2
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	29	2	18	1	14	..
14	Kurnool.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	2	1	77	2	29	1	15	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	3	1	80	2	29	1	15	1
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	12	31	9	2	3	3	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	49	4	316	25	187	8	75	3
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	61	35	326	27	192	11	79	3
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	8	..	96	3	54	4	27	1

* 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.

Numbers according to length of Sentence.															Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	M.	F.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	M.	F.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	M.	F.	Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.		Sentenced to Death.	M.	F.				
								a.		b.							
										For Life.		For a term.					

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893 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.
16	Cuddalore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	9	..	9	..	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	49	8	217	..	185	..	94	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	58	8	226	..	191	..	95	..
17	Cuddalore.	* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	32	..	79	..	73	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	8	8	7	1	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	435	27	368	8	172	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18	Tanjore.	Total admissions ..	1	..	443	35	380	9	172	1
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	85	4	130	3	12	1
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	7	..	14	..	2	..	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	371	..	193	..	63	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	4	..	12	..	29	..
19	Madura.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	8	..	390	..	213	..	95	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	59	..	87	..	35	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	16	4	19	4	7	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	30	4	378	31	282	17	179	4
20	Palamcottah.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	9	..	22	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
		Total admissions ..	47	8	397	35	300	17	203	4
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	6	..	47	5	139	6	86	3
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1	..	7	..	3	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	1	..	309	..	358	..	34	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	2	..	316	..	361	..	34	..
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	1	..	46	..	135	..	15	..

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

39

(For convicts only)—continued.

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

Numbers according to length of Sentence.													Total.			
F.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
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.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
27	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	21	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	598	8	606
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
27	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	623	8	631
18	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	210	..	210
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	24
31	..	23	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1,040	36	1,076
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
31	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1,061	45	1,106
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	8	240
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
37	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	683	..	683
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57
5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
53	..	19	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	784	..	784
80	..	49	..	27	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	847	..	847
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	8	50
68	..	33	..	21	2	..	..	16	..	7	..	11	..	1,025	58	1,083
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	59
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
98	..	33	..	21	2	..	..	16	..	7	..	11	..	1,133	66	1,199
59	1	21	..	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	366	17	383
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
71	..	43	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	835	2	837
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
77	..	48	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	857	2	859
85	..	38	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	333	1	334

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.	F.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	F.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	F.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	F.			
											M.	F.	M.
22	Mangalore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	4	..	3	1	..	..	1	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	63	19	77	9	60	3	26	1			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..			
		Total admissions ..	67	19	80	10	62	3	30	1			
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	2	..	9	..	24	1	20	1			
	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	331	67	171	28	56	10	10	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	2,179	230	5,417	268	4,163	131	1,407	32			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	27	..	125	..	108	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	9	..	23	..	89	..	58	..			
		Total admissions ..	2,519	297	5,638	296	4,433	111	1,583	32			
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	70	3	917	41	1,793	57	891	17			
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				
	Total Subsidiary Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2,809	533	21	2	..	..	..	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	12,221	1,002	248	15	..	..	..	..			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total admissions ..	15,066	1,536	266	17	..	..	..	..			
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	506	20	113	3	..	..	..				
	Grand Total.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	3,140	600	192	30	56	10	10	..			
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	14,400	1,232	5,660	283	4,163	131	1,407	32			
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	26	1	27	..	125	..	108	..			
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	19	..	25	..	89	..	58	..			
		Total admissions ..	17,585	1,833	5,904	313	4,433	141	1,583	32			
		* Remaining on the 31st December ..	576	23	1,030	44	1,793	57	894	17			

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

(For convicts only)—concluded.

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.
18	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261	32	293
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
18	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	276	83	309
11	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	2	73
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575	106	681
615	12	471	2	172	5	5	..	108	4	40	..	62	4	14,639	688	15,327
92	..	24	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	..	381
44	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	..	252
756	13	525	2	178	5	5	..	108	4	40	..	62	4	15,847	794	16,641
1,305	28	1,737	31	874	29	65	1	388	11	472	2	22	2	8,534	222	8,756
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,830	535	3,365
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,464	1,017	13,481
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,332	1,553	16,885
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	23	642
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,405	641	4,046
615	12	471	2	172	5	5	..	108	4	40	..	62	4	27,103	1,705	28,808
92	..	24	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	1	408
44	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	..	264
756	13	525	2	178	5	5	..	108	4	40	..	62	4	31,179	2,347	33,526
1,305	28	1,739	31	876	29	66	1	388	11	473	2	22	2	9,162	245	9,407

† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3			4					
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	536	30	566	54	..	21	1	14	..
2	Vellore	985	108	1,093	103	3	29	1	29	1
3	Trichinopoly	742	..	742	81	..	19	..	14	..
4	Coimbatore	1,256	6	1,262	129	..	43	..	35	..
5	Cannanore	1,152	7	1,159	57	..	24	..	30	..
6	Salem	762	20	782	74	..	15	..	13	..
7	Penitentiary	2,559	251	2,810	118	9	62	5	120	5
Total ..		7,992	422	8,414	616	12	213	7	255	6
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	177	1	178	27	..	1	..	2	..
9	Berhampore	283	14	297	38	..	15	..	6	..
10	Vizagapatam	492	72	564	65	1	15	..	26	..
11	Párvatipuram	414	..	414	82	..	20	..	14	..
12	Guntúr	481	26	507	30	..	3	..	7	..
13	Nellore	355	19	374	37	..	8	..	5	..
14	Kurnool	134	5	139	9	..	1	..	..	..
15	Bellary	792	82	874	42	1	11	..	8	1
16	Cuddapah	623	8	631	8	..	3	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	1,061	45	1,106	137	2	32	1	21	..
18	Tanjore	784	..	784	58	..	21	..	13	..
19	Madura	1,133	66	1,199	57	1	24	2	16	..
20	Palamcottah	857	2	859	57	..	15	..	3	..
21	Mangalore	276	33	309	15	..	7	..	2	..
Total ..		7,862	373	8,235	663	5	176	3	123	1
Total, Central and District Jails ..		15,854	795	16,649	1,279	17	389	10	378	7
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails		15,333	1,553	16,886	598	25	105	3	30	2
Grand Total ..		31,187	2,348	33,535	1,877	42	494	13	408	9

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1893, who had been previously convicted.

			5			5			7			
convicted.						Juvenile prisoners under 15 years of age (Section 399, Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			A.			B.			
Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
89	1	90	16.60	3.33	15.90	10	1	11	..	..	..	1
161	5	166	16.35	4.63	15.19	3	4	7	..	..	..	2
114	..	114	15.36	..	15.36	4	..	4	1	..	1	3
207	..	207	16.48	..	16.40	11	..	11	4	..	4	4
111	..	111	9.64	..	9.58	9	..	9	..	..	..	5
102	..	102	13.39	..	13.04	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
309	19	319	11.72	7.57	11.35	97	22	119	18	3	21	7
1,084	25	1,109	13.56	5.92	13.18	137	27	164	23	3	26	
30	..	30	16.95	..	16.85	2	..	2	..	..	..	8
59	..	59	20.85	..	19.87	3	2	5	..	..	..	9
106	1	107	21.54	1.39	18.97	3	..	3	2	..	2	10
116	..	116	28.02	..	28.02	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
40	..	40	8.32	..	7.89	3	..	3	..	..	..	12
50	..	50	14.08	..	13.37	1	..	1	..	..	..	13
10	..	10	7.46	..	7.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
62	2	64	7.83	2.44	7.32	2	8	10	..	..	..	15
11	..	11	1.77	..	1.74	1	..	1	..	..	..	16
190	3	193	17.91	6.67	17.45	7	4	11	..	1	..	17
92	..	92	11.73	..	11.73	14	..	14	6	..	6	18
97	3	100	8.56	4.55	8.34	4	5	9	3	..	3	19
75	..	75	8.75	..	8.73	3	..	3	..	..	..	20
24	..	24	8.70	..	7.77	2	2	4	..	..	..	21
962	9	971	12.24	2.41	11.79	46	21	67	11	1	12	
2,046	34	2,080	12.91	4.28	12.49	183	48	231	34	4	38	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
733	30	763	4.78	1.93	4.52	295	67	362	..	2	2	
2,779	64	2,843	8.91	2.73	8.48	478	115	593	34	6	40	

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1	2					3	4		
Serial Number.	Jails.					Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1893 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.		
							A.	B.	C.
							From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	4
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	3
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..						15	7	3	10
<i>District Jails.</i>									
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
9	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	*..	..	..	..
12	Guntúr	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13	Nellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
17	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	6
18	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Madura	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	1
20	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
21	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..						14	4	10	14
Total, Central and District Jails ..						29	11	13	24
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails						5	2	6	8
Grand Total ..						*34	13	19	32

* One struck off, having escaped more than ten years ago.

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

5 Recaptured during the year.			6 Remained uncaptured.			7 Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			8 Serial Number.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
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.	
1	2	3	2	2	4	..	3	1	1
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
..	..	..	5	3	8	..	3	..	4
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
2	3	5	13	7	20	3	6	1	
..	* 3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	8
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
1	..	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	16
1	4	5	..	2	2	4	2	..	17
..	..	..	3	..	3	1	..	..	18
..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
3	9	12	11	5	16	10	4	..	
5	12	17	24	12	36	13	10	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
1	8	9	4	..	4	8	..	..	
6	20	26	23	12	40	21	10	1	

No. VI—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement No. VI (in the Form prescribed in Home Department

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them,

1	2	3	4	5					6	Punishments		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					By Criminal Courts.	By		
										Minor		
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		a.	b.	c.
				Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of Jail rules.	Total.		Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry	642-37	5	145	16	21	38	220	5	10	119	..
2	Vellore	1,178-33	2	382	99	4	188	673	2	20	479	..
3	Trichinopoly	1,131-69	4	57	68	14	39	178	4	22	106	..
4	Coimbatore	953-33	4	120	109	7	116	352	4	46	143	..
5	Cannanore	756-01	..	138	83	15	87	323	..	9	140	..
6	Salem	648-79	5	248	41	6	108	403	5	51	160	..
7	Penitentiary	769-36	2	230	76	22	204	532	2	114	162	..
	Total ..	6,079-88	22	1,320	492	89	780	2,681	22	272	1,309	..
	<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	68-96	1	..	3	..	1	4	1	..	1	..
9	Berhampore	130-09	1	13	18	..	36	67	1	10	33	..
10	Vizagapatam	208-82	2	2	30	2	16	50	2	7	43	..
11	Párvatipuram	204-27	1	73	73	13	106	265	1	84	154	..
12	Guntúr	207-41	1	22	7	2	31	62	1	27	23	..
13	Nellore	144-92	..	7	30	..	25	62	..	2	45	..
14	Kurnool	120-08	..	7	55	1	22	85	..	2	82	..
15	Bellary	283-58	..	229	64	8	49	350	..	123	137	..
16	Cuddapah	178-01	..	3	17	2	2	24	..	..	22	..
17	Cuddalore	257-71	..	91	33	..	57	181	..	24	140	..
18	Tanjore	275-77	..	440	40	19	126	625	..	237	262	..
19	Madura	351-41	..	44	31	4	36	115	..	28	76	..
20	Palamcottah	303-86	..	60	16	8	23	107	..	6	84	..
21	Calicut	51-38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore	86-95	1	60	18	3	14	95	1	19	45	..
	Total ..	2,873-22	7	1,051	435	62	544	2,092	7	569	1,147	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,953-10	29	2,371	927	151	1,324	4,773	29	841	2,456	..
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	14-84	..	4	..	..	3	7	..	..	4	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	740-60	2	..	1	..	3	4	2	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	9,708-54	31	2,375	928	151	1,330	4,784	31	841	2,460	..

(For convicts only).

Resolution, No. 10, Jails, 610-623, dated 9th November 1892.

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

7			8						9	10	11	12	13	14
inflicted.			Punishments inflicted.						Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8f to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8d to column 9.	Serial Number.
Superintendents.			By Superintendents.											
			Major.											
d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.						
Hand-cuffing and lick-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.						
..	60	189	..	22	..	9	..	31	225	29-42	4-83	35-03	4-00	1
..	155	654	..	8	..	11	..	19	675	55-50	1-61	57-28	1-63	2
..	23	151	..	1	..	5	21	27	182	13-34	2-39	16-08	2-75	3
..	107	296	..	55	..	1	..	56	356	31-05	5-87	37-34	2-28	4
..	85	234	..	89	..	..	..	89	323	30-95	11-77	42-72	..	5
..	146	357	..	38	..	8	..	46	408	55-03	7-09	62-89	1-96	6
..	170	446	..	82	..	4	..	86	534	57-97	11-18	69-41	7-75	7
..	746	2,327	..	295	..	38	21	354	2,703	38-27	5-82	44-46	1-41	
..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4-35	1-45	7-25	20-00	8
..	4	47	..	19	..	1	..	20	68	36-13	15-37	52-27	1-47	9
..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	23-94	..	24-90	..	10
..	4	242	..	22	..	..	1	23	266	118-47	11-26	130-22	..	11
..	1	51	..	9	..	2	..	11	63	24-59	5-30	30-37	3-17	12
..	4	51	..	11	..	..	..	11	62	35-19	7-59	42-78	..	13
..	..	84	..	..	..	1	..	1	85	69-95	..	70-79	1-18	14
..	1	261	..	53	..	1	35	89	350	92-04	31-38	123-42	2-29	15
..	1	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	24	12-92	5-6	13-48	..	16
..	2	166	..	14	..	..	1	15	181	64-41	5-82	70-23	..	17
..	84	583	..	23	..	6	13	42	625	211-41	15-23	226-64	9-6	18
..	1	105	..	8	..	2	..	10	115	29-88	2-85	32-73	1-74	19
..	15	105	..	2	..	..	..	2	107	34-56	6-6	35-21	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	4	68	..	21	..	6	..	27	96	78-21	31-05	110-41	6-25	22
..	123	1,839	..	183	..	20	50	253	2,099	64-60	8-81	73-05	9-5	
..	869	4,166	..	478	..	58	71	607	4,802	46-53	6-78	53-64	1-21	
..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	47-17	..	47-17	..	23
..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	6	27	27	81	33-33	
..	874	4,175	..	478	..	60	71	609	4,815	43-00	6-27	49-60	1-25	

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement No. VI (in the Form prescribed in Home Department)

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them,

1	2	3	4	5					6	Punishments		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					By Criminal Courts.	By		
										Minor		
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		a.	b.	c.
				Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of Jail rules.	Total.		Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	622.67	3	388	63	11	83	545	3	78	273	..
2	Vellore	1,126.92	3	534	103	14	268	919	3	24	624	..
3	Trichinopoly	1,126.14	1	223	69	10	22	324	1	61	163	..
4	Coimbatore	950.13	1	187	125	10	145	467	1	48	230	..
5	Cannanore	781.47	2	218	74	21	157	470	2	61	140	..
6	Salem	564.67	6	446	110	14	385	955	6	111	625	..
7	Penitentiary	834.29	6	248	156	19	300	723	6	112	289	..
	Total ..	6,006.29	22	2,244	700	99	1,360	4,403	22	495	2,344	..
District Jails.												
8	Russelkonda	60.04	2	11	8	..	8	27	2	3	21	..
9	Berhampore	112.29	..	24	24	..	37	85	..	10	67	..
10	Vizagapatam	169.72	1	60	34	9	19	122	1	24	75	..
11	Parvatipuram	170.98	..	178	41	2	59	280	..	13	250	..
12	Guntur	183.18	..	41	24	..	41	106	..	26	65	..
13	Nellore	104.69	..	24	67	..	63	154	..	6	121	..
14	Kurnool	32.53	..	8	13	..	4	25	..	1	24	..
15	Bellary	322.58	2	244	83	20	80	427	2	78	196	..
16	Cuddapah	191.74	..	70	20	6	49	145	..	22	89	..
17	Cuddalore	250.77	..	268	54	12	68	402	..	33	357	..
18	Tanjore	343.84	..	744	48	10	245	1,047	..	548	392	..
19	Madura	379.25	1	211	33	..	127	371	1	58	276	..
20	Palamcottah	342.49	..	176	21	16	49	262	..	26	195	..
21	Mangalore	90.95	1	148	14	2	36	200	1	35	129	..
	Total ..	2,755.05	7	2,207	484	77	885	3,653	7	883	2,257	..
	Total, Central and District Jails	8,761.34	29	4,451	1,184	176	2,245	8,056	29	1,378	4,601	..
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12.66	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	637.49	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	9,411.49	29	4,451	1,185	176	2,248	8,060	29	1,378	4,601	..

(For convicts only).

Resolution, No. 10, Jails, 610-623, dated 9th November 1892).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

7			8						9	10	11	12	13	14
inflicted.			Punishments inflicted.						Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8f to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8d to column 9.	Serial Number.
Superintendents.			By Superintendents.											
Major.														
d.	e.	f.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.						
Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other-punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.						
..	133	484	..	50	..	11	..	61	548	77.73	9.80	88.01	2.01	1
..	224	872	..	30	..	17	..	47	922	77.38	4.17	81.82	1.84	2
..	45	269	..	21	..	7	27	55	325	23.89	4.88	28.86	2.15	3
..	139	417	..	48	..	2	..	50	468	43.89	5.26	49.26	.43	4
..	238	439	..	29	..	2	..	31	472	56.18	3.97	60.40	.42	5
..	172	908	..	38	..	9	..	47	961	160.80	8.32	170.19	.94	6
..	243	644	..	73	..	6	..	79	729	77.19	9.47	87.38	.82	7
..	1,194	4,033	..	289	..	54	27	370	4,425	67.15	6.16	73.67	1.22	
..	..	24	..	1	..	2	..	3	29	39.97	5.00	48.30	6.90	8
..	..	77	..	8	..	..	..	8	85	68.57	7.12	75.70	..	9
..	1	100	..	21	..	1	..	22	123	58.92	12.96	72.47	.81	10
..	15	278	..	..	..	2	..	2	280	162.59	1.17	163.76	.71	11
..	4	95	..	11	..	..	..	11	106	51.86	6.01	57.87	..	12
..	20	147	..	5	..	2	..	7	154	140.41	6.69	147.10	1.30	13
..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	76.85	..	76.85	..	14
..	6	280	..	60	..	4	83	147	429	86.80	45.57	132.99	.93	15
..	13	124	..	21	..	..	..	21	145	64.67	10.95	75.62	..	16
..	3	393	..	3	..	6	..	9	492	156.72	3.59	160.31	1.49	17
..	73	1,013	..	13	..	10	11	34	1,047	291.61	9.89	304.50	.96	18
..	28	362	..	9	..	..	..	9	372	95.45	2.37	98.09	..	19
..	39	260	..	1	..	1	..	2	262	75.91	.58	76.50	.33	20
..	4	168	..	27	..	5	..	32	201	184.72	35.18	221.00	2.49	21
..	206	3,346	..	180	..	33	94	307	3,660	121.45	11.14	132.85	.90	
..	1,400	7,379	..	469	..	87	121	677	8,085	84.22	7.73	92.28	1.08	
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15.80	..	15.80	..	22
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	.16	.16	.31	50.60	
..	1,403	7,382	..	469	..	88	121	678	8,089	78.44	7.20	85.95	1.09	

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 1893.

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.	
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	603.96	18.71	71.45	2.00	11.83	10.69	130	2	40	..	1
2	Vellore	1,054.71	72.21	80.49	6.78	7.63	9.39	152	11	62	4	2
3	Trichinopoly	1,126.14	..	113.32	..	10.06	..	197	..	24	..	3
4	Coimbatore	949.90	23	88.29	..	9.29	..	142	..	40	..	4
5	Cannanore	777.30	4.17	63.50	..	8.17	..	91	..	35	..	5
6	Salem	553.83	10.84	45.96	1.00	8.30	9.23	69	2	64	..	6
7	Penitentiary	797.45	36.84	94.53	1.54	11.85	4.18	120	3	53	..	7
Total ..		5,863.29	143.00	557.54	11.32	9.51	7.92	901	18	318	4	
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	60.01	.03	2.37	..	3.95	..	4	..	1	..	8
9	Berhampore	109.05	3.24	5.47	..	5.02	..	15	..	2	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	155.24	14.48	7.87	..	5.07	..	41	..	2	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	170.98	..	6.85	..	4.01	..	21	..	15	..	11
12	Guntúr	177.72	5.46	12.86	..	7.24	..	35	..	4	..	12
13	Nellore	99.69	5.00	4.78	..	4.79	..	14	..	3	..	13
14	Kurnool	31.44	1.09	.73	..	2.32	..	8	..	..	..	14
15	Bellary	305.66	16.92	31.42	2.00	10.23	11.82	49	3	18	..	15
16	Cuddapah	191.41	.33	12.86	..	6.72	..	42	..	8	..	16
17	Cuddalore	240.33	10.44	9.17	..	3.82	..	10	..	3	..	17
18	Tanjore	343.84	..	31.45	..	9.15	..	82	..	40	..	18
19	Madura	359.19	20.06	15.93	.79	4.43	3.94	28	1	6	..	19
20	Palamcottah	342.15	.34	5.02	..	1.47	..	11	..	2	..	20
21	Mangalore	85.84	5.11	1.54	..	1.79	..	10	..	..	..	21
Total ..		2,672.55	82.50	148.32	2.79	5.55	3.38	370	4	104	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		8,535.84	225.50	705.86	14.11	8.27	6.26	1,271	22	422	4	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12.66	..	2.00	..	15.80	..	2	..	..	..	22
Grand Total ..		8,548.50	225.50	707.86	14.11	8.28	6.26	1,273	22	422	4	

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL).

SHOWING DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1893.

A.—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	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked	4 1/2	7	4 1/2	7	4 1/2	4 1/2	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Suet	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolong or soojee meal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dhal meal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar oz.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mint and parsley	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

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

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

Bread	...	Brown, best.
Coffee	...	To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

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

B—Diet-scale for Chinese, Malays and Burmese confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhāl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetable	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic	grs. 30	..	30	..	30	..	..	
Firewood	lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C—Diet Scales for Native Convicts in Central Jails.

[Old scale in force, 1st January—31st August 1893.]

Articles.	Diet Scale of Labouring Prisoners.							Remarks.
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour.	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 18	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 18	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	
Dhāl	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, 24 oz. to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Oil, gingelly	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mango pickle 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*	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	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	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic	grs. 30	..	30	..	30	..	..	
Firewood	lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	

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.	drs.
Chillies	..	3 8
Coriander seeds	..	3 0
Turmeric	..	0 8

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C—Diet Scales for Native Convicts in District and Subsidiary Jails.

[Old scale in force, 1st January—31st August 1893.]

Articles of Diet.	Class I. Convicts sentenced to seven days and under.	Class II. Convicts sentenced to more than seven days and not more than a month.	Class III. Prisoners under trial and convicts sentenced to more than one month and not more than three months.	Class IV. 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.
Dhāl .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	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 .. ..	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Tamarind .. .. .	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Curry-powder * ..	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Vegetables .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4 do. ..	4 do.
Onions .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ do. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ do.
Garlic .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.....	30 grs. on mutton days.
Mutton or fish .. ..	.. .. .	.. .. .	.....	5 oz. without bone, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-fish, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
Firewood	1 lb. daily ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. daily ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. daily ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 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.	drs.
Chillies	3	8
Coriander seeds	3	0
Turneric	0	8

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

HOSPITAL DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

Articles comprising the different heads of diet for a day.

Spoon.	Milk.	Half.	Mixed.	Full.
Sago .. 2 oz. Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar .. $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ Milk .. 6 „ Rice 2 oz. } Salt 2 drs. } For conjee water.	Bread .. 12 oz. Rice .. 3 „ including 1 oz. for conjee water. Milk .. 2 pts. and 6 oz. for tea. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Sugar .. $2\frac{1}{2}$ „ including $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. for tea. Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Salt .. 2 drs. Soojee .. 4 oz. in lieu of rice at the discretion of the Medical Officer.	Chicken .. 8 oz. or * Mutton .. 10 „ Bread .. 1 lb. Potatoes .. 8 oz. Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ Milk .. 6 „ Butter .. 1 „ Onions .. 1 „ Barley .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Flour .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Salt .. 6 drs. The mutton may be roasted or grilled. In such cases the requisite quantity of ghee may be used and the barley, onions and flour excluded.	Coffee .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Hoppers † No. 6. Mutton for curry .. 8 oz. Rice .. 8 „ Curry-powder .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ Milk .. 6 „ Butter .. 1 „ Onions .. 1 „ Butter .. 1 „ Bread .. 8 „ Country vegetables .. 4 „ Salt .. 1 „ Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Meat, either Beef or Mutton. 12 oz. Bread .. 1 lb. Potatoes .. 12 oz. Tea .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Sugar .. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ Milk .. 6 „ Butter .. 1 „ Onions .. 1 „ Barley .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Flour .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Salt .. 6 drs. N.B.—In this diet the meat may be roasted or boiled. In such cases the 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.

Tea .. 1 pint. Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Milk .. 3 „	Tea .. 1 pint. Milk .. 1 „ Bread .. 4 oz. Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tea .. 1 pint. Bread .. 6 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Coffee .. 1 pint. Hoppers. No. 6. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Tea .. 1 pint. Bread .. 6 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „
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Dinner.

Sago in jelly. 2 oz. Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Milk .. 3 „	Rice .. 2 oz. Milk .. 1 pt. Bread .. 4 oz. Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „ Soojee .. 4 „ in lieu of rice.	Mutton in broth .. 1 pt. or Meat roasted or fried .. 10 oz. Bread .. 4 „ Potatoes .. 8 „	Rice .. 8 oz. Mutton for curry .. 8 „ Vegetables .. 4 „ Bread .. 2 „	Broth or soup .. 1 pt. Meat roasted 12 oz. Bread .. 4 oz. Potatoes .. 12 oz.
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Supper.

Tea .. 1 pint. Sugar .. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Milk .. 3 „	Tea .. 1 pint. Bread .. 4 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tea .. 1 pint. Bread .. 6 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Coffee .. 1 pint. Bread .. 6 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	Tea .. 1 pint. Bread .. 6 oz. Butter .. $\frac{1}{2}$ „
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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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

B.—FOREIGN CONVICTS AND NATIVES.

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	Bread 12 "	Rice † 8 "
Rice for conjee 2 "	Rice 12 "	Butter or ghee * 1 "	Curry-powder .. ½ "
Salt } water. 2 drs.	Milk 2 pts.	Onions 1 "	Country vege-
Milk 1 pt.	Sugar 2 oz.	Barley ½ "	tables 4 "
	Rice for conjee 2 "	Flour ½ "	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 ½ "	Sugar 1 "	Butter or ghee * ½ "	Butter or ghee .. ½ oz.
	Milk ½ 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 ½ pt.	Bread 4 oz.	Bread 8 oz.
Sugar ½ "		Butter or ghee * ½ "	Butter or ghee * .. ½ "

N.B.—The weight of meat in the above diets is to be exclusive of bones.

In cases in which the Medical Officer considers it necessary, tea ½ oz. or coffee 1½ oz. per diem may be ordered with any of the above diets; when given with low or full, sugar 1½ 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.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C.—DIET SCALES FOR NATIVE CONVICTS IN CENTRAL AND DISTRICT JAILS.

[New scale in force, 1st September—31st December 1893.]

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards.
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain daily ..	24 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 13 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Dhâl	2 oz. three days a week ..	2 oz. three days a week.
Rice	4 oz. four days a week ..	4 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut ..	Nil	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Tamarind	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Salt	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Curry-powder	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Garlic	30 grains on meat days ..	30 grains on meat days.
Meat or fish	5 oz. without bone or 2½ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	5 oz. without bone or 2½ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NOTE.—Native female convicts, male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and under trials will receive 20 z. of grain daily instead of 24 oz. and 4 oz. of meat instead of 5 oz. Such convicts if sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months and upwards will receive on rice days 11 oz. of grain instead of 13 oz. and 10 oz. of rice instead of 2 oz.

D.—SCALE FOR NATIVE CONVICTS IN SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

[New scale in force, 1st September—31st December 1893.]

Articles of diet.	All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.
Grain { Raggi Cholum Cumbu } sifted flour ..	24 oz. of either grain per diem.
Dhâl	3 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut ..	5 oz. three days a week.
Tamarind	½ oz. daily.
Salt	½ oz. daily.
Curry-powder	½ oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily.
Onions	½ oz. daily.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued*.

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—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 undermentioned 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 cholum 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.

B.—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 undermentioned 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.

* To make 1½ pint stir-about, boil 2½ or 2¾ pints of water, to which a ½ 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 cholum flour); keep constantly stirring, and when the meals are cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pints of stir-about will be produced.

No. IX.—(JUDICIAL)—*concluded*.

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Men and Women on Moderate Labour.

Breakfast	..	Raggi or cholum cake made with 6 oz. of sifted flour and ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Conjee made with 8 oz. of raggi or cholum 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.		

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 cholum cake—8 oz. of flour sifted with ¼ oz. salt.
Dinner	..	Raggi or cholum meal—8 oz. made into porridge or padding 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 cholum 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.

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

1		2		3				4	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.				Rations.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.		
						Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil Debtors.		
Central Prisons.								RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	622-67	2-89	1-45	627-01	16,217	25 14 9		
2	Vellore	1,127-92	75	8-41	1,137-08	30,214	26 12 4		
3	Trichinopoly	1,126-14	..	1-57	1,127-71	33,552	29 12 8		
4	Coimbatore	950-13	42-63	9-59	1,002-35	30,087	30 4 11		
5	Cannanore	781-47	1-12	13-23	795-87	22,074	28 3 4		
6	Salem	564-67	17-18	6-57	588-42	17,489	30 0 11		
7	Penitentiary	834-29	12-97	..	847-26	26,021	30 11 5		
Total ..		6,007-29	77-54	40-87	6,125-70	1,75,654	28 13 11		
District Jails.								..	..
8	Russellkonda	60-04	2-78	..	62-82	1,785	28 6 8		
9	Berhampore	112-29	5-62	41	118-32	2,804	23 12 6		
10	Vizagapatam	169-72	2-54	3-19	175-45	4,762	27 10 4		
11	Párvatipuram	170-98	..	..	170-98	4,157	24 5 0		
12	Guntúr	183-18	2-92	1-00	187-10	5,346	28 11 7		
13	Nellore	104-69	10-32	1-08	116-09	3,032	26 5 10		
14	Kurnool	32-53	4-75	13	37-41	1,224	32 13 4		
15	Bellary	322-53	14-62	3-18	340-38	9,649	28 9 10		
16	Cuddapah	191-74	8-93	2-09	202-76	5,267	26 3 11		
17	Cuddalore	250-77	9-83	2-00	262-60	7,479	28 11 2		
18	Tanjore	343-84	5-37	9-81	359-02	8,772	25 1 11		
19	Madura	379-25	37-22	14-45	430-92	9,914	23 12 11		
20	Palamcottah	342-49	10-02	11-02	363-53	8,680	24 10 0		
21	Mangalore	90-95	7-61	3-35	101-91	2,059	20 14 3		
Total ..		2,755-05	122-53	51-71	2,929-29	74,830	26 0 8		
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	12-66	..	..	12-66	406	32 1 1		
23	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	32-44	32-44	..	..		
Total, Jails ..		8,775-00	290-07	125-02	9,100-09	2,50,990	27 15 5		
Subsidiary Jails		637-49	909-26	4-60	1,552-05	67,243	36 15 10		
Grand Total ..		9,412-49	1,110-03	129-62	10,652-14	3,08,233	29 4 5		

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1893, excluding the cost of building alterations, or repairs.

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 debtors and Under Trial Prisoners.
	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	21,164	33 12 1	949	1 8 3	113 14 10	3,651	5 13 10
2	22,711	19 15 7	2,810	2 7 6	77 2 6	1,125	0 15 11
3	22,827	20 3 10	1,353	1 3 2	68 15 11	2,778	2 7 6
4	26,881	26 13 1	1,750	1 11 11	73 6 6	1,535	1 9 10
5	21,995	27 10 2	3,393	4 4 3	110 15 10	2,403	3 1 2
6	18,020	30 10 0	566	0 15 5	93 8 10	1,554	2 6 4
7	21,641	25 8 8	2,479	2 14 10	86 4 0	3,394	3 15 4
	1,55,239	25 6 6	13,300	2 2 9	86 9 10	16,150	2 11 0
8	3,556	56 9 8	70	1 1 10	26 14 9	81	1 5 7
9	5,110	43 3 0	263	2 3 7	42 2 4	567	5 0 9
10	4,874	27 12 6	239	1 5 10	66 3 3	298	1 12 1
11	6,473	37 13 9	255	1 7 10	61 7 2	199	1 2 7
12	5,907	26 12 2	242	1 4 8	84 5 2	271	1 7 8
13	5,115	41 1 0	294	2 8 6	47 11 8	120	1 2 4
14	2,279	60 14 9	30	1 5 5	42 9 3	33	1 0 3
15	7,148	21 0 0	829	2 7 0	113 6 6	554	1 11 6
16	5,381	26 8 10	324	1 9 7	54 7 3	359	1 13 11
17	5,681	21 10 2	394	1 8 0	108 10	643	2 9 0
18	8,095	22 8 9	750	2 1 5	74 8 10	424	1 3 9
19	6,742	15 10 4	168	0 6 3	41 4 5	614	2 2 4
20	8,156	22 7 0	598	1 10 4	108 14 10	315	0 14 9
21	4,273	41 14 10	133	1 4 11	73 1 3	231	2 8 8
	77,893	26 9 5	4,609	1 9 2	70 11 9	4,999	1 12 6
22	537	42 6 8	397	31 5 9	..	58	4 9 4
23	2,198	67 12 1	34	1 0 9	24 1 10	..	..
	2,36,867	25 14 8	18,340	2 0 3	33 5 1	21,117	2 6 6
	12,696	8 1 11	..	..	..	1,335	2 2 9
	2,48,473	28 5 3	18,340	1 11 7	77 1 10	22,502	2 6 3

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Sub-
sidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1893, excluding the cost of building new
jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8		9	10	11
		Contingencies.				
		A.	B.			
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
				Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
Central Prisons.						
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry	3,900	6 3 6	45,881	73 2 9	1
2	Vellore	3,761	3 4 11	60,621	53 5 0	2
3	Trichinopoly	3,103	2 12 0	63,913	56 6 7	3
4	Coimbatore	3,517	3 8 2	63,770	63 9 11	4
5	Cannanore	3,326	4 2 10	53,191	66 13 4	5
6	Salom	2,333	3 15 6	39,764	67 9 3	6
7	Penitentiary	14,049	16 9 3	67,494	79 10 7	7
Total ..		33,991	5 8 9	3,94,334	64 6 0	
District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda	1,005	16 0 0	6,497	103 6 9	8
9	Berhampore	1,304	11 0 4	10,048	84 14 9	9
10	Vizagapatam	1,409	8 0 6	11,582	66 0 3	10
11	Párvatipuram	1,083	6 5 4	12,167	71 2 7	11
12	Guntúr	1,349	7 3 4	12,215	65 4 7	12
13	Nellore	1,062	9 2 4	8,623	82 14 3	13
14	Kurnool	761	20 5 6	4,347	116 3 2	14
15	Bellary	2,620	7 14 0	20,860	61 4 7	15
16	Cuddapah	1,633	8 0 10	12,967	63 15 3	16
17	Cuddalore	1,361	7 1 5	16,658	61 2 5	17
18	Tanjore	1,767	4 12 1	19,743	55 0 1	18
19	Madura	1,678	3 14 4	19,816	41 13 2	19
20	Palamecottah	1,533	4 5 8	19,522	53 2 10	20
21	Mangalore	897	8 12 10	7,603	74 8 1	21
Total ..		20,012	6 13 4	1,82,353	62 4 0	
22	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	126	9 15 8	1,524	120 6 1	22
23	Civil Jail, Madras	629	9 6 3	2,861	88 3 1	23
Total, Jails ..		54,758	6 0 3	5,81,072	63 13 8	
Subsidiary Jails		14,303	9 3 5	85,537	55 1 10	
Grand Total ..		69,061	6 7 9	6,66,609	62 9 3	

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 1893 (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.
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry ..	21 6	21 15	26 0	25 15	46 6	41 14	34 0	33 12	1
2	Vellore ..	23 15	25 10	29 3	26 12	27 4	23 8	20 10	20 0	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	33 6	28 5	32 9	29 13	34 7	27 8	21 4	20 4	3
4	Coimbatore ..	28 15	30 14	33 14	30 5	33 7	28 15	27 7	26 13	4
5	Cannanore ..	24 8	24 14	28 9	28 3	33 0	32 2	26 2	27 10	5
6	Salom ..	29 8	32 11	29 11	30 1	33 2	32 3	26 3	30 10	6
7	Penitentiary ..	27 3	26 3	30 14	30 11	29 15	33 10	29 3	25 9	7
	Total ..	27 3	27 6	30 7	28 14	33 3	30 3	25 10	25 5	
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
8	Russellkonda ..	22 15	19 11	28 0	28 7	40 4	60 6	59 0	56 10	8
9	Berhampore ..	24 8	22 15	27 3	23 12	30 4	33 6	38 15	43 3	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	29 0	29 4	32 0	27 10	38 14	35 4	26 1	27 12	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	24 10	20 6	28 1	24 5	25 7	35 0	32 8	37 14	11
12	Guntúr ..	29 5	29 7	25 15	28 12	30 12	26 10	23 5	26 12	12
13	Nellore ..	21 4	25 4	31 11	26 6	56 11	35 5	31 0	44 1	13
14	Kurnool ..	22 4	24 12	28 5	32 13	70 15	46 0	32 7	60 15	14
15	Bellary ..	30 15	30 1	29 2	28 10	32 13	27 11	25 7	21 0	15
16	Cuddapah ..	27 1	27 11	33 10	26 4	35 6	28 0	23 14	26 9	16
17	Cuddalore ..	31 8	30 7	33 13	28 11	29 9	29 11	23 5	21 10	17
18	Tanjore ..	20 15	23 0	28 2	25 2	33 14	31 4	29 2	22 9	18
19	Madura ..	26 14	31 10	37 13	23 13	26 8	19 8	17 14	15 10	19
20	Palamecottah ..	25 5	24 2	32 13	24 10	39 15	37 12	28 8	22 7	20
21	Calicut ..	29 14	20 14	2 13	..	23 1	24 2	20 7	..	21
22	Mangalore ..	18 7	19 5	24 8	20 14	58 11	44 12	46 2	41 15	22
	Total ..	26 9	26 1	30 11	26 1	34 1	31 1	27 11	26 9	
23	European Prison ..	120 2	..	..	..	365 6	..	..	..	23
24	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	16 13	32 1	..	..	31 7	42 7	24
25	Civil Jail, Madras.	..	..	..	..	103 12	104 5	90 4	67 12	25
	Subsidiary Jails ..	32 5	33 2	39 13	37 0	8 14	8 3	7 1	8 2	
	Grand Total ..	27 15	27 14	32 0	29 5	30 14	27 7	23 6	23 5	

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.	5				6			
		Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.			
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ..	1 5	1 13	2 6	1 8	3 15	..	5 0	5 14
2	Vellore ..	1 6	1 7	1 10	2 7	2 2	2 6	2 0	1 0
3	Trichinopoly ..	2 6	2 3	1 4	1 3	3 9	2 9	1 10	2 7
4	Coimbatore ..	1 10	1 0	2 13	1 12	4 6	3 8	3 6	1 10
5	Cannanore ..	2 3	1 11	3 15	4 4	3 5	2 9	0 15	3 1
6	Salem ..	1 7	1 12	2 5	0 15	5 4	5 15	3 3	2 6
7	Penitentiary ..	3 3	2 13	3 1	2 15	3 11	4 6	3 2	3 15
	Total ..	1 15	1 12	2 6	2 3	3 10	3 0	2 10	2 11
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda ..	1 7	2 1	2 15	1 2	0 5	0 5	2 11	1 6
9	Berhampore ..	3 8	0 11	2 14	2 4	4 5	2 4	3 1	5 1
10	Vizagapatam ..	1 13	2 5	4 3	1 6	3 4	4 14	1 0	1 12
11	Párvatipuram ..	3 8	2 11	2 14	1 8	8 8	2 10	4 11	1 3
12	Guntúr ..	0 15	0 12	0 13	1 5	2 5	6 11	0 15	1 8
13	Nellore ..	1 1	0 8	0 13	2 8	2 12	2 15	2 7	1 2
14	Kurnool. ..	1 10	0 13	1 10	1 5	3 8	1 7	2 14	1 0
15	Bellary ..	1 8	1 9	1 5	2 7	4 6	3 3	3 14	1 11
16	Cuddapah ..	1 0	0 11	0 6	1 10	3 12	2 7	1 6	1 14
17	Cuddalore ..	1 9	0 15	1 2	1 8	4 14	3 11	1 9	2 9
18	Tanjore ..	1 9	0 15	0 14	2 1	4 9	3 7	1 4	1 4
19	Madura ..	0 7	0 3	0 4	0 6	3 8	2 6	1 14	2 2
20	Palamecottah ..	0 15	0 9	0 9	1 10	2 15	1 9	2 2	0 15
21	Calicut ..	2 0	2 1	0 4	..	5 0	3 12	0 1	..
22	Mangalore ..	0 11	0 8	0 5	1 5	3 3	2 10	0 7	2 9
	Total ..	1 10	1 2	1 4	1 9	4 2	3 1	2 2	1 12
23	European Prison ..	13 15	..	..	..	8 10	..	..	..
24	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	54 5	31 6	..	..	3 2	4 9
25	Civil Jail, Madras.	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 1	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	0 10	0 15	0 9	2 3
	Grand Total ..	1 9	1 5	1 12	1 12	3 10	2 14	2 5	2 6

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1893 (excluding the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

7				8				Serial Number.
Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				
1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
6 12	10 6	7 3	6 3	79 5	75 15	74 8	73 3	1
5 1	4 13	5 3	3 5	59 9	57 10	58 8	53 5	2
4 15	4 9	5 4	2 12	78 9	65 2	61 14	56 7	3
6 12	5 14	7 1	3 8	74 9	69 12	74 3	63 10	4
9 7	6 1	5 4	4 3	72 8	67 5	64 12	66 13	5
7 14	7 6	5 14	3 15	76 3	79 3	66 15	67 9	6
25 9	30 5	20 1	16 9	89 6	97 4	86 4	79 11	7
9 3	9 4	7 11	5 9	74 13	71 7	68 9	64 6	
9 13	6 10	9 7	16 0	74 5	89 1	102 1	103 7	8
11 5	10 2	9 8	11 0	72 3	69 4	80 15	84 15	9
16 14	16 14	9 12	8 0	83 5	88 3	73 1	66 0	10
7 13	6 9	6 3	6 5	69 14	67 4	74 4	71 3	11
7 5	9 0	5 5	7 3	69 10	71 3	56 4	65 5	12
11 6	7 11	6 9	9 2	93 0	71 8	72 0	82 14	13
22 5	11 11	10 7	20 5	117 12	84 3	75 3	116 3	14
13 14	9 13	7 4	7 14	82 3	71 13	66 7	61 5	15
8 8	13 9	6 15	8 1	73 2	71 11	65 8	63 15	16
7 5	8 1	5 7	7 1	72 13	72 1	64 15	61 2	17
6 12	6 2	5 13	4 12	66 0	64 1	64 7	55 0	18
3 11	7 1	4 0	3 14	58 7	59 10	60 7	44 13	19
7 13	8 2	5 0	4 6	74 4	71 2	69 4	53 3	20
10 11	8 8	6 9	..	67 2	57 14	29 10	..	21
10 2	6 10	5 3	8 13	88 11	72 10	75 6	74 8	22
9 7	8 14	6 7	6 13	73 12	69 7	67 7	62 4	-
86 10	..	..	..	594 10	..	..	..	23
..	..	11 15	9 15	..	..	117 10	120 6	24
26 15	13 6	53 7	19 6	132 3	119 3	145 0	88 3	25
6 15	6 14	9 1	9 3	48 3	48 7	55 14	55 2	
9 3	8 14	7 11	6 8	72 5	67 11	66 7	62 9	

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	2-56	619-97	8-33	19-67
2	Vellore	11-28	1,117-97	36-42	54-62
3	Trichinopoly	6-70	1,120-99	19-61	53-39
4	Coimbatore	6-38	937-04	23-57	51-96
5	Cannanore	6-23	771-72	30-33	49-74
6	Saloni	5-09	564-40	5-30	16-50
7	Penitentiary	3-98	319-19	28-26	81
	Total ..	42-22	5,919-29	152-62	240-79
<i>District Jails.</i>					
8	Russellkonda	4-10	57-87	2-60	2-83
9	Berhampore	4-29	107-09	6-16	1-79
10	Vizagapatam	3-68	168-01	3-52	8-68
11	Párvatipuram	1-87	169-55	4-15	3-09
12	Guntár	10-76	174-17	2-84	1-80
13	Nellore	2-15	101-97	5-80	1-36
14	Kurnool	1-39	31-71	1-15	5-54
15	Bellary	7-50	314-54	7-11	15-82
16	Cuddapah	7-12	185-91	5-89	12-04
17	Cuddalore	1-61	240-97	3-59	14-56
18	Tanjore	4-03	342-07	9-92	14-92
19	Madura	7-43	372-38	3-62	27-09
20	Palanacottah	5-62	336-97	5-39	2-54
21	Mangalore	81	91-53	1-69	
	Total ..	62-36	2,694-74	63-43	110-06
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	1-26	10-85	..	1-15
	Total, Jails ..	105-84	8,654-98	216-05	342-00
	Subsidiary Jails	64-59	571-01	11-43	5-70
	Grand Total ..	170-43	9,225-99	227-48	347-70

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.
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.	
..	71-58	67-34	60-08	130-92	22-32	3-12	1-93	..	..	1
..	87-86	98-69	107-44	165-15	27-46	..	3-32	..	..	2
..	113-69	96-72	106-08	197-21	4-96	18-11	32-51	..	..	3
..	88-28	106-07	107-78	74-84	23-81	48-41	9-96	..	..	4
..	63-79	95-16	70-52	123-73	8-60	..	..	..	..	5
..	50-18	66-05	55-61	117-78	32-33	8-88	25-23	..	..	6
..	96-75	70-06	30-87	47-98	22-50	..	2-16	..	..	7
..	572-13	600-09	538-38	857-61	146-98	78-52	75-11	..	..	
..	2-79	9-45	21-59	13-11	1-56	79	..	..	..	8
..	5-68	12-56	34-46	22-09	7-11	1-63	..	..	..	9
..	7-16	22-24	22-61	54-53	6-64	14-93	1-13	..	..	10
..	6-85	13-23	63-90	34-70	10-28	1-43	4-16	..	..	11
..	12-97	25-40	22-36	61-68	7-37	3-76	..	..	..	12
..	4-83	15-39	21-14	21-90	24-97	..	..	..	..	13
..	86	5-67	11-63	6-63	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	33-42	33-11	7-67	58-97	13-91	32-12	..	..	..	15
..	12-92	22-60	29-88	42-89	44-63	..	2-53	..	..	16
..	9-23	30-88	23-42	105-94	9-40	5-24	..	..	..	17
..	31-45	25-39	53-65	26-15	19-57	8-56	1-16	..	..	18
..	16-71	40-02	57-18	148-56	16-02	3-35	10-62	..	..	19
..	5-02	29-85	43-15	44-63	2-49	11-55	..	..	..	20
..	1-62	7-93	19-47	15-89	3-70	..	..	..	..	21
..	151-51	294-42	432-10	660-17	168-65	83-36	18-60	..	..	
..	2-00	83	6-87	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	725-64	895-34	977-35	1,517-78	315-63	161-88	93-71	..	..	
..	..	..	387-25	112-36	3-51	..	..	..	..	
..	725-64	895-34	1,364-60	1,630-14	319-14	161-83	93-71	..	..	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

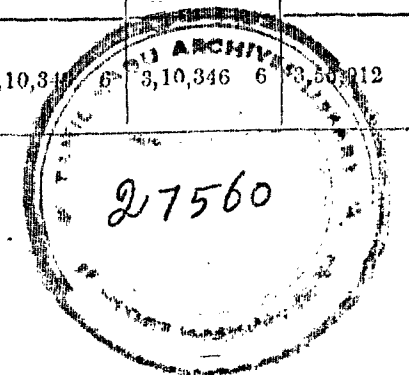
Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.					
		(a) Public Works—Jails.		(b) Other Extramural labor.		Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (7) K.	
Central Prisons.									
1	Rajahmundry	212.43	..	..	..	11.56	10.88	34.31	1
2	Vellore	492.88	..	..	..	7.86	8.83	44.09	2
3	Trichinopoly	423.46	..	..	27.60	10.15	8.64	38.26	3
4	Coimbatore	405.17	..	..	..	9.42	11.32	43.24	4
5	Cannanore	295.04	..	..	..	8.27	12.33	33.23	5
6	Salem	173.67	..	..	..	8.89	11.70	30.77	6
7	Penitentiary	508.36	..	..	..	11.81	8.55	62.06	7
	Total ..	2,516.01	..	..	27.60	9.62	10.09	42.29	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	5.69	..	..	..	4.82	16.33	9.83	8
9	Berhampore	13.06	..	..	..	5.30	11.73	12.20	9
10	Vizagapatam	31.17	..	..	1.01	4.26	13.24	18.55	10
11	Párvatipuram	18.55	..	..	..	4.04	8.22	10.94	11
12	Guntúr	24.55	..	..	..	7.45	14.58	14.10	12
13	Nellore	4.45	..	..	..	4.74	15.09	4.36	13
14	Kurnool	4.14	..	..	..	2.71	17.88	13.06	14
15	Bellary	118.61	..	..	..	10.63	10.53	37.71	15
16	Cuddapah	6.25	..	..	..	6.95	12.16	3.36	16
17	Cuddalore	30.77	..	..	2.10	3.83	12.81	12.77	17
18	Tanjore	150.94	..	..	..	9.19	7.42	44.13	18
19	Madura	54.38	..	..	..	4.49	10.75	14.60	19
20	Palamcottah	158.59	..	..	..	1.49	8.86	47.06	20
21	Mangalore	38.39	..	..	..	1.77	8.66	41.94	21
	Total ..	659.54	..	..	3.63	5.62	10.93	24.48	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	18.43	7.65	..	22
	Total, Jails ..	3,175.55	..	..	31.23	8.38	10.34	36.69	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	44.37	..	..	..	..	..	7.77	
	Grand Total ..	3,219.92	..	..	31.23	7.87	9.70	34.90	

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 1893.

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 1893.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing, &c., account by Cash and Transfer Account.
Central Prisons.							
1	Rajahmundry ..	619.07	212.43	..	28,152 8	28,152 8	24,621 4
2	Vellore ..	1,117.97	492.88	..	45,002 6	45,002 6	54,944 0
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,120.09	428.46	..	31,327 1	31,327 1	30,176 0
4	Coimbatore ..	937.04	405.17	..	41,748 9	41,748 9	42,492 0
5	Cannanore ..	771.72	295.04	..	11,897 13	11,897 13	14,133 0
6	Salem ..	564.40	173.67	..	18,713 11	18,713 11	15,079 3
7	Penitentiary ..	819.19	508.36	..	77,969 11	77,969 11	95,023 10
	Total ..	6,949.39	2,516.01	..	2,54,811 11	2,54,811 11	2,76,469 1
District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda ..	57.87	5.69	..	418 12	418 12	658 10
9	Berhampore ..	107.08	13.06	..	394 5	394 5	691 13
10	Vizagapatam ..	168.91	31.17	..	998 2	998 2	2,352 0
11	Párvatipuram ..	169.55	18.55	..	1,456 2	1,456 2	1,892 11
12	Guntúr ..	174.17	24.55	..	1,055 5	1,055 5	827 3
13	Nellore ..	101.67	4.45	..	476 11	476 11	703 2
14	Kurnool ..	41.71	4.14	..	154 3	154 3	1,289 4
15	Bellary ..	314.54	118.61	..	6,235 13	6,235 13	9,882 14
16	Cuddapah ..	185.91	6.25	..	1,584 11	1,584 11	2,400 6
17	Cuddalore ..	210.97	30.77	..	538 6	538 6	1,874 15
18	Tanjore ..	342.07	150.94	..	27,833 8	27,833 8	35,143 6
19	Madura ..	372.38	54.38	..	3,833 7	3,833 7	4,323 2
20	Palamcottah ..	336.97	158.59	..	11,275 7	11,275 7	16,206 3
21	Mangalore ..	91.53	38.39	..	440 9	440 9	756 14
	Total ..	2,694.74	659.54	..	55,534 11	55,534 11	78,902 7
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	10.85	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	8,654.98	3,175.55	..	3,10,346 6	3,10,346 6	3,55,371 8
23	Subsidiary Jails ..	571.01	44.37	..	..	..	540 9
	Grand Total ..	9,225.9	3,219.92	..	3,10,346 6	3,10,346 6	3,55,371 8



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 1893.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9 Cash Balance in hand on Manufacturing Account on the 31st December 1893.	10 Total.	11 Cash Earning (being total of Column 10, less total of Column 7).	12 Average Earning per head calculated on Column 3.	13 Average earning 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	..	24,621 4	..	..	..	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	54,944 0	9,941 10	8 14	20 3	3
4	Coimbatore	..	30,176 0	743 7	0 13	1 13	4
5	Cannanore	..	42,492 0	2,235 3	2 14	7 9	5
6	Salem	..	14,133 0	..	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	..	15,079 3	17,053 15	20 13	33 9	7
	Total	..	95,023 10	21,657 6	3 10	8 10	
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	..	658 10	239 14	4 2	42 3	8
9	Berhampore	..	651 13	297 8	2 12	22 12	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	2,352 0	1,353 14	8 1	43 7	10
11	Párvatipuram	..	1,392 11	436 9	2 9	23 9	11
12	Guntár	..	827 3	827 3	4 12	33 11	12
13	Neillore	..	703 2	326 7	2 4	30 14	13
14	Kurnool	..	1,239 4	1,035 1	31 3	262 1	14
15	Bellary	..	9,832 14	3,597 1	11 7	30 5	15
16	Cuddapah	..	2,400 6	815 11	4 6	130 8	16
17	Cuddalore	..	1,874 15	1,328 9	5 9	43 7	17
18	Tanjore	..	35,143 6	7,305 14	21 6	48 7	18
19	Madura	..	4,323 2	489 11	1 5	9 0	19
20	Palamcottah	..	16,295 3	4,980 12	14 10	31 4	20
21	Mangalore	..	756 11	316 5	3 7	8 4	21
	Total	..	78,992 7	22,867 12	8 11	35 7	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Total, Jails	..	8,55,371 8	45,625 2	5 3	14 3	
23	Subsidiary Jails	..	540 9	540 9	0 15	12 3	23
	Grand Total	..	3,55,912 1	45,565 11	4 15	14 2	

No. XIV.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the
Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Total Cost of maintenance (Column 2, Statement X).	4 Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 16, State- ment X).	5 Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XIII).	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	..	45,880 9	73 3	..	45,880 9	73 3	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	60,621 4	55 5	9,941 10	50,679 10	44 9	3
4	Coimbatore	..	63,613 5	56 7	..	63,613 5	56 7	4
5	Cannanore	..	63,769 8	63 10	743 7	64,026 1	62 14	5
6	Salem	..	53,191 1	68 13	2,235 3	50,955 14	64 0	6
7	Penitentiary	..	39,763 8	67 9	..	39,763 8	67 9	7
	Total	..	67,494 5	79 11	17,053 15	50,440 6	59 9	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	..	6,497 7	103 7	239 14	6,257 9	99 10	8
9	Berhampore	..	10,448 10	84 15	297 8	9,751 2	82 7	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	11,581 11	66 0	1,353 14	10,227 13	58 5	10
11	Párvatipuram	..	12,166 15	71 3	436 9	11,730 6	68 10	11
12	Guntár	..	12,215 3	65 5	827 3	11,388 0	60 14	12
13	Nellore	..	9,623 11	82 14	226 7	9,397 4	80 15	13
14	Kurnool	..	4,346 15	116 3	1,085 1	3,261 14	87 3	14
15	Bellary	..	20,859 11	61 5	3,597 1	17,262 10	50 12	15
16	Cuddapah	..	12,966 13	63 15	815 11	12,151 2	59 15	16
17	Cuddalore	..	16,057 13	61 2	1,336 9	14,721 4	56 1	17
18	Tanjore	..	13,747 14	55 0	7,309 14	12,438 0	34 10	18
19	Madura	..	19,315 10	44 13	489 11	18,825 15	43 11	19
20	Palamcottah	..	19,332 1	53 3	4,930 12	14,401 5	39 10	20
21	Mangalore	..	7,593 8	74 8	316 5	7,277 3	71 6	21
	Total	..	1,32,353 14	62 4	23,367 12	1,58,986 2	54 4	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	1,523 14	120 6	..	1,523 14	120 6	22
23	Civil Jail, Madras	..	2,860 9	88 3	..	2,860 9	88 3	23
	Total, Jails	..	5,81,071 13	63 14	45,025 2	5,36,046 11	58 15	
	Subsidiary Jails	..	85,537 3	55 2	540 9	84,996 10	54 12	
	Grand Total	..	6,66,609 0	62 9	45,565 11	6,21,043 5	58 5	

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

Serial Number.	1	2	3			4		
			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.		
	Jails.	Classes of Prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	1,051	44	1,095	603.96	13.71	622.67
		Under-trial	..	..	..	2.64	.25	2.89
		Civil	..	..	..	1.45	..	1.45
		Total	1,051	44	1,095	608.05	13.96	627.01
2	Vellore	Convicts	957	90	1,047	1,054.71	72.21	1,126.92
		Under-trial	..	..	..	.73	.02	.75
		Civil	10	..	10	9.41	..	9.41
		Total	967	90	1,057	1,064.85	72.23	1,137.08
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	1,202	..	1,202	1,126.14	..	1,126.14
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	1.57	..	1.57
		Total	1,202	..	1,202	1,127.71	..	1,127.71
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,210	..	1,210	949.90	.23	950.13
		Under-trial	30	6	36	41.85	.73	42.63
		Civil	20	..	20	9.59	..	9.59
		Total	1,260	6	1,266	1,001.34	1.01	1,002.35
5	Cannanore	Convicts	839	30	869	777.30	4.17	781.47
		Under-trial	..	..	..	1.12	..	1.12
		Civil	26	..	26	13.28	..	13.28
		Total	865	30	895	791.70	4.17	795.87
6	Salem	Convicts	528	27	555	553.83	10.84	564.67
		Under-trial	10	4	14	17.18	..	17.18
		Civil	..	..	..	6.57	..	6.57
		Total	538	31	569	577.58	10.84	588.42
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	670	43	713	797.45	36.84	834.29
		Under-trial	72	12	84	12.27	.70	12.97
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	742	55	797	809.72	37.54	847.26

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.	
823	27	850	251	1	252	8.32	.01	8.33	12	..	12	..	..	..	1
11	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	251	1	252	8.32	.01	8.33	12	..	12	..	..	..	2
1,144	102	1,246	680	56	736	34.61	1.81	36.42	16	1	17	1	..	1	
2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	680	56	736	34.61	1.81	36.42	16	1	17	1	..	1	
1,184	..	1,184	540	..	540	19.61	..	19.61	34	..	34	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	540	..	540	19.61	..	19.61	34	..	34	..	..	..	
1,028	2	1,030	516	..	516	23.57	..	23.57	21	..	21	..	..	..	
77	4	81	9	1	10	.21	.02	.23	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
25	..	25	1	..	1	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	526	1	527	23.82	.02	23.84	22	..	22	..	..	..	
858	5	863	642	3	645	30.30	.23	30.53	60	1	61	..	..	..	6
8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	..	24	2	..	2	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	644	3	647	30.34	.23	30.57	60	1	61	..	..	..	7
603	28	631	140	..	140	5.88	.02	5.90	4	..	4	..	..	..	
38	..	38	5	..	5	.15	..	.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	145	..	145	6.03	.02	6.05	4	..	4	..	..	..	
907	46	953	772	53	825	26.77	1.49	28.26	11	..	11	1	..	1	
25	2	27	12	..	12	.47	..	.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	784	53	837	27.24	1.49	28.73	11	..	11	1	..	1	

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 ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	415.59	53.45	469.04
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	412.79	52.74	465.53
2	Vellore ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	644.73	775.52	1,420.25
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	638.59	775.30	1,413.89
3	Trichinopoly ..	Convicts ..	4	..	4	17	..	17	479.51	..	479.51
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	4	..	4	17	..	17	478.85	..	478.85
4	Coimbatore ..	Convicts ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	543.22	..	543.22
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215.05	1,282.05	1,497.10
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.28	..	104.28
		Total ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	525.30	990.10	1,515.40
5	Cannanore ..	Convicts ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	825.94	719.42	1,545.36
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150.60	..	150.60
		Total ..	27	..	27	..	..	..	813.44	719.42	1,532.86
6	Salem ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252.79	..	252.79
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291.04	..	291.04
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	251.05	..	246.42
7	Penitentiary ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	968.09	1,438.65	2,406.74
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977.99	..	977.99
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	968.24	1,411.83	2,380.07

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

12													Serial Number.
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.		
13.78	53	13.38	..	..	..	19.87	..	19.27	19.87	..	19.27	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13.68	53	13.29	..	..	..	19.74	..	19.14	19.74	..	19.14	2	
32.81	25.07	32.32	..	..	..	15.17	13.85	15.09	15.17	13.85	15.09		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
32.50	25.06	32.03	..	..	..	15.03	13.84	14.95	15.03	13.84	14.95	3	
17.41	..	17.41	15.09	..	15.09	15.10	..	15.10	30.19	..	30.19		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17.39	..	17.29	15.07	..	15.07	15.08	..	15.08	30.15	..	30.15	4	
24.81	..	24.81	..	..	..	22.11	..	22.10	22.11	..	22.10		
5.02	25.64	5.40	..	..	..	23.89	..	23.16	23.89	..	23.16		
4.17	..	4.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
23.79	19.30	23.78	..	..	..	21.97	..	21.95	21.97	..	21.95		
38.98	55.15	39.07	..	..	..	77.19	239.81	77.06	77.19	239.81	77.06		
8.01	..	8.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
38.32	55.16	38.41	..	..	..	75.79	239.81	76.65	75.79	239.81	76.65		
10.62	1.84	10.45	..	..	..	7.22	..	7.09	7.22	..	7.09		
8.73	..	8.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10.44	1.84	10.23	..	..	..	6.93	..	6.80	6.93	..	6.80		
33.57	40.45	33.87	..	..	..	13.79	..	13.18	13.79	..	13.18	8	
38.80	..	38.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
33.64	39.69	33.91	..	..	..	13.58	..	12.98	13.58	..	12.98		

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.									
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	130	11	141	66.01	.03	66.04		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	2.70	.08	2.78		
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total ..	130	11	141	62.71	.11	62.82		
9	Berhampore	Convicts	143	31	174	109.05	3.24	112.29		
		Under-trial	11	4	15	5.50	.12	5.62		
		Civil	7	..	7	.41	..	.41		
		Total ..	161	35	196	114.96	3.36	118.32		
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	245	29	274	155.24	14.43	169.72		
		Under-trial	14	..	14	2.44	.10	2.54		
		Civil	6	..	6	3.19	..	3.19		
		Total ..	265	29	294	160.87	14.53	175.40		
11	Párvatipuram	Convicts	92	9	101	170.98	..	170.98		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total ..	92	9	101	170.98	..	170.98		
12	Guntúr	Convicts	157	9	166	177.72	5.46	183.18		
		Under-trial	13	..	13	2.92	..	2.92		
		Civil	4	..	4	1.00	..	1.00		
		Total ..	174	9	183	181.64	5.46	187.10		
13	Nellore	Convicts	208	14	222	99.69	5.00	104.69		
		Under-trial	14	..	14	10.13	.19	10.32		
		Civil	..	..	..	1.08	..	1.08		
		Total ..	222	14	236	110.90	5.19	116.09		
14	Kurnool	Convicts	63	3	66	31.44	1.09	32.53		
		Under-trial	..	..	..	4.67	.08	4.75		
		Civil	3	..	3	.13	..	.13		
		Total ..	66	3	69	36.24	1.17	37.41		

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.	
8	79	..*	79	86	..	86	2.60	..	2.60	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
	11	..*	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	86	..	86	2.60	..	2.60	1	..	1	..	..	..	
9	139	5	144	95	2	97	5.97	.19	6.16	3	..	3	..	..	..	9
	33	..*	33	2	..	2	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	97	2	99	6.05	.19	6.24	3	..	3	..	..	..	
10	176	19	195	89	13	102	3.18	.34	3.52	2	..	2	..	..	..	10
	8	1	9	3	..	3	.09	..	.09	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	92	13	105	3.27	.34	3.61	2	..	2	..	..	..	
11	214	..	214	83	..	83	4.15	..	4.15	3	..	3	..	..	..	11
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	83	..	83	4.15	..	4.15	3	..	3	..	..	..	
12	240	12	252	70	2	72	2.92	.02	2.94	3	..	3	..	..	..	12
	14	1	15	2	..	2	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	72	2	74	2.95	.02	2.97	3	..	3	..	..	..	
13	148	6	154	98	9	107	5.57	.23	5.80	1	..	1	..	..	..	13
	29	1	30	6	..	6	.23	..	.23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	4	..	4	3	..	3	.13	..	.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	107	9	116	5.93	.23	6.16	1	..	1	..	..	..	
14	132	6	138	23	2	25	1.11	.04	1.15	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
	28	..*	28	1	..	1	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	24	2	26	1.15	.04	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	

* No 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
	<i>District Jails--cont.</i>										
3	Russellkonda ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,432-09	..	1,432-33
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,371-39	..	1,368-99
9	Berhampore ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	871-16	617-28	863-83
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	363-64	..	355-87
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	848-77	595-24	836-71
10	Vizagapatam ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	573-31	897-79	600-99
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,229-51	..	1,181-10
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	571-89	891-63	598-46
11	Párvatipuram ..	Convicts ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	485-14	..	485-44
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	485-44	..	485-44
12	Guntúr ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	393-88	366-30	393-06
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	684-93	..	684-93
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	396-39	366-30	395-51
13	Nellore ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535-05	1,800-00	1,022-07
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	592-30	..	581-40
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,777-78	..	2,777-78
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	964-83	1,734-10	999-22
14	Kurnool ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731-55	1,834-86	768-52
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214-13	..	210-53
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	662-25	1,709-40	695-00

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Ratio per mille of average strength.													Serial Number.
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.		
43-33	..	43-30	..	..	..	16-66	..	16-66	16-66	..	16-66	8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
41-46	..	41-39	..	..	..	15-95	..	15-92	15-95	..	15-92	9	
54-75	58-64	54-86	..	..	..	27-51	..	26-72	27-51	..	26-72		
14-55	..	14-23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
52-63	56-55	52-74	..	..	..	26-10	..	25-35	26-10	..	25-35		
20-48	23-48	20-74	..	..	..	12-88	..	11-78	12-88	..	11-78		
36-39	..	35-43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20-33	23-32	20-58	..	..	..	12-43	..	11-40	12-43	..	11-40		
24-27	..	24-27	..	..	..	17-55	..	17-55	17-55	..	17-55	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
24-27	..	24-27	..	..	..	17-55	..	17-55	17-55	..	17-55	13	
15-87	3-66	15-50	..	..	..	16-88	..	16-38	16-88	..	16-38		
10-27	..	10-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
15-69	3-66	15-34	..	..	..	16-52	..	16-03	16-52	..	16-03		
55-87	46-00	55-40	..	..	..	10-03	..	9-55	10-03	..	9-55		
22-70	..	22-29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
120-37	..	120-37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
53-47	44-32	53-06	..	..	..	9-02	..	8-61	9-02	..	8-61	16	
35-31	36-70	35-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8-57	..	8-42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
31-73	34-19	31-81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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.
<i>District Jails—cont.</i>												
15	Bellary	{	Convicts	212	28	240	305.66	16.92	322.58			
			Under-trial ..	27	5	32	13.51	1.11	14.62			
			Civil	9	5	14	3.18	..	3.18			
			Total	248	38	286	322.35	18.03	340.38			
16	Cuddapah	{	Convicts	178	..	178	191.41	.33	191.74			
			Under-trial ..	13	..	13	8.43	.50	8.93			
			Civil	8	..	8	2.09	..	2.09			
			Total	199	..	199	201.93	.83	202.76			
17	Cuddalore	{	Convicts	160	12	172	240.33	10.44	250.77			
			Under-trial ..	18	..	18	9.68	.15	9.83			
			Civil	13	..	13	2.00	..	2.00			
			Total	191	12	203	252.01	10.59	262.60			
18	Tanjore	{	Convicts	302	..	302	343.84	..	343.84			
			Under-trial ..	30	..	30	5.37	..	5.37			
			Civil	12	..	12	9.81	..	9.81			
			Total	344	..	344	359.02	..	359.02			
19	Madura	{	Convicts	305	18	323	339.19	20.06	379.25			
			Under-trial ..	29	4	33	36.61	.61	37.22			
			Civil	40	..	40	14.45	..	14.45			
			Total	374	22	396	410.25	20.67	430.92			
20	Palamecottah	{	Convicts	285	..	285	342.15	.34	342.49			
			Under-trial ..	30	..	30	10.02	..	10.02			
			Civil	12	..	12	11.02	..	11.02			
			Total	327	..	327	363.19	.34	363.53			
21	Mangalore	{	Convicts	135	28	213	85.84	5.11	90.95			
			Under-trial ..	21	5	26	7.33	.28	7.61			
			Civil	11	8	19	3.35	..	3.35			
			Total	217	41	258	96.52	5.39	101.91			

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.
15	361	37	398	198	4	202	7.02	.09	7.11	8	..	8	..	..	..
	42	5	47	8	..	8	.20	..	.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	206	4	210	7.22	.09	7.31	8	..	8	..	..	..
16	202	..	202	166	..	166	5.89	..	5.89	12	..	12	..	..	..
	33	1	34	4	..	4	.06	..	.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	170	..	170	5.95	..	5.95	12	..	12	..	..	..
17	324	7	331	144	7	151	3.37	.22	3.59	4	1	5	..	..	..
	6	3	9	4	..	4	.04	..	.04	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	3	1	..	1	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	149	7	156	3.42	.22	3.64	4	1	5	..	..	..
18	435	..	435	271	..	271	9.92	..	9.92	8	..	8	..	..	..
	20	1	21	4	..	4	.11	..	.11	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	22	3	..	3	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	278	..	278	10.06	..	10.06	8	..	8	..	..	..
19	443	19	472	88	4	92	3.46	.16	3.62	9	1	10	..	..	..
	84	1	85	7	..	7	.37	..	.37	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	..	30	3	..	3	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	98	4	102	3.91	.16	4.07	9	1	10	..	..	..
20	392	1	393	131	..	131	5.39	..	5.39	3	..	3	..	..	..
	39	..	39	2	..	2	.08	..	.08	1	..	1	..	..	..
	23	..	23	1	..	1	.02	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	134	..	134	5.49	..	5.49	4	..	4	..	..	..
21	111	10	121	35	2	37	1.62	.07	1.69	3	..	3	..	..	..
	16	2	18	3	..	3	.13	..	.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	38	2	40	1.75	.07	1.82	3	..	3	..	..	..

* No females on that day.

† 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
	District Jails—cont.										
15	Bellary	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total							647-78 592-15 .. 639-06	236-41 221-35	884-19 547-20 .. 616-96
16	Cuddapah	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total							867-25 474-50 .. 841-88	.. .. .. ..	867-25 417-93 .. 838-43
17	Cuddalore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	3	1	4				599-18 413-22 500-00 591-25	670-50 661-00	602-15 406-92 500-00 594-06
18	Tanjore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	3		3	1		1	788-16 744-88 305-81 774-33	.. .. .. ..	788-16 744-88 305-81 774-33
19	Madura	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	8	1	9				245-00 191-20 207-61 238-88	199-40 199-52	242-58 188-07 207-61 236-70
20	Palamecottah	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	1		1				382-87 199-60 90-74 368-95	.. .. .. ..	382-49 199-60 90-74 368-61
21	Mangalore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	2		2				407-74 409-28 .. 393-70	391-39 371-06	406-82 394-22 .. 392-50

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Ratio per mille of average strength.													Serial Number.
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.		
22-97 14-80 ..	5-32	22-04 13-68 ..				26-17		24-80	26-17		24-80	15	
22-40	4-99	21-48	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	24-82	.. ..	23-50	24-82	.. ..	23-50		
30-77 7-12 ..		30-72 6-72 ..				62-69		62-58	62-69		62-58	16	
29-47	..	29-35	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	59-43	.. ..	59-18	59-43	.. ..	59-18		
14-02 4-13 5-00	21-07	14-32 4-07 5-00				16-64	95-79	19-94	16-64	95-79	19-94	17	
13-57	20-77	13-88	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15-87	94-43	19-04	15-87	94-43	19-04		
23-85 20-48 3-06		23-85 20-48 3-06	2-91		2-91	20-36		20-36	23-27		23-27	18	
23-02	..	23-02	2-78	.. ..	2-78	19-50	.. ..	19-50	22-28	.. ..	22-28		
9-63 10-11 5-54	7-98	9-55 9-54 5-54				25-06	49-85	26-37	25-06	49-85	26-37	19	
9-53	7-74	9-44	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	21-94	48-38	23-21	21-94	48-38	23-21		
15-75 7-98 1-81		15-74 7-98 1-81				8-77 99-80 ..		8-76 99-80 ..	8-77 99-80 ..		8-76 99-80 ..	20	
15-12	..	15-10	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11-01	.. ..	11-00	11-01	.. ..	11-00		
18-87 17-74 ..	13-70	18-58 17-08 ..				34-95		32-99	34-95		32-99	21	
18-13	12-99	17-86	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	31-08	.. ..	29-44	31-08	.. ..	29-44		

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

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.
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ..	9,122	426	9,548	8,535.84	225.50	8,761.34
		Under-trial ..	332	40	372	195.10	4.97	200.07
		Civil ..	181	13	194	93.58	..	93.58
		Total ..	9,635	479	10,114	8,824.52	230.47	9,054.99
22	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	Convicts ..	22	..	22	12.66	..	12.66
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	22	..	22	12.66	..	12.66
23	Civil Jail, Madras	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	71	..	71	32.44	..	32.44
		Total ..	71	..	71	32.44	..	32.44
24	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	593.60	43.89	637.49
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	880.10	29.86	909.96
		Civil ..	..	..	..	4.60	..	4.60
		Total ..	4,070	1,870	5,940	1,478.30	73.75	1,552.05
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	9,142.10	269.39	9,411.49
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	1,075.20	34.83	1,110.03
		Civil ..	..	..	..	130.62	..	130.62
		Total of all ..	13,798	2,355	16,153	10,347.92	304.22	10,652.14

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(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.
	..	..	..	5,118	158	5,276	211.13	4.92	216.05	218	4	222	2	..	2
	..	..	..	72	1	73	2.29	.02	2.31	2	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	14	..	14	.35	..	.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	5,204	159	5,363	213.77	4.94	218.71	220	4	224	2	..	2
22	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.81	.62	11.43	7	..	7	2	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.95	.32	6.27	14	..	14	2	..	2
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.76	.84	17.60	21	..	21	4	..	4
	..	..	..	5,118	158	5,276	221.94	5.54	227.48	227	4	231	4	..	4
	..	..	..	72	1	73	8.24	.34	8.58	16	..	16	2	..	2
	..	..	..	84	..	84	1.76	..	1.76	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	5,274	159	5,433	231.94	5.88	237.82	243	4	247	6	..	6

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
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ..	70	2	72	18	..	18	599-59	700-67	602-19
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	369-04	201-21	364-87
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149-60	..	149-60
		Total ..	70	2	72	18	..	18	599-72	689-89	592-27
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Civil Jail, Madras.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,157-83	..	2,157-83
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,157-83	..	2,157-83
24	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	5	..	5	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	4	..	4	5	..	5	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	72	2	74	18	..	18	559-83	586-51	560-59
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	5	..	5	66-96	23-71	65-76
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	643-62	..	643-69
		Total of all ..	74	2	76	23	..	23	509-67	522-65	510-04

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(VITAL)—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Ratio per mille of average strength.													Serial Number.
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.		
24.73 11.74 3.74	21.82 4.02 ..	24.66 11.55 3.74	2.11		2.05	23.43 10.25 ..	17.74	23.28 10.00 ..	25.54 10.25 ..	17.74	25.33 10.00 ..	22	
24.22	21.43	24.15	2.04	.. ..	1.99	22.89	17.35	22.75	24.93	17.35	24.74		
..						157.98		157.98	157.98		157.98	23	
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	157.98	.. ..	157.98	157.98	.. ..	157.98		
.. .. 43.46		 43.46										24	
43.46	.. ..	43.46	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..		
18.21 6.76 ..	14.13 10.72 ..	17.93 6.99	.. 5.68		.. 5.49	11.79 10.23 ..		10.98 9.89 ..	11.79 15.91		10.98 15.38	25	
11.34	12.75	11.40	3.38	.. ..	3.22	10.82	.. ..	10.31	14.20	.. ..	13.53		
24.28 7.66 13.47	20.56 9.76 ..	24.17 7.73 13.47	1.97 4.65		1.91 4.50	22.86 10.23 ..	14.85	22.63 9.91 ..	24.83 11.88	14.85	24.54 14.41	26	
22.41	19.33	22.33	2.22	.. ..	2.16	11.26	13.15	21.03	23.48	13.15	23.19		

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3									
		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.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	..	..	76	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore ..	..	..	201	..	5	1	11	..	3	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	84	..	46	..	1	..	33	17
4	Coimbatore ..	..	..	54	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	9	5	75	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	..	..	135	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	9	5	635	1	79	1	12	..	36	17
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	37	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
9	Berhampore ..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	27	..	10	..	4	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntúr ..	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore ..	..	..	3	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary ..	..	..	56	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
16	Cuddapah ..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore ..	1	..	19	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	..	..	12	..	19	..	..	..	4	..
19	Madura ..	..	..	2	..	24	..	3	..	..	..
20	Palameottah ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	26	..	..	..
21	Mangalore ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	..	304	..	106	..	36	..	4	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	11	5	939	1	185	1	48	..	40	18
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	11	5	939	1	185	1	48	..	40	18

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the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

3 Serial Number.	4													
	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.
1	4	1	29	1	11	..	52	3	1	..	1	..	122.06	..
2	3	6	52	2	53	2	123	2	6	..	22	..	175.36	..
3	9	4	10	2	23	3	164	4	3	..	19	..	74.59	..
4	9	5	102	2	44	6	85	6	..	..	10	..	56.83	..
5	1	2	66	14	22	7	237	27	49	..	41	..	95.97	..
6	..	..	1	1	6	..	16	..	..	..	8	..	17.71	..
7	12	3	102	3	51	1	54	..	5	..	13	..	161.81	1.20
	44	21	362	25	216	22	731	42	64	..	114	..	105.72	1.17
8	..	..	2	..	4	..	14	..	..	..	4	..	616.26	..
9	..	..	12	..	1	..	12	2	..	..	18	..	178.11	..
10	2	..	3	..	1	..	23	2	..	..	1	..	159.09	..
11	..	..	3	..	4	..	41	3	1	..	1	..	76.63	..
12	5	1	10	1	3	..	15	1	..	..	2	..	103.72	..
13	..	..	3	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	28.66	..
14	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	368.89	..
15	2	..	10	..	14	3	42	..	1	..	7	..	173.60	..
16	..	..	24	6	11	4	24	..	..	..	..	..	406.80	..
17	2	..	1	..	1	..	72	4	..	..	1	..	75.77	..
18	1	..	3	..	22	3	127	2	2	..	5	..	34.90	..
19	2	1	2	..	2	..	32	7	..	..	1	..	5.27	..
20	1	1	6	..	2	..	40	1	..	..	4	..	5.84	..
21	2	..	1	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	4	..	43.98	..
	17	3	81	7	75	10	465	23	4	..	51	..	110.34	..
	61	24	443	32	291	32	1,196	65	68	..	165	..	107.18	1.11
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	24	443	32	291	32	1,196	65	68	..	165	..	107.02	1.11

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 1893.

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.	
	<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry	8.03	..	..	..	83.51	4.82	1
2	Vellore	4.44	.89	2.66	..	109.15	1.77	2
3	Trichinopoly	40.85	..	29.30	15.10	145.63	3.55	3
4	Coimbatore	8.42	..	..	..	89.46	6.31	4
5	Cannanore	1.28	..	..	..	303.27	34.55	5
6	Salem	7.08	..	..	..	28.34	..	6
7	Penitentiary	11.99	..	..	..	64.73	..	7
	Total ..	13.15	.17	5.99	2.83	121.71	6.99	
	<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	233.18	..	8
9	Berhampore	..	..	..	..	106.87	17.81	9
10	Vizagapatam	58.92	..	..	..	135.52	11.78	10
11	Párvatipuram	5.85	..	..	..	239.79	17.55	11
12	Guntúr	..	..	..	..	81.89	5.46	12
13	Nellore	238.89	..	..	..	124.18	..	13
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	92.22	..	14
15	Bellary	27.90	..	..	..	130.20	..	15
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	125.17	..	16
17	Cuddalore	71.78	..	..	..	287.12	15.95	17
18	Tanjore	55.26	..	11.63	2.91	369.36	5.82	18
19	Madura	63.28	..	..	..	84.38	18.46	19
20	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	116.79	2.92	20
21	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	76.97	11.00	21
	Total ..	38.47	..	1.45	.26	168.78	8.35	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	21.12	.11	4.57	2.05	136.51	7.42	
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Grand Total ..	21.09	.11	4.56	2.05	136.31	7.41	

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality, according to age, among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

1		2		3						4				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Under 16 years.						16 to 40.				Serial Number.		
		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.				
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Central Prisons.														
1	Rajahmundry	3.88	.05	..	..	..	..	270.15	15.66	9	..	1		
2	Vellore	2.29	.58	..	..	..	..	813.21	59.04	7	..	2		
3	Trichinopoly	.51	..	..	..	..	..	809.30	..	21	..	3		
4	Coimbatore	1.26	..	..	..	..	..	633.26	.23	10	..	4		
5	Cannanore	.93	..	1	..	1.075	.27	631.93	4.05	34	1	5		
6	Salem	1.22	.15	..	..	..	..	377.95	7.42	2	..	6		
7	Penitentiary	7.00	1.00	..	..	..	..	656.27	24.50	8	..	7		
	Total	17.09	1.78	1	..	58.51	..	4,192.07	110.90	91	1			
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	.07	..	..	..	..	..	28.89	.03	..	..	8		
9	Berhampore	.22	.11	..	..	..	..	80.62	2.15	2	..	9		
10	Vizagapatam	.70	..	..	..	..	..	111.79	12.23	1	..	10		
11	Párvatipuram	.36	..	..	..	..	..	154.24	..	2	..	11		
12	Guntúr	.75	..	..	..	..	..	127.43	4.20	1	..	12		
13	Nellore	.11	..	..	..	..	..	79.63	3.95	1	..	13		
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.33	.94	..	..	14		
15	Bellary	.11	.47	..	..	..	..	240.17	9.19	4	..	15		
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	191.14	.33	10	..	16		
17	Cuddalore	2.03	.51	..	..	..	..	208.40	8.45	2	..	17		
18	Tanjore	4.27	..	..	..	..	..	269.57	..	3	..	18		
19	Madura	.51	1.76	..	..	..	..	269.70	16.69	3	..	19		
20	Palamcottah	.87	..	..	..	..	..	280.17	.34	2	..	20		
21	Mangalore	.15	.27	..	..	..	..	70.58	4.06	1	..	21		
	Total	10.15	3.12	..	..	..	..	2,139.66	62.56	32	..			
	Total, Central and District Jails	27.24	4.90	1	..	36.71	..	6,331.73	173.46	123	1			
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.92	..	..	..	22		
	Grand Total	27.24	4.90	1	..	36.71	..	6,341.65	173.46	123	1			

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 ..	33.31	..	310.98	2.75	2	..	6.43	..
2	Vellore	8.61	..	194.86	8.32	5	..	25.66	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	25.95	..	179.62	..	11	..	61.24	..
4	Coimbatore ..	15.79	..	308.60	..	9	..	29.16	..
5	Cannanore	53.80	246.91	114.29	12	18	..	157.49	..
6	Salem	5.29	..	155.90	2.84	1	..	6.41	..
7	Penitentiary ..	12.19	..	78.18	11.00	1	..	12.79	..
	Total ..	21.71	9.02	1,342.43	25.03	47	..	35.01	..
	District Jails.								
8	Russolkonda ..	..	..	31.05	..	1	..	32.21	..
9	Berhampore ..	24.81	..	27.64	.98	1	..	36.18	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	8.95	..	40.60	2.25	1	..	24.63	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	12.97	..	15.38	..	1	..	65.02	..
12	Guntúr	7.85	..	49.54	1.26	2	..	40.37	..
13	Nellore	12.56	..	19.39	1.65	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	..	..	4.11	.15	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	16.65	..	57.03	5.14	4	..	70.14	..
16	Cuddapah	52.32	..	27	..	2	..	7,407.41	..
17	Cuddalore	9.60	..	26.89	1.36	2	1	74.38	735.29
18	Tanjore	11.13	..	62.64	..	3	..	47.89	..
19	Madura	11.12	..	85.02	1.61	5	1	58.81	621.12
20	Palamcottah ..	7.14	..	57.03	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mangalore	14.17	..	15.11	.78	2	..	132.36	..
	Total ..	14.96	..	491.70	14.58	24	2	48.81	137.17
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	19.43	5.77	1,834.13	39.61	71	2	38.71	50.49
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	2.59	..	1	..	386.10	..
	Grand Total ..	19.40	5.77	1,836.72	39.61	72	2	39.20	50.49

Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

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.	
18.95	.25	1	..	52.77	..	603.96	18.71	12	..	19.87	..	1
44.35	4.27	4	1	90.19	234.19	1,054.71	72.21	16	1	15.17	13.85	2
136.71	..	2	..	14.63	..	1,126.14	..	34	..	30.19	..	3
6.78	..	2	..	294.99	..	949.90	.23	21	..	22.11	..	4
30.15	..	7	..	232.17	..	777.30	4.17	60	1	77.19	230.81	5
18.76	.43	1	..	53.30	..	553.83	10.84	4	..	7.22	..	6
56.00	.34	2	..	35.71	..	797.45	36.84	11	..	13.79	..	7
311.70	5.29	19	1	60.96	189.04	5,863.29	143.00	158	2	26.95	13.99	
..	..	..	..	..	..	60.01	.03	1	..	16.66	..	8
.57	..	..	..	..	..	109.05	3.24	3	..	27.51	..	9
2.15	..	..	..	..	..	155.24	14.48	2	..	12.88	..	10
1.00	..	..	..	..	..	170.98	..	3	..	17.55	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	177.72	5.46	3	..	16.88	..	12
.56	..	..	..	..	..	99.69	5.00	1	..	10.03	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	31.44	1.09	..	..	..	..	14
3.35	2.12	..	..	..	..	305.66	16.92	8	..	26.17	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	191.41	.33	12	..	62.69	..	16
3.01	.12	..	..	..	..	240.33	10.44	4	1	16.64	95.79	17
7.36	..	2	..	271.74	..	343.84	..	8	..	23.27	..	18
3.96	..	1	..	252.53	..	359.19	20.06	9	1	25.06	49.85	19
4.08	..	1	..	245.10	..	342.15	.34	3	..	8.77	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	85.84	5.11	3	..	34.95	..	21
31.04	2.24	4	..	128.87	..	2,672.55	32.50	60	2	22.45	24.24	
342.74	7.53	23	1	67.11	132.80	8,535.84	225.50	218	4	25.54	17.74	
.15	..	1	..	6,666.67	..	13.06	..	2	..	157.98	..	22
342.89	7.53	24	1	69.99	132.80	8,548.50	225.50	220	4	25.74	17.74	

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

Serial Number.	2	3			4			5		
		Under 6 months.			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 ..	68.79	1	14.54	52.40	4	76.34	40.30	5	124.07
2	Vellore ..	501.87	7	13.95	157.17	2	12.73	144.23	1	6.93
3	Trichinopoly ..	157.68	8	50.74	61.15	7	114.47	133.20	7	52.55
4	Coimbatore ..	305.63	8	26.18	86.35	8	92.65	172.70	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	194.36	43	221.24	127.94	3	23.45	39.38	6	152.36
6	Salem ..	131.37	1	5.51	92.32	2	21.66	69.25	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	318.49	3	9.42	127.80	3	23.47	243.00	2	8.23
Total ..		1,728.19	71	41.08	705.13	29	41.13	842.06	21	24.94
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda ..	30.09	..	..	8.17	..	..	7.71	1	129.70
9	Berhampore ..	83.61	2	23.92	18.42	1	54.29	9.39	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	118.50	1	8.44	40.72	..	..	9.10	1	109.89
11	Párvatipuram ..	92.86	3	32.31	36.14	..	..	31.41	..	..
12	Guntúr ..	78.73	1	12.70	49.93	2	40.06	27.44	..	..
13	Nellore ..	87.62	1	11.41	7.84	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	27.82	..	..	4.71	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary ..	243.17	6	24.67	30.48	1	32.81	12.49	1	80.06
16	Cuddapah ..	191.66	10	52.18	..07	2	28,571.43	..01	..	..
17	Cuddalore ..	221.58	5	22.57	16.08	..	..	6.38	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	206.49	7	33.90	63.29	1	15.80	42.46	..	..
19	Madura ..	324.73	9	27.72	29.78	1	33.58	21.90	..	..
20	Palamcottah ..	130.45	2	15.33	145.92	1	6.85	33.76	..	..
21	Mangalore ..	63.48	3	47.26	25.84	..	..	1.63	..	..
Total ..		1,500.79	50	26.30	477.39	9	18.85	204.18	3	14.69
Total, Central and District Jails ..		3,228.98	121	33.34	1,182.52	38	32.13	1,046.24	24	22.94
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	2.39	..	..	2.63	1	380.23	1.32	..	..
Grand Total ..		3,631.28	121	33.32	1,185.15	39	32.91	1,047.56	24	22.91

(VITAL).

Presidency during the year 1893, according to length of time passed in Jail.

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.	
152.60	..	..	178.22	2	11.22	139.96	..	..	1
50.31	..	..	192.24	4	20.81	81.10	3	36.99	2
133.16	8	60.08	457.35	4	8.75	183.60	..	..	3
189.98	..	..	31.66	4	129.34	163.81	1	6.10	4
59.36	2	50.54	173.53	4	23.05	186.98	2	10.70	5
61.49	..	..	100.01	1	10.00	79.23	..	..	6
77.00	1	12.99	87.00	2	85.09	11.00	..	..	7
713.30	12	16.82	1,190.03	21	17.65	827.53	6	7.25	
1.17	..	..	8.00	..	..	4.90	..	..	8
.87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
1.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
8.34	..	..	2.23	..	..	..	..	..	11
*16.00	..	..	10.06	..	..	1.02	..	..	12
.84	..	..	3.07	..	..	4.76	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
46.74	..	..	10.05	..	..	9.65	..	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
2.75	..	..	2.71	..	..	1.27	..	..	17
19.96	..	..	7.47	..	..	4.23	..	..	18
2.00	..	..	.84	..	..	..	..	..	19
15.27	..	..	11.36	..	..	5.73	..	..	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
85.34	..	..	55.79	..	..	31.56	..	..	
798.64	12	15.03	1,245.82	21	16.86	859.14	6	6.98	
1.40	1	671.14	3.30	..	..	1.62	..	..	22
860.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	860.76	6	6.97	

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Prisons.											
1	Rajahmundry	2	..	47	5	49	5	54	2-64	25	2-89
2	Vellore	1	..	2	1	3	1	4	73	02	75
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	29	1	562	9	591	10	601	41-85	78	42-63
5	Cannanore	..	..	8	..	8	..	8	1-12	..	1-12
6	Salem	13	..	141	..	154	..	154	17-18	..	17-18
7	Penitentiary	9	1	166	17	175	18	193	12-27	70	12-37
Total ..		54	2	926	32	958	34	1,014	75-79	1-75	77-54
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	92	2	92	2	94	2-70	68	2-78
9	Berhampore	..	1	146	3	146	4	150	5-50	12	5-62
10	Vizagapatam	1	..	88	6	89	6	95	2-44	10	2-54
11	Parvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntur	1	..	63	1	64	1	65	2-92	..	2-92
13	Nellore	8	..	131	6	139	6	145	10-13	19	10-32
14	Kurnool	18	..	35	1	53	1	54	4-67	08	4-75
15	Bellary	28	..	289	13	317	18	335	13-51	11	14-62
16	Cuddapah	4	..	148	12	152	12	164	8-43	50	8-93
17	Cuddalore	2	..	88	5	90	5	95	2-68	15	2-83
18	Tanjore	19	..	87	1	106	1	107	5-37	..	5-37
19	Madura	58	..	462	7	520	7	527	36-61	61	37-22
20	Palemcottah	9	..	131	..	140	..	140	10-02	..	10-02
21	Mangalore	13	..	175	5	188	5	193	7-33	28	7-61
Total ..		161	1	1,935	67	2,006	68	2,164	119-31	3-22	122-53
Total, Central and District Jails.		215	3	2,861	99	3,076	102	3,178	195-10	4-97	200-07
Subsidiary Jails ..		791	25	25,739	1,075	26,539	1,100	27,630	880-10	29-86	903-96
Grand Total ..		1,006	28	28,600	1,174	29,606	1,202	30,808	1,075-20	34-83	1,110-03

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

7			8			9			10			11			12			13
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1893.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
37	5	42	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
283	5	288	276	5	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	31	..	31	
3	..	3	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
82	..	82	53	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19	
88	11	99	71	6	77	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14	
494	21	515	416	11	427	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	65	2	67	
45	1	46	42	..	42	4	1	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78	1	79	65	3	68	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
37	5	42	42	1	44	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
46	1	47	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
69	4	73	69	2	71	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42	1	43	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
135	13	148	170	4	174	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
84	5	89	61	7	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	
49	4	53	35	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	
56	..	56	44	..	44	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	
309	5	314	192	2	194	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	
79	..	79	56	..	56	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	12	..	12	
102	1	103	83	2	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	
1,122	41	1,163	889	22	911	19	2	21	1	..	1	1	..	1	64	3	67	
1,616	62	1,678	1,305	33	1,338	23	2	25	1	..	1	2	..	2	129	5	134	
9,414	410	9,824	8,016	392	8,408	8,119	268	8,387	46	1	47	14	..	14	891	29	920	
11,030	472	11,502	9,351	425	9,776	8,142	270	8,412	47	1	48	16	..	16	1,020	34	1,054	

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.
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	11	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	8.32	.01	15.80	..	1.45	..	2.64	.25
2	Vellore	Cells	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	36	..	10	..	..	..
		Total	64	12	42	1	10	..	..	..
		Total average population.	34.61	1.81	33.72	.20	9.41	..	.73	.02
3	Trichinopoly	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	26.24	..	11.05	..	1.57	..	..	..
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.	26.52	..	9.63	..	9.59	..	41.85	.78
5	Cannanore	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total average population.	45.98	..	21.12	..	13.28	..	** 1.12	..
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.	6.03	.02	..	..	11 6.37	..	11 17.03	..

MENT A.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1893.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.	
December 1893 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.									
..	..	..	..	* 93	93	† 109	RS. A. P. 2,043 6 1	RS. A. P. 10,700 3 3	{ Civil prisoners were accommodated in one of the three wards of the quarantine yard. Under-trials, Europeans and Juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward. * The new close prison consisting of 78 cells has been used since the beginning of December 1893. † Excludes the area of new close prison.	
..	..	..	..	44	958					1,119
..	..	..	..	44	1,051					1,212
64	..	3-93	18-70	575-27	627-01					
..	..	..	2	100	109					
..	..	..	..	88	857	1,067	173	1,305 12 1	8,085 3 7	{ † A new civil debtors' ward to accommodate 10 males was finished and taken over during the year.
..	..	..	90	957	1,176					
..	..	..	70-20	986-38	1,137-08					
..	..	..	..	120	120	165	1,781 4 0	3,471 5 6	{ § The juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. The juvenile ward is used for the convict warder guard.	
4	..	..	..	1,078	1,178					
4	..	..	..	1,198	1,302					
19	..	§ 51	..	1,088-15	1,127-71					
..	..	..	..	120	124					
2	..	..	..	1,088	1,317	110	2,803 3 6	4,609 11 11	{ || The female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards. ¶ Juveniles were confined in the close prison.	
2	..	..	..	1,208	1,443					
01	..	¶ 1-26	|| 23	912-48	1,002-35					
..	..	..	..	66	66	162	1,509 6 8	1,447 9 10	{ ** Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in wards set apart. The juvenile ward is used for convict warder guards.	
..	..	..	..	30	773					909
..	..	..	..	30	839					975
..	..	..	4-17	710-26	795-87					
..	..	..	..	25	35					
..	..	..	..	27	503	633	92	2,434 11 2	16,745 8 9	{ †† Civil prisoners were accommodated in some of the observation cells. A Civil debtors' yard is under construction. ‡ Under-trials were accommodated in the observation cells and latterly in the female yard which will in future be used for under-trials only.
..	..	..	27	528	668					
..	..	..	10-82	547-95	588-42					

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	..	..	..	..	* 72	12
		Total ..	54	8	3	..	..	..	72	12
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill.	Total average population.	26.77	1.49	..	..	..	..	12.27	.70
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampore ..	Total ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	2.60	..	..	..	..	..	2.70	.08
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam..	Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Total ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	11	4
		Total average population.	6.05	.19	..	..	.41	..	5.42	.12
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram Hill.	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	18	4	26	..	6	..	14	..
		Total ..	18	4	28	..	6	..	14	..
		Total average population.	3.18	.34	10.86	..	3.19	..	2.44	.10
12	Guntár ..	Cells	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntár ..	Total average population.	8.80	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	8	4	..	..	4	..	13	..
12	Guntár ..	Total ..	8	4	5	..	4	..	13	..
		Total average population.	2.82	.02	1.52	..	1.00	..	2.92	..

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continued.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1893.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1893 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.								
37	..	..	..	119	159	57	RS. A. P. 5,221 7 7	26,644 6 7	* Accommodation increased by recent additions.
..	..	36	..	43	36				
..	..	..	..	* 478	667				
37	..	36	43	597	862				
10.04	.60	7.00	34.85	753.64	847.26	61	1,302 6 0	1,302 15 1	
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	..	11	127				
..	..	..	..	11	130				
..	..	..	..	03	57.41	82	205 4 0	589 10 7	
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	..	28	140				
..	..	..	..	31	143				
..	..	..	..	33	102.75	109	390 5 0	364 6 6	
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	..	..	29	230				
..	..	..	..	29	236				
..	..	..	..	70	14.14	91	305 2 0	4,365 10 0	
..	..	..	..	..	6				
..	..	..	..	9	92				
..	..	..	..	9	92				
..	..	..	..	160.93	170.98	94	168 9 11		
..	..	..	..	..	5				
..	..	..	..	9	157				
..	..	..	..	9	157				
11	..	76	5.44	172.51	187.10				

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1893.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1893 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.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	42	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	* Females in hospital, Civil prisoners, under-trials and juveniles were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	14	208	273		774 11 4	....	
..	..	..	14	208	273				
..	..	* 11	4 77	94 01	116 09	84			† A new quarantine ward has been built outside the jail. Excess male prisoners were accommodated in workshds and available wards.
..	..	..	..	2	2				
..	..	..	3	61	76				
..	..	..	6	63	78	84			‡ Increase due to fresh buildings. § Were accommodated in cells.
..	..	..	1 05	30 33	37 41				
..	..	..	2	24	29				
..	..	..	26	188	318	84	2,053 9 0	20,046 4 3	|| Female prisoners (sick and under-trials) were accommodated in female yard. ¶ Excess males were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	28	212	347				
..	..	53	16 53	297 71	340 38				
..	..	..	..	8	8	132			** Excess males were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	..	170	222				
..	..	..	..	178	230				
..	..	..	3 33	185 52	202 76	168			
1	..	..	..	..	3				
..	..	6	12	153	228		706 3 0	25 3 2	
1	..	6	12	153	231	274	2,363 4 6	113 7 9	
02	..	2 54	10 22	234 40	262 60				
..	..	8	..	274	284				
..	..	..	..	20	78	274			
..	..	8	..	294	362				
..	..	3 29	..	** 328 56	359 02				

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 accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	27	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
		Total ..	29	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
20	Palamcottah	Total average population.	3.91	16	*23.84	..	14.37	..	*36.24	61
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	20	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	20	..	2	..	12	..	30	..
21	Mangalore	Total average population.	9.96	..	..	..	11.02	..	10.92	..
		Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	6	..	..	11	8	21	5
		Total ..	25	6	4	..	11	8	21	5
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Total average population.	1.62	07	..	..	3.35	..	7.33	28
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Civil Jail, Madras.	Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1.41	..	..	..	31.03	..	..	..

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concluded.

Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1893.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1893 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.								
							RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
..	..	..	2	6	10	121	743 3 6	9,808 10 6	* Were accommodated in the civil, hospital and condemned wards. † Surplus females were accommodated in the hospital yards for females.
..	..	7	16	292	442				
..	..	7	18	298	452				
..	..	50	†19.90	*331.39	430.92				
..	..	..	..	235	237	246	2,908 8 0	..	‡ Were accommodated in available wards and verandah.
..	..	..	..	50	112				
..	..	..	..	285	349				
..	..	..	34	†332.19	363.53				
..	..	..	..	9	13	67	178 4 6	243 10 6	
..	..	4	28	172	280				
..	..	4	28	181	293				
..	..	42	5.04	83.80	101.91				
..	..	..	..	22	22	60			
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	22	22				
..	..	..	..	12.66	12.66				
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	11 0 0	286 15 3	
..	..	..	..	..	81				
..	..	..	..	..	81				
..	..	..	..	..	32.44				

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.				
				A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Central Prisons.								
1	Rajahmundry	685	83	46	170	95	35	346
2	Vellore	1,431	85	120	361	319	311	1,111
3	Trichinopoly	931	103	82	232	151	71	536
4	Coimbatore	* 1,272	190	138	310	255	105	809
5	Cannanore	1,513	303	17	593	163	46	819
6	Salem	877	77	20	271	181	150	622
7	Penitentiary	2,972	1,372	288	528	251	78	1,155
Total ..		9,671	2,213	711	2,475	1,416	796	5,398
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	181	38	18	68	32	17	130
9	Berhampore	291	52	48	84	59	32	223
10	Vizagapatam	534	67	34	145	96	49	324
11	Parvatipuram	374	38	45	145	90	44	324
12	Guntur	492	91	63	132	65	36	296
13	Nellore	386	59	20	95	86	62	263
14	Kurnool	182	13	49	63	28	13	153
15	Bellary	699	126	46	233	175	79	533
16	Cuddapah	523	84	49	199	39	12	209
17	Cuddalore	793	73	56	185	166	156	565
18	Tanjore	742	91	1	232	165	68	456
19	Madura	949	126	57	296	107	71	531
20	Palamcottah	747	56	26	191	174	152	543
21	Mangalore	304	49	31	55	43	41	170
Total ..		7,203	963	545	2,018	1,325	832	4,720
Total, Central and District Jails ..		16,874	3,176	1,256	4,493	2,741	1,628	10,118
22	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras	19	..	4	11	2	2	19
Grand Total ..		16,893	3,176	1,260	4,504	2,743	1,630	10,137

* The result of the weighment in the case of the two prisoners who were released on appeal while out under the

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

6 Serial Number.	7 Number who had lost weight.					8 Remarks.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
1	51	135	45	25	256	1
2	75	105	44	11	235	2
3	63	139	63	27	292	3
4	107	182	56	8	253	4
5	5	247	110	30	392	5
6	18	122	31	7	178	6
7	175	216	57	4	452	7
494		1,046	406	112	2,058	
8	2	7	3	1	13	8
9	7	7	1	1	16	9
10	41	84	12	6	143	10
11	3	6	2	1	12	11
12	26	49	23	8	106	12
13	14	41	8	1	64	13
14	3	9	2	2	16	14
15	10	20	9	1	40	15
16	29	124	57	20	230	16
17	48	98	11	3	160	17
18	..	139	44	12	195	18
19	60	168	51	13	292	19
20	21	101	24	2	148	20
21	19	52	12	2	85	21
233		905	259	73	1,520	
777		1,951	665	185	3,578	
..		..	..	..	..	22
777		1,951	665	185	3,578	

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

[illegible]

MENT C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

[illegible]

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Average remission gained by the convicts						
		Sentenced to						
		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	43	65	76	132	206	136	153
2	Vellore	41	66	82	135	134	220	178
3	Trichinopoly	48	70	95	151	178	300	182
4	Coinbatore	47	67	102	134	156	275	241
5	Cannanore	45	65	87	119	..	343	..
6	Salem	42	59	65	119	..	202	113
7	Penitentiary	15	40	101	218	220	365	266
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	53	..	..	141	..	..	204
9	Berhampore	58	79	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	50	62	..	..	..	..	..
11	Parvatipuram	52	80	..	..	..	..	..
12	Guntur	..	..	81	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore	47	..	..	97	..	..	..
14	Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary	42	..	170	226	..	210	..
16	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Tanjore	46	83	..	133	..	..	..
19	Madura	49	77	124	..	..	..	..
20	Palamcottah	35	37	..	..	..	..	..
21	Mangalore	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
22	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	37	68	..	..	..	..	..

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concluded.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

entered in column 4.			7	8	9	Remarks.
Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial Number.	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
..	158	462	10 0 0	1 3 9	1	
253	355	121	6 8 0	1 15 8	2	
..	300	246	5 3 3	1 6 10	3	
172	330	..	14 6 3	1 13 10	4	
..	355	..	17 8 11	1 15 9	5	
..	482	..	3 6 9	1 0 1	6	
..	341	..	4 14 3	1 0 5	7	
..	..	..	3 6 7	1 10 7	8	
..	..	..	0 12 10	0 10 0	9	
..	..	..	0 11 3	0 8 4	10	
..	..	..	1 0 6	0 11 6	11	
..	..	..	1 8 0	1 8 0	12	
..	..	..	1 13 8	0 11 1	13	
..	..	..	..	..	14	
..	621	..	4 7 3	1 6 3	15	
..	..	..	..	..	16	
..	..	..	..	..	17	
..	225	..	4 6 3	1 0 3	18	
..	..	..	1 12 11	0 14 8	19	
..	..	..	0 9 5	0 7 1	20	
..	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	21	
..	..	..	0 13 9	0 11 0	22	

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Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

[illegible]

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MENT D.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned.

1 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	..	1	..	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.								
Hurt and assault with or without provocation	99	4	326	..	86	2	22	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338.								
Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	18	..	193	5	105	1	65	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.								
Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	..	91	..	3	..	15	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.								
Aggravated assault	5	..	103	..	22	..	4	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.								
Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	1	..	23	..	16	..	9	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.								
Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.								
Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.								
Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.								
Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	563	108	2,189	161	1,951	75	624	13
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.								
Extortion unaggravated	..	..	16	..	8	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.								
- Do. aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394.								
Robbery and aggravated theft.	1	..	10	..	40	..	87	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402.								
Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.								
Dishonest misappropriation	15	4	59	8	43	2	7	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.								
Criminal breach of trust	61	5	157	4	126	1	29	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.								
Receiving and concealing stolen property	40	7	155	24	110	11	40	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.								
Cheating	5	..	46	2	36	1	13	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.								
Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.								
Mischief	7	..	100	..	50	3	14	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.								
Simple trespass and house-trespass	13	..	58	2	17	1	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.								
House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.								
House-breaking and house-trespass	50	10	806	51	1,253	26	445	9

continued.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1893 under sentences not exceeding																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	6	543
22	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	7	423
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..	120
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	..	138
1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
252	8	97	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	5,702	365	6,067
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
116	..	23	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	282
18	..	134	..	62	..	2	..	9	..	23	..	..	..	255	..	255
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	14	139
11	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	396	10	406
25	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	382	43	425
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	4	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
5	..	13	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	5	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	3	91
1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	1	22
192	1	83	..	27	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2,865	97	2,962

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1 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. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	1	..	1	..	3	..	7	..
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	..	..	16	..	11	..	..	..
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	5	..	51	..	39	..	4	..
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	3	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 511.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	3	..	18	..	6	..	2	..
Chap. VIII, Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves. 1. . . .	3	..	8	..	23	..	17	..
	Offences against other laws ..	1,527	147	578	23	130	8	25	2
* Total ..		2,519	297	5,633	296	4,433	141	1,583	32

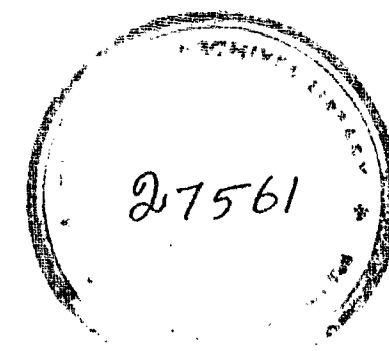
* Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1893 under sentences not exceeding																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
20	1	31	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	1	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..	101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56
4	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,275	180	2,455
756	13	525	2	173	5	5	..	108	4	40	..	62	4	15,847	794	16,641

prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.



STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Central and District Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1893.

Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters - were imposed or worn.										Total.	
	Under one month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over twelve months.			
	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) By order of Jail Superintendent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
[PART II.												
For safe custody	31	..	63	..	60	..	12	..	16	..	182	..
Total	31	..	63	..	60	..	12	..	16	..	182	..

STATEMENT F.

Return of short-sentenced Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails during the year 1893, (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	14	859	10,666	12.42	
Vizagapatam	22	2,525	17,831	7.06	
Godavari	19	922	8,321	9.02	
Kistna	20	699	6,162	8.82	
Nellore	16	588	4,522	7.69	
Kurnool	12	709	4,884	6.89	
Bellary	9	216	1,735	8.03	
Anantapur	8	241	2,540	10.54	
Cuddapah	13	775	6,447	8.32	
North Arcot	20	1,073	6,397	5.88	
Salem	17	1,197	8,749	7.31	
Chingleput	12	1,599	11,556	7.23	
South Arcot	18	2,503	14,818	6.43	
Tanjore	17	1,655	9,483	5.73	
Trichinopoly	9	1,065	5,783	5.43	
Madura	13	1,247	11,279	8.76	
Tinnevely	16	1,327	7,594	5.72	
Malabar	21	8,653	75,798	8.76	
South Canara	8	391	3,696	9.45	
Coimbatore	15	2,077	11,886	5.72	
Nilgiris	4	253	2,627	10.38	
Total	306	30,414	2,32,684	7.65	

21st MAY 1894, Nos. 1229, 1230, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 20th March 1894, No. A.

ORDER—dated 21st May 1894, No. 1229, Judicial.

The report on the administration of the Jail Department during 1893 was, as usual, submitted punctually. The more important features of the year have been commented upon by the Inspector-General in sufficient detail and comparatively few remarks on the part of Government are necessary.

2. *Admissions.*—The total number of prisoners admitted during 1893 was 79,893, the figure being made up of 33,535 convicts admitted direct, 15,116 convicts admitted on transfer, 29,774 under-trial prisoners and 1,468 civil prisoners. The total number of admissions in 1892 was 87,658, so that the Inspector-General's anticipation of a decline in 1893 has been realized. The number of admissions was larger than in 1892 in the cases only of civil prisoners and convicts admitted on transfer; the increase in the latter case is, as remarked by the Inspector-General, probably due to the operation of the orders of the Government of India on the subject of subsidiary jails and, these orders having been rescinded, there will probably be a decrease in the number of admissions under this head in 1894. The causes of the diminution of crime in 1893 can be more profitably discussed in connection with the Police report. It is sufficient to observe here that the connection between high prices and crime seems to be established and that, unless prices decline in a marked degree during 1894, there is not likely to be any noticeable decrease in the population of the jails during that year. Of the convicts admitted direct, 593 (or 1.8 per cent.) were youths under 16 years of age; the proportion was lower than in 1892, but higher than in the two years 1890 and 1891. The statistics in paragraph 14 of the report indicate general neglect of the orders of Government regarding juvenile criminals. For first offences of a trivial character committed by boys it is desirable that whipping should, as a rule, be inflicted and not imprisonment. District Magistrates should again draw the attention of their subordinates to this matter and should instruct Sub-divisional Magistrates to report cases of neglect of orders which come to their notice when scrutinizing the judgments of subordinate magistrates. The improvement in the classification of the previous occupations of convicts which has been noticeable since 1890 continued in the year under review. With regard to a remark in paragraph 15 of the report, it seems to Government that no indefiniteness ought to attach to the term "coolly" which means a man who earns his living by daily labour as distinguished from a man who does piece-work or gets a weekly or monthly wage. Consideration of the sentences inflicted by the Courts will be deferred until the Criminal Justice report comes under discussion.

3. *Identification.*—The figures relating to the identification of habitual offenders continue to show unsatisfactory results. The statistics in paragraphs 20 and 23 of the report show that 2,080 or 12·5 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted direct into central and district jails were recognized or confessed themselves to be habitual criminals. It is true that this figure (2,080) is higher than the figures attained in any of the years 1887-1891 but, considered relatively to the total number of convicts who came under examination in those years, it shows a marked deterioration in results. It is pretty obvious that a large number of habitual offenders escape recognition; the figures shown against the Cuddapah District Jail are particularly indicative of carelessness on the part of both the police and the jail officials. The delay in introducing the B-reillon system of measurement is regrettable, but could not, apparently, be avoided. There was a marked increase in the number of persons recognized as habitual offenders who were admitted into subsidiary jails as compared with 1892 in spite of the great decline in the total number of admissions. An habitual offender should rarely receive a petty sentence of imprisonment and the fact that 763 such offenders (31 having more than two previous convictions against them) were confined in subsidiary jails suggests undue leniency on the part of the magistracy. It appears that the statistics in paragraph 23 of the report and, consequently, Statement IV also, exclude particulars relating to 112 convicts in the identification of whom the Police were assisted by the Jail department. If this is so, Statement IV is to such extent incomplete.

4. *Escapes.*—The report is full on the subject of escapes and it is unnecessary to do more than express satisfaction at the improvement which has taken place and concurrence with the Inspector-General's view that fetters may without objection be used in the case of extra-mural gangs. Escapes from subsidiary jails can be dealt with more satisfactorily when reviewing the Police report, but the Government is not aware of the authority under which particulars relating to the escape of under-trial prisoners from subsidiary jails are excluded from Statement V. When keys are lost as at Coimbatore, the proper remedy is to get rid of all the locks or, at all events, to transfer them to some other, and that a distant, jail.

5. *Conduct of Convicts.*—The statistics relating to punishments inflicted upon convicts during 1893 are susceptible of two different interpretations, for the enormous increase in the number of punishments may denote either laxity of discipline resulting in frequent breaches of rules or increased stringency of discipline resulting in the detection and punishment of offences previously unnoticed or disregarded. The Inspector-General adopts the latter interpretation and the Government has no doubt that the view taken by him is correct. The increase in departmental punishments is therefore a matter for satisfaction rather than the reverse, and the Government notes that the number of punishments inflicted upon convicts by Criminal Courts was lower than in the two years immediately preceding. The comparison of different provinces in respect of the punishments imposed upon convicts is liable to lead to erroneous conclusions, but the figures given below show that the discipline in the Madras jails is not unduly severe:—

Provinces.	Punishments inflicted.		
	By criminal courts.	Total.	Percentage of total punishments to daily average number of convicts.
Madras (1893)	30	8,089	25·3
Bombay (1893)	35	4,000	60·7
Bengal (")	44	31,508	119·3
North Western Provinces and Oudh (1892)	43	6,647	179·5
Punjab (1892)	173	21,998	235·1
Central Provinces (1892)	58	5,276	117·8
Bahar (1892)	110	27,141	288·3
Assam (")	41	1,349	112·3

From paragraph 35 of the report it appears to be the Inspector-General's opinion that the full tale of punishments was not recorded even in 1893, for he observes that the record of formal warnings needs more attention from Superintendents and a reference to Statement VI proves the justice of the remark. A further increase may therefore be anticipated in 1894 and, as the system of punishment has now been placed on a uniform basis by the recently-enacted Prisons Act, it will be possible in future to determine with comparative accuracy the position of Madras relatively to the other provinces in respect of the discipline maintained in jails. As in 1892, the lowest percentage of punishments among central jails is found against Trichinopoly and the Inspector-General appears to attribute the fact to weak administration. Among district jails the percentages of punishments to average population range from 48·30 at Russellkonda and 57·87 at Guntur to 221·00 at Mangalore and 301·50 at Tanjore. The Inspector-General has noted that the ratio of punishments at Russellkonda and Guntur was unduly low, but he makes no allusion to the Palamcottah District Jail which, all things considered, may be said to take the lowest place. The Inspector-General should look closely to the discipline of this jail.

6. *Employment of Convict Officers.*—The remarks of the Inspector-General on this subject are very brief. It is presumed that he is satisfied with the general results during 1893 of the employment of convicts in positions of responsibility, but the figures in Statement VIII show a remarkable deterioration in the conduct of convict officers. In 1892 the proportion of punishments to the total number of prisoners employed as officers was only 17·8 per cent. and the Government commented upon the continued improvement in the conduct of this class, but, in the year under review, no fewer than 32·9 per cent. of the total number of convicts employed on prison duties came under punishment. The rate of punishment was higher, on the whole, in central than in district jails and reached 90·1 per cent. at Salem—a figure which may be contrasted with the 12·2 per cent. at Trichinopoly. It would seem from this likely that undue severity has been shown at Salem and the Inspector-General's attention will be drawn to the matter. In the interests of discipline and for other reasons the position of convict officers should be raised as much as possible and the frequent infliction of punishment upon them is not the best means to that end. The Inspector-General observes in paragraph 35 of the report that he is not altogether satisfied that punishments are awarded with discretion in the Salem Jail.

7. *Finance.*—The price of grain, though still very high, was lower in 1893 than in 1892 and the jail population was smaller; a saving in expenditure was therefore to be expected. But, as the Inspector-General shows, the saving actually effected was too large to be assigned to these two causes only. The department was obviously administered in a careful and economical manner during the year under review and the Inspector-General is entitled to credit for the results obtained. Several causes—for example, high prices, the introduction of a more expensive diet scale and the payment of compensation allowance—operated to swell expenditure but, in spite of that, the actual saving on 1892 shown in Statement X amounted to more than 10 per cent. The actual departmental expenditure in 1893 was Rs. 10,52,821 and, besides this, Rs. 1,16,859 was expended upon jail buildings by the Public Works Department. The expenditure upon rations, establishment, hospital charges, clothing and bedding and contingencies is compared below for a period of five years:—

Year.	Cost per head of daily average population of					
	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.
1889	29 15 4	31 8 7	2 0 8	3 12 8	9 7 4	75 12 3
1890	27 14 8	30 13 8	1 9 2	3 9 9	9 3 3	72 4 8
1891	27 13 9	27 7 0	1 4 11	2 14 2	8 13 9	67 10 9
1892	31 15 11	23 5 10	1 12 0	2 4 11	7 10 7	66 7 2
1893	29 4 8	23 5 3	1 11 7	2 6 3	6 7 9	62 9 3

The figures are decidedly satisfactory and, if the comparison is carried farther back, it will be found that, since 1886, the average cost *per head* has fallen by Rs. 28-9-7. This large saving is, however, in part apparent only, for certain fixed charges have been distributed over a larger average population during the last few years. In 1892, the average cost *per prisoner* for the whole of India was Rs. 60-15-10 and ranged, among the larger provinces, from Rs. 42-6-8 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to Rs. 69-15-6 in Bengal.

The particulars of the various items of expenditure are discussed in detail by the Inspector-General and few further comments are necessary. The savings effected in the matter of rations appear to be entirely the result of the fall in prices, and in subsidiary jails the fall was not fully taken advantage of. The principal variations under the head of rations in the case of central and district jails have been explained in the report. The exact financial effect of the closure of the Kurnool District Jail in July has not been brought out clearly in the report. It no doubt accounts to a considerable extent for the saving under "Establishment" and it might have been expected that it would result in a larger reduction in the expenditure upon "contingencies" in district jails than actually proved to be the case. The average expenditure *per head* on rations in subsidiary jails was Rs. 36-15-10. This must be regarded as unduly high, for in district jails the corresponding rate was only Rs. 26-0-8, and although economies can be effected in a district jail which are impossible in a subsidiary jail, it must be noted on the other hand that the diet-scale in use in the latter is simpler than that prescribed for the former. As usual, the expenditure upon rations was particularly high in Gódvári, Bellary, Anantapur and Nilgiris and the District Magistrates concerned must investigate the matter; it is obvious that the expenditure is susceptible of a large reduction in several districts, not excluding Nilgiris. The average expenditure on rations in Kurnool has fallen from Rs. 54-8-10 to Rs. 36-12-4 and, as this satisfactory result may be due in part to the working of the imprest system, the Government thinks it advisable to leave it in force there for another year. As usual, the average outlay upon rationing in subsidiary jails was least in South Arcot. The other items of expenditure in respect of subsidiary jails hardly admit of comparison, but the Inspector-General, it is observed, intends to report further regarding the expenditure falling under "Other charges," which shows even more remarkable variations, when one district is compared with another, than in 1892.

8. *Manufactures*.—In 1887 there were, on the average, 5,940-94 prisoners under sentence of labour on working days; in 1893 the number had risen to 9,225-99 or by 55-3 per cent. During the same period the average number employed on manufactures proper (Statement XII, column 7, K) has advanced from 1,802-50 to 3,219-92 or by 78-6 per cent., the average number employed on manufactures for jail use (Statement XII, column 7, E.) from 824-38 to 1,630-14 or by 97-7 per cent., and the average number employed on gardening from 557-00 to 1,364-60 or by 144-9 per cent. These figures bear testimony to the increasing attention which has been paid to manufactures during the last few years. As in 1892, entries in column 7, K, of Statement XII appear against every central and district jail, but the numbers shown against Russellkonda, Berhampore, Párvatipur, Nellore and Cuddapah are very small and in the case of Russellkonda, Berhampore and Nellore the same remark applies to the entries in column 7, E; no doubt, manufactures in these jails are in a very backward state. It appears from paragraph 77 of the report that district jail manufactures are to some extent designed for sale to the public. The Government desires to know what classes of goods are made with this object and whether care is taken to avoid undue competition with local industries. The Inspector-General will further report in regard to jail manufactures generally whether the orders contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India read in G.O., dated 7th June 1886, No. 1493, Judicial, to the effect that the various departments of the administration shall be compelled to purchase jail-made articles under certain circumstances, are being strictly

obeyed. The value of the articles manufactured for jail use is calculated at Rupees 32,566; the figure for 1892 was Rs. 31,569 and the increase took place in spite of the fact that the number of convicts employed upon manufactures for jail use was less in 1893 than in the preceding year. The statistics relating to cash-earnings are, however, less satisfactory, the total cash-earnings of convicts sentenced to labour being only Rs. 45,566—a figure below that reached in 1890 and far below the figures for 1891 and 1892. But Mr. Cardew argues with justice that the statistics in Statement XIII do not accurately represent the cash-earnings of the manufacturing department, for they exclude (1) the value of the manufactured stock in hand at the close of the year, and (2) outstandings due to the Jail Department at the close of the year, and he arrives at the conclusion that the actual profits of central jails in 1893 amounted to Rs. 95,488 which he compares with the figure (Rs. 1,01,920) shown against these jails in 1892. Similar particulars have not been supplied in regard to district jails though the same remarks seem to be applicable to them and it is plain that Statement XIII does not in its present form accurately represent the facts. The Inspector-General of Jails will be requested to state whether in his opinion this statement should be enlarged; it seems to Government that there ought to be some record, not only of stock and outstandings, but also of the value of manufactures for jail use which at present finds no place in the returns appended to the report. In default of such amendment of the returns, it seems advisable that a consolidated balance-sheet for both central and district jails should be furnished in future as suggested by the Inspector-General. But although the profits in 1893 were far higher than appears on the face of Statement XIII, the fact remains that they fell considerably below the figure reached in 1892. This, however, was anticipated and the Government accepts the Inspector-General's explanation that the decline is mainly attributable to the high price of cotton yarn. The figures in paragraph 76 are interesting and, as Mr. Cardew observes, the advance made by Coimbatore in the manufacture of police drill is remarkable. In the Rajahmundry Jail a decrease in the outturn is noticeable under nearly every head; it is hoped that Mr. Tyrrell, the present Superintendent, will remedy this. The statistics leave the impression that further concentration of manufactures should be possible. It is worth noting that the cash-earnings of district jails in 1893 were more than five times as high as they were in 1889 or 1890. Statement XIII being incomplete as indicated above, the figures in Statement XIV showing the nett cost *per head* do not represent the facts with complete accuracy. Accepting them, however, for the purpose of comparison, they show that the average nett cost *per head* of average strength was Rs. 58-5-0, which is considerably higher than the figure for the whole of India in 1892.

9. *Health*.—The vital statistics for 1893 are, perhaps, the most satisfactory part of the report, the death-rate being but little more than half the rate in 1892 and the lowest since 1887. The mortality remained heavy at Trichinopoly, however, and particularly so at Cannanore and Cuddapah. These jails have a bad record of mortality, as the following figures show:—

Jail.	Rate of deaths per mille.							
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Trichinopoly	11-49	3-83	40-68	70-39	40-28	49-72	50-30	30-15
Cannanore	44-21	41-29	72-23	27-21	19-15	50-68	48-46	76-65
Cuddapah	9-20	53-05	..	30-76	6-84	44-68	59-63	59-18

In the course of the last eight years the death-rate has exceeded 40 per mille on five occasions at Trichinopoly, on six occasions at Cannanore and on four occasions at Cuddapah. Cholera is not infrequent in the Trichinopoly Jail but the supply of water from the new water-works and the maintenance of a standing cholera camp should have the effect of reducing the virulence of epidemics of this disease. The

Inspector-General seems to be thoroughly satisfied with the general sanitary arrangements of the jail. The explanation regarding the health of the Cannanore Central Jail is far less satisfactory. The average sick-rate at this jail was high, so the heavy mortality is hardly attributable to neglect of disease in the earlier stages; of the 61 deaths 14 were due to anæmia and debility and 27 to dysentery and diarrhoea. These facts and the figures in paragraph 83 of the report point to a defective food-supply. The Government desires to have a further report on the subject. It is worthy of remark that, of the 61 deaths at Cannanore 43, and of the twelve deaths at Cuddapah ten, occurred among prisoners who had been in confinement for less than six months. The Inspector-General promises to report again upon the Cuddapah Jail if its condition does not improve. Several jails which are usually exceedingly unhealthy showed a low rate of mortality in 1893. Conspicuous among these were Berhampore, Párvatipur and Mangalore. It is not clear whether the improvement in the health of the Párvatipur and Coimbatore jails is attributable in any degree to the enlargement of the former and the improvement of the water-supply for the latter. The remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraphs 88 and 89 of the report regarding the careful supervision exercised by Drs. Hackett-Wilkins, Hazlett, Fitzpatrick and Leapingwell and by Mr. Henderson are noted with pleasure.

10. *Miscellaneous*.—From Statements XV and A it appears that there was a decided tendency to over-crowding at the Vellore, Párvatipur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Palamcottah jails and at the Penitentiary. The Párvatipur, Salem and Bellary jails were undergoing extension at the close of the year and the accommodation available in all jails taken together is still ample as the figures in paragraph 96 of the report indicate; but several individual jails are distinctly in need of relief. It is noted that the work of covering over the wells in the Coimbatore Jail does not appear to have been carried out and the results of the experiment of deepening the main-gate well there have not been stated. The Government would be glad to have a brief report on the latter subject. The statistics relating to weightments are satisfactory on the whole, for only 21·2 per cent. of the prisoners lost weight; but at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Tanjore, Madura and Mangalore this proportion was considerably exceeded. At Párvatipur only 3·2 per cent. were found on release to have lost weight; if this figure is correct, it speaks well for the medical administration of the jail. It would be convenient if the percentage of prisoners who had lost weight were entered against each jail in Statement B.

As usual, practically every person entitled to the benefits of the mark-system earned remission. The Inspector-General professes himself satisfied, on the whole, with the working of the system, but comments upon the difficulty of securing uniformity. The application of the system is a matter of internal administration and the Government is not in a position to criticise the statistics effectively. Statement D seems out of place in this report; the Inspector-General will report whether he considers its retention necessary. It is observed that the duty of inspection was entirely and inexcusably neglected by the Sessions Judges of Gódvári, Salem, South Arcot and Madura. At Mangalore one visit only was made to the jail by a magistrate. On the other hand, the visits of the non-official visitors were more frequent than in 1892 and the Government is pleased to note Mr. Cardew's favorable opinion of this system of inspection. As non-official visitors are appointed for a limited period, it seems unnecessary to act on the Inspector-General's recommendation that they should be invited to resign in the event of failure to perform the duty for which they were appointed.

The general features of the year are briefly described in paragraph 106 of the report, where also particular mention is made of the excellent work done by Mr. McCready. The statistics relating to the identification of habitual offenders and to manufactures are not entirely satisfactory but, in other respects, the report shows progress and improvement for which the Inspector-General and his subordinates are entitled to commendation.

In future the Inspector-General should avoid, as far as possible, references to explanations given in previous reports. Where information is necessary for the proper comprehension of the statistics it should be repeated.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.

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 Hon'ble the Chief Justice, with C.L.
Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 21st May 1894, No. 1230, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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 * கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
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