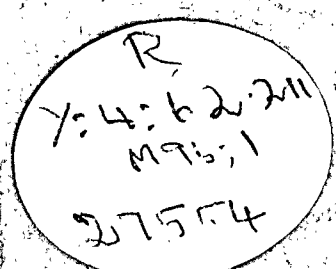


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Administration Report of Inspector
General of Police Prison 1895



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

OOTACAMUND,
24th March 1896.

From A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
To THE HON'BLE MR. J. F. PRICE, C.S.I.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

In compliance with the provisions of Rule 37 of the Jail Code, I have the honour to submit the following report on jail administration during the calendar year 1895, together with the several statistical tables which have been from time to time prescribed.

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

3. The number of Central Jails was 7 and remained unchanged during the year. The number of District Jails, which was 12 on the 1st January 1895, was reduced to 11 at the end of the year by the closing of the Cuddapah District Jail. The number of Subsidiary Jails did not vary, being 304 both at the beginning and at the end of the year, but the Subsidiary Jail at Naidupet in the Nellore District was closed and one was opened at Cuddapah in consequence of the closing of the District Jail at Cuddapah.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—GENERAL SUMMARY AND STATEMENTS Nos. I to VIII.

4. A general view of the jail population of the Presidency, including all classes of prisoners, is given in the General Summary, which is the first statement in Appendix I. In this statement, prisoners who are merely transferred from one jail to another are counted as fresh admissions, and go to swell the figures shown in columns 5, 6 and 7. It is obvious, therefore, that the number of prisoners therein shown as "received" and "discharged" and the total population are considerably in excess of the number of fresh prisoners received direct from Courts on conviction, as prisoners transferred are frequently counted more than once. The inclusion of transfers does not, however, affect the number remaining at the beginning or end of the year, or the daily average population, and these figures are therefore of significance. The opening population of 1895 was 9,647, the difference between this figure and that (9,646) returned last year as the closing population of 1894 being due to the erroneous exclusion from the returns of 1894 of a recovered lunatic who was sent to the Penitentiary, Madras, to undergo a period of probation in accordance with the rules contained in G.O., No. 726, Judicial, dated 24th April 1889. The jail population fluctuated but little during the year, and was within 24 at its close of what it had been at the beginning. The daily average population was the lowest since 1891, but the reduction as compared with 1894 was small, being equal to 2.3 per cent. only, and the daily average population remains high, being considerably

in excess of that confined in the years 1885 to 1890. The following table gives a summary of the results for the ten-year period ending 1895:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	8,515	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638	9,647
Received during the year ...	54,622	53,938	57,784	61,132	67,881	75,562	87,655	79,893	73,338	39,994
Total ...	63,137	62,266	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,575	90,743	84,026	79,642
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	54,809	54,737	56,434	61,465	68,284	74,239	87,730	89,105	74,330	69,971
Remained at the end of the year ...	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,546	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646	9,671
Daily average number ...	8,214.03	7,379.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.48	11,164.37	10,652.14	10,025.13	9,730.14

5. Of the several classes of prisoners included in the General Summary, the statistics relating to convicted prisoners are much obscured by the inclusion of prisoners admitted by transfer, and these statistics are therefore most conveniently noticed below in connection with Annual Statement No. I which shows separately prisoners admitted by direct committal on conviction. The other classes of prisoners included in the General Summary are Under-trial Prisoners and Civil Prisoners, and these classes will now be noticed.

6. The number of Under-trial Prisoners received into jail during the year differed little from that received during the preceding year, but the daily average of this class of prisoners increased by 8.3 per cent. The proportion of Under-trial Prisoners who are convicted upon trial and sentenced has shown a considerable decline during the last three years. Excluding transfers, the ratio borne by the number of Under-trial Prisoners convicted to the number of such prisoners disposed of has fallen from 53.1 per cent. in 1892 and 45.8 per cent. in 1893 to 44.6 per cent. in 1894 and 41.3 per cent. in 1895. The following table contains an abstract of the statistics relating to Under-trial Prisoners for a period of ten years. Further particulars will be found in Statement No. XVIII in Appendix I:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	929	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,084	1,054	892
Received during the year ...	24,332	23,761	27,126	25,661	25,728	29,540	33,881	29,774	25,610	25,693
Total ...	25,261	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,569	35,494	30,858	26,664	26,585
Released ...	9,898	9,468	10,903	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,774	11,502	9,671	9,561
Convicted and sentenced ...	10,336	9,797	10,695	10,850	11,204	12,046	14,255	9,776	7,854	6,779
Transferred ...	4,578	4,411	5,157	2,748	2,885	6,397	7,155	8,412	8,184	9,243
Escaped ...	39	36	43	42	37	61	33	48	48	35
Died ...	15	10	20	35	16	15	33	16	15	12
Total ...	24,966	23,722	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,460	29,764	25,772	25,630
Remained at the end of the year ...	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054	892	960
Daily average number ...	777.55	798.47	871.32	857.44	827.23	1,042.33	1,339.42	1,110.03	986.48	1,068.93

7. The heading Civil Prisoners includes Judgment-debtors, Revenue defaulters, State Prisoners, and any prisoner ordered by law to be confined in the Civil Jail. The law relating to imprisonment for debt was revised in 1888, and the revision was followed by a large reduction in

the number of Judgment-debtors admitted to jail. In 1890, however, an upward movement began and continued five years until, in 1894, the number of Civil Prisoners admitted to jail was actually larger than in 1887, the year before India Act VI of 1888 came into force. The increase was not continued in 1895, which showed a small falling off in the number of Civil Prisoners admitted, but the daily average population of this class of prisoners was the largest for several years past, and it is by no means clear that the maximum number of Civil Prisoners has been reached. Imprisonment as a means of execution of judgment decrees is resorted to in very differing degrees in different parts of the Presidency. The four districts of Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Malabar account for 58 per cent. of all the Civil Prisoners admitted into jail outside the Presidency Town, while in wealthy and extensive districts, such as Gódvári, Kistna and Vizagapatam, the use made of the power of imprisonment for judgment debt is remarkably small. In the following table is given a summary of the statistics relating to Civil Prisoners for the last ten years. The number of State Prisoners at the beginning of the year was 14 and at the end of the year 10:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Remaining at the commencement of the year ...	157	177	156	107	125	146	130	141	173	197
Admitted during the year ...	1,621	1,563	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468	1,594	1,525
Total ...	1,778	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609	1,767	1,722
Released ...	1,595	1,576	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428	1,559	1,507
Transferred ...	4	4	5	3	..	..	25	8	11	19
Died ...	2	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Escaped ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	1,601	1,584	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436	1,570	1,527
Remaining at the end of the year ...	177	156	107	125	146	129	141	173	197	195
Daily average number ...	217.78	201.95	167.35	158.23	149.52	196.27	117.41	130.62	146.93	156.50

8. The convict population of the year 1895 is exhibited both in the General Summary and in Statement No. I. The principal figures of both statements are summarized in the following table and are compared with those of the previous ten years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	6,921	7,336	7,281	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,073	9,411	8,558
Admitted by direct committal ...	24,034	22,371	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,617
Admitted by transfer ...	1,316	5,326	6,423	7,096	9,205	12,804	13,010	14,958	15,116	15,686	16,255
Total ...	32,270	35,033	35,508	35,612	41,546	47,597	52,745	61,637	58,326	55,595	51,330
Deduct—											
Transported beyond seas ...	78	92	58	61	1	76	155	206	194	199	230
Transferred to other jails ...	1,443	5,074	6,450	6,519	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864	14,978	15,827	15,970
Transferred to lunatic asylums ...	8	8	18	12	4	5	6	13	17	19	21
Released with remission ...	963	923	482	706	709	648	643	786	752	1,740	1,681
Released otherwise ...	22,230	21,479	21,821	20,504	23,270	25,435	29,694	35,591	32,702	29,001	24,680
Escaped ...	31	15	14	33	45	17	45	51	13	6	5
Died ...	128	128	148	176	284	191	321	470	231	184	165
Executed ...	33	33	33	32	24	36	40	33	29	53	53
Total discharged ...	21,934	27,752	29,024	28,043	34,069	39,202	43,621	51,964	48,915	47,038	42,814
Remaining at the end of the year ...	7,336	7,281	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,073	9,411	8,557	8,616
Daily average number ...	7,267.74	7,218.70	6,379.05	6,882.88	7,418.63	7,353.85	8,550.61	9,708.54	9,411.49	8,891.72	8,564.71

9. That there was a further substantial reduction in the number of criminals reaching jail during the year is clearly seen by a reference to the figures of direct admissions in the foregoing table. As compared with 1894 the decrease in direct admissions is equal to 13 per cent., while as compared with 1892, in which year the jail population reached the highest point attained since the great Famine of 1876-78, the diminution is equal to 29 per cent. This decided fall in the number of convicts directly committed to jail has been coincident with a marked reduction in grain prices, and there can be little doubt as to the connection which exists between the two sets of fact. The following table exhibits the direct admissions to jail district by district:—

Districts.	Jails.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Ganjam	Russellkonda, Hill ...	207	335	217	608	325	262	104	199	178	224	129
	Berhampur, District ...	444	394	397	774	1,012	519	449	448	297	286	351
Vizagapatam	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,046	1,372	1,200	1,103	1,566	1,400	883	1,141	519	584	438
	Párvatiparam, H.D. ...	128	226	377	327	519	573	543	481	514	507	398
Gadchavari	Subsidiary Jails ...	619	469	447	714	768	460	456	675	564	597	624
	Rajahmundry, Central ...	1,404	1,319	1,194	1,236	2,004	1,648	1,031	1,316	855	789	501
Kistna	Subsidiary Jails ...	456	426	545	579	442	617	489	600	560	922	1,157
	Guntur, District ...	802	593	661	661	535	608	555	618	638	589	396
Nellore	Subsidiary Jails ...	373	330	108	130	122	84	39	530	507	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	468	447	278	573	377	382	405	578	334	268	405
Kurnool	Subsidiary Jails ...	509	278	269	270	246	234	327	502	374	398	379
	Subsidiary Jails ...	287	318	287	181	186	267	451	500	380	320	225
Bellary	Subsidiary Jails ...	236	209	256	238	230	245	379	440	139	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	230	182	232	260	258	211	342	402	343	362	313
Anantapur	Subsidiary Jails ...	532	512	466	396	491	476	546	727	874	1,077	1,177
	Subsidiary Jails ...	190	164	161	171	147	167	223	235	126	129	141
Cuddapah	Subsidiary Jails ...	116	135	54	117	97	76	164	274	200	132	107
	Cuddapah, District ...	347	273	258	323	459	526	976	1,010	631	576	194
North Arcot	Subsidiary Jails ...	488	418	517	318	293	330	379	507	434	451	297
	Vellore, Central ...	559	456	466	431	584	832	1,078	1,606	1,093	977	1,173
Salem	Subsidiary Jails ...	321	326	448	354	353	323	335	323	418	336	232
	Subsidiary Jails ...	453	348	430	449	676	713	846	1,111	782	831	780
Madras	Subsidiary Jails ...	536	453	391	323	381	606	933	1,053	698	614	614
	Penitentiary ...	1,450	1,876	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,926	2,720	3,413	2,810	2,243	2,175
Chingleput	Subsidiary Jails ...	834	729	651	492	577	622	1,043	1,303	1,144	840	806
	Cuddalore, District ...	504	453	500	509	392	568	880	929	1,106	795	640
South Arcot	Subsidiary Jails ...	827	631	759	716	682	664	994	1,205	1,306	1,338	809
	Tanjore, District ...	694	634	500	576	659	714	629	657	784	614	764
Tanjore	Subsidiary Jails ...	912	716	560	563	405	760	656	732	876	822	556
	Trichinopoly, Central ...	629	459	469	375	411	530	566	566	742	492	560
Trichinopoly	Subsidiary Jails ...	487	536	537	424	369	297	407	461	376	256	166
	Madura, District ...	715	522	591	462	517	664	923	1,005	1,199	1,043	1,146
Madura	Subsidiary Jails ...	727	729	720	651	632	615	673	633	624	618	355
	Palamcottah, District ...	638	621	561	629	522	958	745	907	859	872	777
Tinnevely	Subsidiary Jails ...	364	269	277	248	321	225	223	401	493	417	394
	Calicut, District ...	650	700	649	473	761	913	808	55	...	...	...
Malabar	Cannanore, Central ...	35	31	21	36	38	173	405	1,120	1,159	1,211	1,563
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,628	1,625	1,737	1,440	1,548	3,170	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968	3,216
South Canara	Subsidiary Jails ...	245	188	196	175	212	274	312	329	309	255	211
	Subsidiary Jails ...	252	449	480	175	154	201	345	242	279	414	233
Coimbatore	Subsidiary Jails ...	645	665	618	482	624	870	955	1,054	1,262	1,067	980
	Subsidiary Jails ...	667	614	577	561	598	527	952	963	939	1,013	884
Nilgiris	Subsidiary Jails ...	70	65	57	147	114	59	67	109	152	141	117
Total	Central and District Jails ...	11,031	10,408	10,217	11,183	12,075	14,081	15,199	18,805	18,649	15,057	15,127
	Subsidiary Jails ...	13,003	11,962	11,587	10,349	12,057	13,255	16,141	19,107	18,886	15,441	11,390
Grand Total ...		24,034	22,371	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,912	37,535	30,498	26,517

10. There is one feature of the figures which will at once attract attention, namely, the large and almost universal reduction in the number of direct admissions to Subsidiary Jails. Only two districts show an increase in sub-jail admissions, while in some parts of the Presidency, notably Malabar and the Southern districts, the reduction is very large. On the whole the number of direct admissions to sub-jails was 26 per cent. less than in 1894, and was lower than in any year since 1888. Such a decrease in the number of short-sentenced prisoners is from every point of view a matter for congratulation, as it is quite certain that imprisonment in sub-jails is neither deterrent nor reformatory in its effects, while it occasions a considerable expenditure and familiarizes a large number of persons annually with the idea of being a criminal. In District and Central Jails, the total number of direct admissions has not greatly altered in 1895, though some individual jails show variations.

The small number of convicts received in the Russellkonda Jail is remarkable, and probably indicates low prices and plenty of work among the Hill Tribes of the Ganjam Maliahs. In the case of the Párvatipuram Jail the reduction in direct commitments is partly due to prisoners being diverted to the Vizagapatam District Jail in order to prevent the former jail from being overcrowded. The increased number of admissions to the Rajahmundry Central Jail, combined with a rise in the sub-jail population of the Kistna District appears to indicate some increase in crime in that part of the Northern Circars. A similar remark applies to the Bellary District, and it is observed from the Police Report that in the Districts of Kistna and Bellary, Police administration has not lately been successful. The decrease in admissions to the Cuddapah District Jail was caused by the jail being closed during the course of the year, while the increased number of convicts received at the Vellore Central Jail may be ascribed to prisoners from the Cuddapah District being sent there. The advance in admissions to the Cannanore Central Jail coupled with the large fall in sub-jail admissions in the Malabar District points to an increase in the number of sentences of imprisonment for over 30 days, but the sentences were still short, for the daily average population of the Cannanore Central Jail has diminished. The other fluctuations do not call for notice.

11. The number of prisoners admitted into jail by transfer from other jails was 16,255, as compared with 15,686 in 1894 and 15,116 in 1893. The increase over the figure recorded in 1894 is equal to 3 per cent. and is principally due to the large number of convicts transferred to the Cuddalore District Jail for employment on the building operations in progress there. But, although the increase over the figure of 1894 is thus accounted for, the total number of transfers to Central and District Jails still forms but a small part, about 11 per cent., of the total number of admissions by transfer, the great bulk of which occur in Subsidiary jails. Under Rule 1374 of the Jail Code no prisoner may be marched on foot more than 15 miles a day. Consequently, when persons are convicted in outlying taluks and are committed to the Central and District Jails, they have frequently to halt 2 or 3 times in the course of their journey, and under Rules 1320 (d) and 1375 B of the Jail Code these halts must be made at Subsidiary Jails whenever possible. In each sub-jail in which an *en route* prisoner thus halts, he has to be treated as an admission by transfer, a single convict being thus counted as an admission by transfer several times over. The increase in the number of admissions by transfer during recent years is due partly to the rules above referred to being more generally adhered to, and partly to several District Jails having been closed, a fact which has caused convicts to be sent longer distances to reach the ultimate place of imprisonment and so to pass through more sub-jails *en route*.

12. The other figures relating to convicts included in Annual Statement No. I will be more conveniently noticed in other portions of the report. The number of convicts executed was precisely the same in 1895 as in 1894. The number of convicts released by Government on medical grounds was 6 as compared with 3 in 1894. The daily average population of convicts was less by three per cent. than in 1894, the decrease occurring in all classes of jails.

13. The religions professed by the 26,517 convicts admitted into jail in 1895 are shown in column 3 of Statement No. II. Jail administration is not closely concerned with the question whether a convict is a Christian, a Muhammadan, or a Hindu, but it is noticeable that in the year under report, as in previous years, the proportion to free population is slightly higher among Muhammadans than among other classes. The continuance of this higher proportion is doubtless not accidental, and its cause may exist in the fact that the Muhammadan population is more largely urban than that of other classes.

14. The chief interest in the figures showing the age of convicts admitted to jail lies in the number and proportion of juveniles received. The number of such admissions fell from 562 to 470, but the proportion borne by the latter figure to the total number of direct admissions was the same as in the two previous years, viz., 1.8 per cent.

The following table shows the sentences which the 470 juveniles received, and it will be observed that over 90 per cent. are sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding three months:—

Years.	Distribution of Juvenile Convicts admitted according to length of sentence.												Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F				
	Not exceed- ing 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceed- ing 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	25	3	4	1	4	2	2	...	478	115	593
1894 ...	275	80	50	10	31	5	8	...	1	...	2	...	467	95	562
1895 ...	279	93	43	13	27	3	5	...	6	...	1	...	361	109	470

15. Of the 361 male juveniles admitted to jail during the year, only 58 had been previously convicted, so that it is evident that nearly 84 per cent. of all the male youthful offenders sent to jail were first offenders. In paragraph 9 of the report for 1894, it was pointed out that one main reason for the large number of boys sent to jail in this Presidency, although no previous convictions have been recorded against them, is to be found in the fact that courts have no power to award corporal punishment for offences against local and special laws. The Government directed that the number of cases in which juveniles are imprisoned for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping should be noted in Statement No. II in future. This has been done, and the following table shows details regarding the special and local Acts under which male juveniles were committed to jail during the year:—

The Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 (Madras) ...	80
The Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889 (Madras) ...	42
The Madras City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras) ...	29
The Madras Forest Act V of 1882 (Madras) ...	21
The Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 (Madras) ...	19
The Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 (Madras) ...	13
The Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	7
Other special and local Acts ...	6
Total ...	217

It will be seen that over two-thirds of the male juveniles, who are punished with imprisonment in this Presidency without having been previously convicted, are guilty of offences against special and local laws, and it certainly seems to be a pity that a boy, who would be whipped and sent home if he committed an offence against the Indian Penal Code, should be exposed to the evil influences of imprisonment if he is guilty of a breach of an abkari license or is convicted of some petty police offence.

16. The year 1894 was the first in which complete statistics relating to the state of education of convicts admitted to jail were compiled, and the following table compares the results of that year with those of 1895. It has been pointed out on a previous occasion that the percentage of illiterate convicts seems to be largest in years in which the number of criminals admitted to jail is high; thus in 1875 it was 82.41, while in 1877 it rose as high as 90.27. The spread of education is far too slow to have any apparent effect on the figures even if a period of twenty years is taken. No change

other than accidental fluctuation can, therefore, be expected to appear from year to year:—

Percentage of Convicts to Total Direct Admissions.

	1894.	1895.
Able to read and write	9.5	3.7
Able to read only	3.7	4.5
Illiterate	86.8	86.8

17. The classification of the previous occupations of convicts has much improved in definiteness and presumably in accuracy during late years, and the proportion of persons whose previous occupations are returned as 'Miscellaneous' shows a further decrease in 1895. The chief difficulty met with in connection with this subject is the tendency to return previous occupations as 'coolly,' a word which is not so much descriptive of the nature of the work done as of the character of the payment received. The following table compares the proportion in which the several classes of occupation contributed to the total with the figures of the previous five years:—

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Males.						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	2.47	1.98	1.52	1.85	1.92	2.05
B. Professional persons	6.17	5.63	3.00	3.64	4.01	3.45
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	10.36	10.08	9.80	10.62	12.39	13.00
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	32.44	34.21	45.37	51.40	51.30	53.60
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	5.40	5.56	5.33	6.41	6.12	6.74
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	7.62	8.57	5.69	5.58	6.48	6.22
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	27.17	26.33	20.92	13.50	11.04	9.06
Females.						
H. Married women	4.70	4.07	4.69	4.17	3.94	3.50
I. Unmarried women	7.8	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.6	5.9
J. Widows	2.62	2.70	2.78	1.97	1.46	1.43
K. Prostitutes	2.27	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.8	3.6
Total ..	100.	100	100	100	100	100

18. It has already been pointed out in paragraph 10 *supra* that the chief reduction in jail population during 1895 occurred in subsidiary jails, and it is therefore not surprising to find a marked falling off in the number and proportion of sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding one month. This satisfactory diminution in very short sentences necessarily increased the proportion which longer sentences bore to the total, but there is also an absolute increase in the number of sentences above one year, which amounted to 1,718 in 1895 as compared with 1,537 in 1894. The proportion of sentences above one month and not exceeding twelve months rose from 37 per cent. in 1893 and 1894 to 40.5 per cent. in 1895, and that of sentences in excess of one year was 5.92 per cent. in the year under report, as compared with 4.64 and 4.43 per cent. in the two previous years. Whether this apparent tendency of the courts to pass heavier sentences is more than an accidental fluctuation is not known. The following table gives an abstract of the results in comparison with those of the five previous years:—

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

Years.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Transported beyond seas.		12	13
										For life.	For a term.		
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	1.85	.67	.01	.28	.06	.15	100.00
1893	...	57.92	18.54	13.64	4.82	2.20	1.57	.55	.02	.33	.12	.20	100.00
1894	...	57.68	18.49	13.06	4.57	2.45	1.49	.67	.03	.36	.05	.22	100.00
1895	...	52.71	20.41	15.49	4.65	2.91	1.08	.99	.04	.43	.12	.36	100.00

19. The extent to which the convicts admitted into jail in 1895 had been previously convicted of offences is shown in Judicial Statement No. IV, and the following table, which is based on that statement, compares the figures of recognitions in each Central and District Jail with those of the previous five years, subsidiary jails only being excluded. The number of previously-convicted convicts admitted into subsidiary jails under sentences of 30 days and less was 731 as compared with 986 in 1894. In spite of the decrease, the number of old offenders thus lightly dealt with seems excessive.

Jails.	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, 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.
Rajahmundry.	1890	517	67	31	..	118
	1891	436	77	38	..	115
	1892	600	91	19	..	110
	1893	586	89	1	..	90
	1894	932	130	27	1	158
	1895	1,187	117	17	..	134
Vellore	1890	832	117	17	..	134
	1891	1,078	121	19	1	141
	1892	1,606	174	3	..	177
	1893	1,093	154	12	..	166
	1894	977	97	20	..	117
	1895	1,173	134	17	..	151
Trichinopoly.	1890	530	64	6	..	70
	1891	603	61	2	..	63
	1892	566	69	7	4	80
	1893	742	107	5	2	114
	1894	492	82	7	2	91
	1895	560	88	9	..	97
Coimbatore	1890	879	95	12	..	107
	1891	955	112	18	1	131
	1892	1,034	142	19	7	168
	1893	1,262	178	25	4	207
	1894	1,067	145	38	..	183
	1895	980	129	27	..	156

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Jails.	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, 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.
Cannanore	1890	173	26	..	26
	1891	405	43	1	44
	1892	1,120	125	..	125
	1893	1,159	103	8	111
	1894	1,211	124	4	128
	1895	1,563	93	151	244
Salem	1890	713	86	3	89
	1891	846	99	3	102
	1892	1,111	107	6	114
	1893	782	94	2	102
	1894	831	104	5	109
	1895	780	88	4	92
Penitentiary.	1890	2,936	302	16	318
	1891	2,720	335	11	346
	1892	3,443	431	8	439
	1893	2,810	314	5	319
	1894	2,243	259	181	440
	1895	2,175	267	451	718
Russellkonda.	1890	262	25	..	25
	1891	194	28	4	32
	1892	199	20	11	31
	1893	178	24	6	30
	1894	224	15	3	18
	1895	129	18	2	20
Berhampur	1890	519	88	3	92
	1891	449	53	13	69
	1892	448	85	9	94
	1893	297	49	4	59
	1894	286	52	1	53
	1895	361	56	4	60
Vizagapatam.	1890	460	93	1	99
	1891	456	66	1	67
	1892	675	104	1	105
	1893	564	104	3	107
	1894	597	99	2	101
	1895	624	112	2	114
Párvatipuram	1890	574	88	..	88
	1891	543	97	7	106
	1892	481	86	24	114
	1893	414	88	24	116
	1894	567	128	20	149
	1895	393	95	5	101
Guntúr	1890	84	12	3	15
	1891	39	8	1	9
	1892	550	46	5	51
	1893	507	30	10	40
Nellore	1890	264	26	1	29
	1891	327	29	3	33
	1892	502	53	12	65
	1893	374	44	6	50
	1894	398	39	10	49
	1895	379	36	19	57
Kurnool	1890	245	16	3	19
	1891	379	13	13	29
	1892	440	24	7	37
	1893	139	8	2	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as old offenders before conviction, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, 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.
Bellary	1890 ..	476	40	9	49
	1891 ..	546	47	14	61
	1892 ..	727	57	10	67
	1893 ..	874	62	2	64
	1894 ..	1,077	71	3	74
Cuddapah	1895 ..	1,177	82	8	90
	1890 ..	526	26	2	33
	1891 ..	976	30	13	49
	1892 ..	1,010	32	2	34
	1893 ..	631	11	..	11
Cuddalore	1894 ..	576	38	2	40
	1895 ..	194	12	..	12
	1890 ..	568	106	8	118
	1891 ..	880	148	13	162
	1892 ..	929	159	2	161
Tanjore	1893 ..	1,106	184	9	193
	1894 ..	795	156	5	164
	1895 ..	640	131	27	161
	1890 ..	714	88	20	108
	1891 ..	629	62	15	79
Madura	1892 ..	657	81	6	88
	1893 ..	784	81	10	92
	1894 ..	614	85	25	111
	1895 ..	704	69	9	78
	1890 ..	664	127	7	136
Palamcottah.	1891 ..	923	87	6	93
	1892 ..	1,005	106	5	111
	1893 ..	1,199	94	6	100
	1894 ..	1,043	94	5	99
	1895 ..	1,145	88	9	97
Calicut	1890 ..	958	64	6	107
	1891 ..	745	73	4	77
	1892 ..	907	72	19	109
	1893 ..	859	56	12	75
	1894 ..	872	87	11	101
Mangalore	1895 ..	777	94	9	105
	1890 ..	913	107	11	121
	1891 ..	808	91	3	94
	1892 ..	56	..	..	..
	1890 ..	274	19	..	19
ABSTRACT.	1891 ..	312	20	..	20
	1892 ..	329	22	..	22
	1893 ..	309	23	1	24
	1894 ..	265	15	1	17
	1895 ..	211	14	3	17
1890 ..	14,081	1,707	159	54	1,920
1891 ..	15,199	1,700	202	26	1,928
1892 ..	18,395	2,086	175	41	2,302
1893 ..	16,649	1,897	153	30	2,080
1894 ..	15,057	1,820	370	12	2,202
1895 ..	15,127	1,723	773	8	2,504

20. The form of the foregoing table was prescribed by the Government of India in paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution No. 4-254-64, dated 25th February 1885, and its object is to show the extent to which old offenders have been overlooked by the Police and are subsequently identified in jails. But it is very doubtful whether any useful purpose is now served by the exhibition of these figures. The heading of Judicial Statement No. IV is not limited to habitual offenders as defined in Rule 294 of the Jail Code, nor even to persons convicted more than once under the Indian Penal Code, but it covers all convicts admitted to jail who have been previously convicted. Hence in Madras town persons who are imprisoned time after time for being drunk and riotous, or in the Cannanore Central Jail persons who are reconvicted of offences against the Abkari law, figure in this statement and make the statistics of very little value. Judicial Statement No. IV should, it seems to me, be limited to persons convicted more than once under the Indian Penal Code, and, as the working of the Bertillon system is now in the hands of the Police, the Jail Department should be relieved of any responsibility for the recognition of old offenders after conviction. As such recognition cannot affect the term of their sentences, it is hardly a matter of prime importance. The following abstract shows the proportion of reconvicted prisoners admitted in 1895 and in each of the five previous years. The increase in the proportion recognised in the year under report is mainly contributed by the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the Penitentiary, Madras, and is due to the inclusion of the classes of cases above referred to:—

Years.	Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.		
	Recognised before conviction.	Recognised after conviction.	Total.
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
1894 ..	12.1	2.5	14.6
1895 ..	11.4	6.2	16.6

21. The total number of escapes of convicts from jails during 1895 was 15 as compared with 23 in the preceding year. Full details are given in Judicial Statement No. V, and an abstract of the results in comparison with those of the previous ten years is given in the following table:—

Years.	Escapes of Convicts.				
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Total, Central and District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total, Central, District and Subsidiary Jails.
1885 ..	10	12	22	10	32
1886 ..	1	7	8	13	21
1887 ..	4	..	4	10	14
1888 ..	13	3	16	17	33
1889 ..	13	11	24	25	49
1890 ..	7	3	10	12	22
1891 ..	22	6	28	17	45
1892 ..	17	17	34	17	51
1893 ..	10	14	24	8	32
1894 ..	2	4	6	17	23
1895 ..	6	3	9	6	15
Average ..	9.5	7.3	16.8	13.8	30.6

22. Three convicts escaped from inside Central Jails, but the facts constitute a single occurrence, as all three convicts got away together. This escape occurred at the Vellore Central Jail on the morning of the 28th January 1895. One of Donaldson's patent

night-soil ejectors had recently been procured and erected, and a masonry alcove had been built to keep rain out of the pug-mill. An addition was made to the main wall above the ejector to a height which was thought to be sufficient to preclude the possibility of escape. This view, however, proved to be wrong. On the morning of the 28th January the jail was unlocked soon after 5 A.M., it being the weekly inspection day. About 5-45 A.M. when the convicts were paraded for the early morning meal, three men were missed, and, as it was then nearly quite light, a cumbly was noticed hanging on the wall above the ejector. A convict sweeper then gave evidence that he had seen the three men who were missing climb on to the alcove, and, one helping the other, reach the top of the wall and escape. Parties of warders were at once sent out, but the escaped convicts got clear away although they had only about an hour's start. Two warders who had been in charge of the yard were dismissed, but not prosecuted, as it was impossible to prove who was in charge at the moment when the escaped convicts left the yard. The alcove was removed and the height of the wall was further raised. In November 1895 one of the three men who escaped was re-arrested in the Chingleput District for committing theft, and, after arrest, his identity was discovered and he received an additional sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment under section 224 of the Indian Penal Code.

23. Two escapes occurred from inside District Jails. One occurred at the Bellary District Jail on the morning of the 22nd February. I inspected the jail on that morning. The escape was first discovered by a prisoner being found absent as I went round the jail. A cumbly was then found hanging on the top of the wall behind a row of cells. No further evidence as to the manner of escape is forthcoming, but the prisoner must have received assistance in scaling the wall. The escape was rendered possible by the warder in charge leaving the yard without being relieved. One warder was prosecuted, but the court acquitted him on the ground that he had been relieved by another warder. I then ordered the prosecution of the latter warder before the same court, but for some unknown reason, the trial was transferred to the file of another Magistrate, who acquitted the second warder, on the ground that he had not taken charge from the first. The result of these prosecutions was thus *nil*, but the warder who was first prosecuted and who was doubtless the guilty party was dismissed.

24. The second escape from inside a District Jail occurred from the Cuddalore Jail on the night of the 18th June. The buildings of this jail are at present, as the Government is aware, of a temporary nature, consisting of thatched sheds with mud walls. The convict got out through the roof of his shed, and, the night being very stormy, he avoided the sentries, secured a casuarina pole out of a feeding shed, and made good his escape over the wall. The Superintendent reported that the hour at which the escape occurred could not be proved, and hence prosecution of any warder was impossible, but the sentries were punished departmentally.

25. Four escapes are shown as having occurred from outside Central and District Jails, but one of these was that of a prisoner who, though borne on the books of the Vellore Central Jail, was absent from the jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act. He escaped from the subsidiary jail in which he was confined, and the entry of this case against the Vellore Central Jail is thus purely nominal. The other escape which is shown against the Vellore Central Jail was also little more than nominal. A convict was missed from a grass-cutting gang. The rest of the prisoners were marched back to the jail, and a warder remained to watch the place where the gang had been at work. As soon as reinforcements came an effective search was made, and the man was found concealed in a milk-hedge which enclosed the land. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the facts constituted more than an attempt to escape, and the warder was not prosecuted. The two other escapes from gangs working outside jails occurred at the Rajahmundry and Cuddalore Jails respectively, the convicts in each case slinking off unobserved. The warders responsible were in both instances prosecuted successfully, and in both instances the convictions were quashed by the Sessions Courts on appeal. It will thus be seen that the results of prosecuting warders through whose negligence escapes have occurred have been somewhat chequered during 1895.

26. As in previous years, there were various attempts at escape which were prevented by the promptness or vigilance of jail officers. Under the system of good conduct stripes which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1140, Judicial, dated 27th May 1895, it is now possible to bestow some reward on officers who do good service in this and other respects. Convicts attempting to escape are prosecuted.

27. The number of escapes of convicts from subsidiary jails was less than in any year in the previous decade. This fact suggests that subsidiary jails are more secure or are more efficiently guarded than hitherto, but there is still great room for improvement. The average number of convicts who have escaped from subsidiary jails during the ten years prior to 1895 was 14.6 per annum, and to this has to be added an average annual number of 39.7 escapes by under-trial prisoners from the same class* of jail, so that some 54 persons escape annually from subsidiary jails. The number in 1895 was 40 only, a satisfactory decrease. The guarding of subsidiary jails is entirely conducted by the Police.

28. As was explained in paragraph 21 of the report for 1894, the figures relating to periods prior to 1st July 1894 refer to offences and punishments under Madras Act V of 1869 while those relating to subsequent periods are governed by the Prisons' Act of 1894. No close comparison between the figures of the year under report and those of preceding years is thus possible. The division of offences and punishments into 'serious' and 'minor' continues to be based on the classification proposed by the Jail Conference of 1892, as the Government of India has not yet made any rules under section 59 (2) of the Prisons' Act. The following table gives an abstract of the number of offences committed by convicts and of the punishments inflicted upon them during 1895 and the five previous years:—

Years.	Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.					Total.
			Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.		
1890	47,597	7,953.85	29	1,089	834	1,364	3,316	
1891	52,745	8,580.61	40	1,295	744	1,469	3,548	
1892	61,637	9,708.44	31	2,375	928	1,481	4,815	
1893	58,323	9,411.49	29	4,451	1,185	2,424	8,089	
1894	55,595	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,803	2,778	10,205	
1895	51,330	8,564.71	18	6,361	2,132	3,415	11,926	

Years.	Punishments.							Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
	By Criminal Courts.	Separate confinement.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.		
1890	29	..	1,692	450	40	1,105	3,316	6.97	41.69
1891	39	..	1,795	452	69	1,283	3,548	6.73	41.35
1892	31	..	2,460	393	60	1,871	4,815	7.81	49.60
1893	29	..	4,601	285	88	2,986	8,089	13.87	85.95
1894	23	353	3,559	680	115	5,575	10,205	18.36	114.77
1895	18	727	3,874	288	130	6,863	11,926	22.23	139.25

29. The year witnessed a continuance in the growth of recorded offences, due to the more extended enforcement of tasks, the more systematic search for prohibited articles, the stricter enforcement of discipline generally, and also to the

more regular record of breaches of rules committed. The number of offences increased by 16·8 per cent., the whole increase being accounted for by the Central Jails, but the ratio of offences to jail population advanced both in Central and District Jails, and the advance was not confined to a few jails, but was fairly general. The exceptions included the Párvatipuram Jail, where there was much sickness, the Madura Jail where manufactures were reduced owing to the transfer of convicts to Cuddalore, the Cuddalore Jail where much of the labour was not susceptible of exact measurement, the Vellore and Salem Central Jails, where the number of offences recorded in 1894 was already considerable and the Nellore District Jail, where jail administration in this respect was sluggish and unprogressive. The bulk of the increase occurred under offences relating to work (the growth in this respect being very large in the Rajahmundry Central Jail) and under miscellaneous breaches of jail rules. As regards punishments, there was an absolute reduction in the resort to the major forms, and over two-thirds of the 1,726 additional punishments recorded by Superintendents in 1895 consisted of warnings and 'other minor punishments,' principally fines of marks. The number of criminal offences committed by convicts diminished. It will thus be seen that though recorded offences and punishments increased during the year under report, both punishments and offences were of a minor nature, and the increase represents as much an improvement in the registration of offences as an actual change in discipline. At the same time there can be little doubt that if tasks are to be thoroughly enforced, a further increase in the number of offences and punishments must follow.

30. Corporal punishment still forms an exceedingly small part of the punishments inflicted during the year. Only one offence in every 79 is punished by flogging and only one convict in every 327 is whipped. The proportion of whippings to the total number of male prisoners in 1895 was not more than 0·31 per cent. in this Presidency, as compared with an average ratio of 0·54 per cent. for the whole of India in 1894. The largest resort to corporal punishment occurred in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, where the enforcement of tasks has proved to be a matter of special difficulty; this subject has been noticed from time to time in the quarterly reports on Jail whippings. The ratio of floggings to offences was high in the Bellary and Mangalore District Jails, but the actual number of prisoners whipped was small. One case of illness following whipping is returned against the Trichinopoly Central Jail. In this case deep-seated abscesses occurred and had to be opened, after which the convict recovered and was discharged from hospital cured. The usual table showing details regarding corporal punishments is appended:—

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.			(a)	(b)	
				Total.	Death.	Illness.							
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,918	1,751	..	5	23	..	22	50	2·61	2·86	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2,185	1,481	..	1	6	6	1	14	·64	·95	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,866	1,066	..	2	5	..	5	12	·64	1·13	..	1
4	Coimbatore ..	1,953	903	..	..	1	3	1	5	·26	·55	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	2,323	574	..	5	..	..	1	6	·26	1·05	..	..
6	Salem ..	1,475	736	..	..	3	..	8	11	·75	1·49	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3,157	1,251	..	1	8	5	2	16	·51	1·28	..	..
	Total ..	14,877	7,762	..	14	46	14	40	114	·77	1·47	..	1

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a)	(b)
	District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda ..	210	102	..	..	1	..	..	1	·48	·98	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	441	196	..	..	1	..	..	1	·23	·51	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	797	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	694	204	..	..	..	..	2	2	·34	·98	..	..
12	Nellore ..	461	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary ..	1,423	377	1	4	4	..	..	9	·63	2·39	..	..
14	Cuddapah ..	366	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cuddalore ..	1,475	628	..	..	..	..	2	2	·14	·32	..	..
16	Tanjore ..	1,034	1,009	..	..	9	..	1	10	·97	·99	..	..
17	Madura ..	1,334	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Palamcottah ..	1,094	882	..	..	1	2	5	8	·73	·91	..	..
19	Mangalore ..	* 245	135	..	1	..	2	..	3	1·22	2·22	..	..
	Total ..	9,474	4,043	1	5	16	4	10	36	·38	·89	..	..
	Total, Central and District Jails.	24,351	11,805	1	19	62	18	50	150	·62	1·27	..	1
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	26	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails.	24,783	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	49,160	11,822	1	19	62	18	50	150	·31	1·27	..	1

31. The employment of convicts as prison officers is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the Indian prison system, and it is undoubtedly a convenient and economical device, without which a large additional expenditure on the free staff would be requisite. Whether it is consistent with sound penological principles is another matter, but even in this respect the objections taken to the system have been much lessened by the prohibition of the employment of habitual convicts as prison officers. Inasmuch as a convict who had been in jail before and who knew the rules and customs of the place, naturally made the most useful convict officer, there had existed an irrepressible tendency to recruit the ranks of convict officers largely from the habitual class, and a convict returning to jail knew that after a few months' labour he might find himself again exercising authority, excused from the rigour of task-wood, and eventually enjoying the highest ambition of the Madras prisoner, a rice-diet. This has now been altogether changed. The rule prohibiting the employment of habitual offenders as convict officers has been strictly enforced. No habitual can now hope to rise beyond the grade of first-class convict, and one of the glaring abuses of the convict-officer system has thus disappeared. There is plenty of evidence that the habitual keenly feels his exclusion and no subject of complaint is more frequently heard in the habitual blocks. Seeing, however, that the ordinary benefits of the remission system are still open to him, and that he has thus reasonable opportunities for shortening his sentence

and sufficient incentives to good behaviour, there is no reason to regard the habitual discontent at being debarred from promotion to convict officer as being other than a healthy sign.

32. The number of convicts employed as convict officers in the jails of this Presidency in 1895 will be found in Judicial Statement No. VII. As compared with the figures of the previous year, there has been a slight reduction in the proportion of men so occupied, while, if the comparison is carried further back, it will be seen that there has been an actual reduction, in spite of the huge share of the night-guarding of jails which is now carried on by convict officers. In instituting a comparison between Madras and other Presidencies, it must also be borne in mind that in this province every grade of convict officer is included in Annual Statement No. VII, while in at least one of the other provinces only one end of three grades of convict officers is shown in the statement. The following table shows the percentage of convict officers employed during 1895 and the previous five years in each of the Central jails. (The number of reductions and dismissals of convict officers was high in the Bangalore Central Jail, in 1894, but, now that unsatisfactory men have been weeded out, there will be fewer such dismissals in future.)

Year.	Percentage of convict officers (number) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Madras.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Central Provinces.	Coastal Provinces.	Madras.	Bombay.
1890	7.40	10.00	7.67	7.83	10.43	7.77	10.50
1891	6.87	8.71	6.45	6.45	8.74	10.12	10.58
1892	10.00	7.54	6.32	1.34	7.11	6.84	11.01
1893	11.40	7.68	10.06	0.90	8.17	8.35	11.20
1894	3.40	8.28	8.25	9.51	7.70	8.50	8.70
1895	4.42	8.75	8.20	8.90	7.80	8.44	8.40

33. During the greater part of the year under report the diet scale in force in the jails of this Presidency was that which had been in force for many years past, and is given in the Appendix to the Annual Statement No. VII. In the latter part of the year a modified scale was tentatively introduced in 4 Central Jails and 4 District Jails. The introduction of this revised scale as an experimental measure was proposed in my letter No. 8532, dated 20th June 1895, and was approved in G.O. No. 2031, Judicial, dated 16th October 1895. The central feature of the revised dietary is the reduction of the meat ration from 15 oz. to 6 oz. per week, the increase of the oil ration from 12 oz. to 24 oz. per week, and the grant of 7 ad. lb. of rice or 14 ad. lb. of wheat. The composition of the revised diet is as follows: 100 grains carbon per diem, 100 grains nitrogen, 100 grains carbon per diem in the old dietary, so that there has been no reduction in chemical constituents. The reduction in the meat ration will, at the same time, produce a substantial economy, about Rs. 20,000 a year on a daily average number of 5,000 prisoners, while it will remove from the Madras Jail dietary the charge of undue luxuriousness which has been brought against it. It is as yet too soon to decide whether the revised diet-scale will be found as suitable to health as the old one, but the results of the first three months have been satisfactory. The health of the jails, where the dietary is in force, has shown no falling off, and a generally favourable view of the revised scale has been expressed by the Superintendents and Medical Officers concerned.

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34. During the year 1895 the classification of expenditure in the Jail Department was completely revolutionized by the issue of Home Department Resolution No. 10 Jails—668-79, dated 13th December 1894. This resolution directed that, with effect from 1st January 1895, the expenditure hitherto lumped together under the single sub-head 'Contingencies' should be arranged under six new sub-heads, certain changes being also introduced as regards the other existing sub-heads 'Rations,' 'Hospital Charges' and 'Clothing,' while the expenditure under each sub-head (except clothing and travelling allowances) was ordered to be further classified and sub-divided under a large number of detailed heads. By these orders the outlay in jails and sub-jails, which has in former years been distributed under five headings only, has now to be divided among no less than thirty-nine headings. A glance at Financial Statement No. IX as compiled in 1895 and in 1896 will show the great increase in work which has been thus effected. But, as was stated in paragraph 43 of the report of 1894, the sub-division of the charges hitherto lumped together under the sub-head 'Contingencies' was an absolutely necessary reform, nor would there have been any serious difficulty in giving prompt effect to the Government of India's instructions, had it not been for the action of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, who decided in March 1895 that the revised classification prescribed by the Home Department of the Government of India should not be adopted in the accounts of the Financial Department. This decision, which would have brought about a direct and irreconcilable divorce between the accounts of the Jails and of the Account Department, was at once brought under the notice of Government in my letter No. 1762, dated 28th March 1895, and in due time the Government of India announced in Home Department letter No. 7 Jails—337, dated 19th August 1895, that the Comptroller-General's ruling would be revised. Unfortunately, however, this took time. Although the Accountant-General, Madras, when he received the revised instructions, lost no time in arranging for the adoption in the Treasury accounts of the new system of classification, there were unavoidably several doubtful points which had to be determined, and it was not until the 10th of November 1895 that I received his final communication on the points at issue, while it was the beginning of December before complete instructions for the future guidance of Jails officers could be got out.

35. The Government will readily understand what a serious obstacle in the way of the correct and punctual preparation of the present report has thus been caused. If the instructions conveyed in the Home Department Resolution of the 13th December 1894 had been at once adopted by the Account Department, the new classification of expenditure would have been brought into complete use within a month or two of the commencement of 1895. Instead of this, eleven out of the twelve months had elapsed before the revision was carried out, and all through these months expenditure had been incurred by Jail officers and had been classified by the Treasury officers under the old heads. Had there been nothing to be dealt with except Central and District Jails, the difficulties thus created would have been serious, but in this Presidency there also exist 304 subsidiary jails, in each of which expenditure had been, for some eleven months of the year, incurred under the old classification. The whole of this expenditure has had to be reclassified. In one district, that of Tinnevely, through the delay of the Treasury officer, no revised figures of expenditure for the first ten months of 1895 were received up to the 20th March 1896, and approximate figures have had to be adopted instead. The Government will thus observe that difficulties of a special kind have had to be contended against in the preparation of this report, and though I trust that, with the assistance of the Government Press, it will reach the Government by the due date, the responsibility for any delay will not rest with this office, which has only by the most strenuous exertions made punctual submission possible.

36. The gross expenditure of the year 1895 amounted to Rs. 10,34,700-1-6. This figure differs by Rs. 1,100-11-5 from that recorded in the Accountant-General's books, the differences being due to various sums which have been erroneously debited by the

Account Department under 19 B. Law and Justice. The Accountant-General has been advised of the necessary corrections. In the following table the total expenditure of 1895, as distributed in the new classification, is compared as far as is possible with that of the three previous years :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	35,940	39,952	39,057	38,894
Establishment	2,60,381	2,48,473	2,53,252	2,44,130
Dietary charges	3,53,253	3,08,233	2,83,470	2,53,874
Hospital charges	18,747	18,340	17,962	25,617
Clothing and bedding	22,833	22,602	19,267	19,484
Charges for moving prisoners—				
Transfer of prisoners and batta to discharged prisoners	* 23,754	* 19,787	* 22,049	22,003
Transportation of convicts	1,460	4,153	2,653	3,154
Uniform and equipment of warders	7,339	5,299	4,646	4,260
Travelling and conveyance (gazetted, non-gazetted)	3,845	3,044	1,316	721 gazetted, 1876 non-gazetted.
Rent, rates and taxes	6,881	8,284	7,655	7,852
Execution charges	120	81	124	129
Service postage	1,759	1,724	1,826	1,706
Service telegrams	272	246	250	248
Rewards for recapture and service†	† 248	† 165	† 155	720
Sanitation charges				4,993
Lighting				5,375
Disciplinary charges				286
Other miscellaneous services and supplies				1,520
Current office expenses	40,194	26,090	21,057	911
Office furniture				248
Registers and stationery				21
Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools and plant				3,010
Purchase of land	100	188	900	218
Petty construction and repair	29,502	29,503	24,521	32,111
Total ..	8,06,658	7,86,067	7,00,150	6,73,374
Manufactures	2,09,330	3,10,347	3,28,974	3,54,191
Charges incurred on account of released convicts from Port Blair	..	..	302	..
Uniform supplied to Criminal Leper Ward	28	..	..	..
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	5,175	6,407	4,789	..
Charge allowance drawn by the Medical officer of Bassein Jail (Burma) at Madras	..	..	3	..
Pay and conveyance allowance drawn by the Superintendent, Doocan gang, at Bangalore	..	..	..	711
Law charges paid on account of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore	..	..	..	1,154
Grand Total ..	10,21,389	10,52,821	10,34,233	10,34,700

* This includes batta to prisoners' children and gratuity to Convict Warder guards (1892-94).
† This includes rewards for recapture only not for service (1892-94).

37. It may be well here to explain briefly how the figure Rs. 6,73,374 shown in the above table differs from the figure Rs. 5,99,108, which is the total of Financial Statement No. IX. Expenditure on general supervision, on petty construction and repair, and on travelling allowances of Gazetted officers, aggregating Rs. 71,729, are, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, excluded from column 14 of Financial Statement No. IX. The outlay (Rs. 218) on purchase of land for jail sites has also been excluded from Statement No. IX, there being no detailed head under which it should be shown. Moreover, following the instructions laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Home Department Letter No. 1 Jails—7, dated 6th January 1894, the cash receipts realized by sales of vegetables, old stores, &c.,

have been deducted from the drawings under those heads of charge under which the property was originally purchased. The sums thus deducted are Rs. 1,854, under 'Dieting charges' representing sales of garden and farm produce, and Rs. 465 under 'Extraordinary charges.' This deduction also explains the minus entries which will be observed in Statement No. IX. The sum total of the differences between Statement No. IX and the table given above is, it will be seen, Rs. 74,266, which, added to Rs. 5,99,108, gives the figure Rs. 6,73,374.

38. The total expenditure of the year 1895 was, it will be seen, within Rs. 472 of that of 1894, and Rs. 18,121 less than that of 1893. In comparison with 1894, the charges of the year under report show decreases under establishment (Rs. 9,120), dietary charges (Rs. 29,600) and the several miscellaneous sub-heads which cannot be separately shown for previous years (Rs. 4,700). On the other hand, increases appear under hospital charges (Rs. 7,650), petty construction and repair (Rs. 7,600), manufactures (Rs. 25,500) and law charges (Rs. 1,150). The cause of the decrease under establishment is to be found chiefly in the fact that Mr. Standen, Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail, has been on half pay for three-fourths of the year. Other causes of decrease under this sub-head are the closing of the Cuddapah District Jail, the smaller salary drawn by Surgeon-Captain Fearnside at the Cannanore Central Jail, and the withholding of exchange allowance from Mr. Gadsden. The cause of decrease under dietary charges will be noticed below. The diminution under the miscellaneous sub-heads cannot be explained, as the corresponding figures of previous years are not available. The large increase under hospital charges is caused by the Accountant-General having, for the first time, debited the Jail Department with the cost of medicines, instruments, &c., issued from the Medical Stores to jails. It is understood that in previous years the cost of these stores was charged against the Military Department. The increase under petty construction and repair is due to warders' huts being now built departmentally under the orders of Government, and to extra sheds erected at the Cuddalore District Jail to accommodate the prisoners employed on the building works there. The large drawings under manufactures are due to larger operations. With reference to the letter No. A-934, dated 26th February 1896, from the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, information regarding the charges on account of stationery has not been received in time to enable the expenditure on this account, which has never before formed part of the debits of the Jail Department, to be included either in the table given in paragraph 36 *supra* or in Financial Statement No. IX.

39. Having thus noticed the gross expenditure of the department as recorded in the Accountant-General's books, I proceed to deal with this expenditure as classified under the several sub-heads and detailed heads prescribed by the Government of India and adopted in Financial Statement No. IX. Following the usual custom a table is here inserted comparing the main results of that statement with those of the preceding year, while in Financial Statement No. X—a comparison covering a period of four years is given. In both cases, owing to the change in classification, the comparison cannot be complete :—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1894.	1895.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.	Establishment	1,62,357	1,56,102	..	6,255	27 7 11	26 9 4	..	0 14 7
	Dietary charges	1,52,702	1,15,415	..	14,373	27 3 11	24 15 8	..	2 4 3
	Hospital charges	18,076	17,692	4,016	..	2 3 5	3 0 2	0 12 9	..
	Clothing and bedding	14,244	12,843	..	1,401	2 7 2	2 3 4	..	0 3 10
	Other charges	30,912	26,516	..	4,396	5 3 9	4 8 3	..	0 11 6
	Total ..	3,80,391	3,58,572	..	21,803	64 6 8	61 1 0	..	3 5 8

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1894.	1895.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.			1894.	1895.		
District Jails.	Establishment ...	74,995	72,042	...	2,953	28 9 4	28 9 5	0 0 1	...
	Dietary charges ...	65,001	58,530	...	6,471	25 6 3	23 13 9	...	1 8 7
	Hospital charges ...	4,530	7,568	3,058	...	1 11 8	3 0 2	1 4 5	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	4,383	5,038	1,805	...	1 12 9	2 5 1	0 8 4	...
	Other charges ...	15,558	15,428	...	130	5 14 11	6 1 11	0 5 0	...
	Total ...	1,54,467	1,59,275	...	5,191	62 11 0	62 3 3	0 8 3	...
Original Prison Ward.	Establishment ...	534	495	...	38	42 11 6	37 4 8	...	5 6 10
	Dietary charges ...	475	473	...	2	33 0 0	35 9 0	...	2 7 0
	Hospital charges ...	324	284	...	40	25 14 9	21 5 8	...	4 9 1
	Clothing and bedding ...	...	47	47	...	...	3 8 6	3 8 6	...
	Other charges ...	110	252	142	...	8 12 10	18 15 2	10 2 4	...
	Total ...	1,449	1,552	103	...	115 7 9	116 11 1	1 4 1	...
Civil Jail.	Establishment ...	2,325	2,005	...	260	87 2 10	81 13 7	...	5 5 3
	Dietary charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hospital charges ...	32	20	...	3	1 3 2	1 2 5	...	0 0 9
	Clothing and bedding ...	721	584	...	137	27 0 7	23 2 4	...	3 14 3
	Other charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3,078	2,633	...	395	115 6 7	106 5 6	...	9 1 1
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment ...	13,041	13,425	384	...	8 15 2	9 14 0	0 14 10	...
	Dietary charges ...	55,292	47,693	...	10,600	40 1 4	35 1 8	...	4 15 8
	Hospital charges ...	...	24	24	...	...	0 0 3	0 0 3	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	610	906	296	...	1 0 3	0 10 8	...	0 9 7
	Other charges ...	15,235	15,977	...	253	10 8 4	11 1 5	0 0 1	...
	Total ...	57,218	77,925	...	19,158	59 13 7	56 10 9	...	3 2 10
Grand Total.	Establishment ...	2,53,252	2,44,130	...	9,122	25 4 2	24 15 0	...	0 5 2
	Dietary charges ...	2,53,470	2,52,023	...	21,450	28 10 8	26 5 1	...	2 8 7
	Hospital charges ...	17,962	25,817	7,855	...	1 12 8	2 5 10	0 12 2	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	19,267	19,134	217	...	...	2 0 4	...	0 2 4
	Other charges ...	62,631	57,837	...	4,794	6 4 0	5 14 7	...	0 5 5
	Total ...	5,39,582	5,99,108	...	37,474	63 8 0	61 3 1	...	2 4 11

40. The general result of the year is a reduction in the cost per head of Rs. 2-11-7, occurring mainly under 'Dietary charges,' but also represented under each of the five old sub-heads except hospital charges. The decrease under dieting charges would have been larger than it was, had it not been for the fact that in the new classification of expenditure some items, which would formerly have been included under 'Contingencies,' have now to be charged to 'Rations.' The increase under 'Hospital charges' has already been explained. It amounts, as will be observed, to As. 13-2 per head, and although the Accountant-General's action in debiting this department with the cost of Medical Stores supplied to it is doubtless correct, it should not be forgotten, in instituting any comparison between the outlay of 1895 and of previous years, that this is a new charge, not under the control of this department, and never incurred before.

41. The first sub-head which appears in Financial Statement No. IX is Establishment, which is now sub-divided into two detailed heads 'permanent' and 'temporary,' the latter including additional warder establishment sanctioned under Rules 220-222 of the Jail Code on account of enhanced population, of special guards for lunatics, or of special guards for prisoners under sentence of death. The reasons which have produced a reduction in establishment charges in central jails have already been stated (paragraph 38). In district jails the total charges were less, but the rate per head was the same as in 1894. The incidence of establishment charges much depends on the jail population, as the permanent establishment remains the same whether the number of prisoners is larger or smaller. Hence the high rate per head shown by the small jails at Mangalore, Russellkonda, Berhampur and Nellore.

42. The second sub-head included in Financial Statement No. IX is Dieting charges, which is divided into four detailed heads, by far the most important of which is Rations. The items which are included in the detailed heads of dieting charges will be found enumerated in the schedule annexed to Home Department Resolution No. 10, Jails-668-77, dated 13th December 1894. All classes of jails show a reduction in dieting charges, the net result being a saving, as compared with 1894, of Rs. 31,450 equal to Rs. 2-8-7 per head of average population. Excluding subsidiary jails, the expenditure of which class is noticed in a later part of the report, the cost of feeding prisoners in all other classes of jails averaged Rs. 24-10-7 per head, a rate which is considerably the lowest on record, the next lowest rate having been Rs. 26-11-3, in 1894.

43. A reduction in prices of food grains was necessarily the chief cause in enabling Superintendents to show the low cost of rations above referred to. The fall in the price of rice was small, being rather over 2 per cent., but in the dry grains, ragi and cholam, was more material, being over 11 per cent. in each case. The reduction in the dieting charges of jails was equal to about 7½ per cent., but, as was pointed out in my letter No. 4765, dated 12th August 1895, the articles composing the jail dietary include other things beside dry grains, and the cost of these other articles amount to about four-ninths of the total outlay on rations. Unless, therefore, the prices of mutton, dal, oil, curry-stuff, etc., rise and fall *pari passu* with the rise and fall in grain rates (which is, of course, not the case), it is not to be expected that the increase or reduction in the cost of dieting should correspond with the rise or fall of grain prices. Nor should it be supposed that the low cost of rations which prevailed in 1895 is at all a necessary result of low grain prices. Thus in 1890 the average cost of rice was 12-9 seers per rupee, that of cholam 23-7 seers, that of raggi 26-1 seers, while in 1895 the corresponding figures were 13 seers per rupee for rice, 23-1 seers for cholam, and 26-5 seers for raggi. It will be seen that the grain prices of 1890 and 1895 were practically identical, whereas the cost of rations in all classes of jails excluding sub-jails was Rs. 27-2-1 per head in the former year against Rs. 24-10-7 per head in the latter year. The difference, viz., Rs. 2-7-6 per head is equal, on an average population of 8,238-66 convicts, under-trial and State prisoners, to an actual saving, in the year 1895 as compared with the year 1890, of Rs. 20,462, which must be ascribed to the more economical purchase of rations. The following table, which is derived as usual from the weekly price lists published by the Board of Revenue, shows the course of grain prices in 1895 in comparison with the four previous years:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895 in number of seers (80 tolas) per rupee.

		Northern Districts.				Coastal 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	1891 ...	16-6	16-1	14-4	11-9	12-0	11-5	11-1	9-8	11-7	11-7	10-6	10-1
	1892 ...	10-7	10-6	11-0	12-3	8-8	8-9	8-8	10-9	9-9	9-9	10-0	10-2
	1893 ...	13-0	12-8	12-7	13-0	11-3	11-9	12-2	11-8	10-5	10-9	10-8	10-4
	1894 ...	14-1	14-1	13-5	13-0	12-4	12-4	12-5	12-5	12-2	12-4	12-5	12-5
	1895 ...	15-2	15-3	14-9	15-5	12-3	12-0	12-9	12-8	13-0	13-1	12-4	12-5
Cholam	1891 ...	20-1	20-3	23-8	19-5	25-7	26-2	22-9	17-0	20-4	20-1	18-2	14-1
	1892 ...	18-4	15-1	16-2	13-6	13-8	14-3	16-9	19-7	13-6	14-2	15-1	16-2
	1893 ...	20-6	20-7	20-2	20-2	23-1	21-5	21-2	20-6	14-8	11-7	12-4	13-1
	1894 ...	20-0	21-1	22-2	20-3	22-5	22-1	23-8	25-2	18-5	17-9	18-8	20-6
	1895 ...	23-4	25-0	24-8	24-1	27-4	27-5	27-5	28-2	20-8	20-9	21-0	21-6
Raggi	1891 ...	30-3	30-1	27-3	21-6	27-6	27-9	24-9	18-5	22-3	22-1	18-1	15-6
	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	26-7	23-1	17-4	18-4	18-7	19-3
	1894 ...	25-8	25-9	25-0	26-1	24-8	25-6	25-9	25-4	19-5	21-3	21-5	23-6
	1895 ...	27-7	28-3	28-0	29-5	28-1	29-7	30-1	30-3	24-4	24-5	23-9	25-6

		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	1891	11.7	11.9	11.0	10.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	11.8	13.0	12.7	11.6	10.8
	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	11.4	11.4	11.4
	1894	12.3	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.7
	1895	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.1
Cholum	1891	21.7	22.1	19.1	16.7	...	...	...	...	24.2	24.4	20.5	16.8
	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	16.9
	1894	19.9	21.5	20.2	19.9	...	...	...	...	19.6	21.0	20.7	21.5
	1895	19.1	19.3	20.2	22.0	...	...	...	...	22.4	22.9	23.1	24.0
Baggi	1891	22.9	23.1	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	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.9	16.3	16.1	15.8	17.4	20.5
	1893	16.3	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	19.7	19.2	20.4	20.7
	1894	22.0	22.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.2	23.4	24.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.9	32.2	26.0	25.5	26.6	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.9

44. The more economical purchase of rations, to which attention has been drawn in the last paragraph and which has resulted in a demonstrable saving of Rs. 20,462 in the year as compared with another year of equal grain prices, is due partly to the great care and interest which all Superintendents and Jailors now take in the securing of supplies at minimum rates and partly to the system of buying stocks at harvest time or when prices are low. In order to carry out this system properly, the supplies required for a single calendar year cannot always be bought and consumed within the year itself. Stocks of rations must be laid in when they can be obtained cheapest, and hence at the end of each year there must be in hand a greater or less supply of articles already paid for but not yet consumed. The expenditure on these articles rightly relates to the following year and not to that in which it was incurred, and in order to obtain a correct view of the cost of rations in any one year the value of opening and closing stocks must be allowed for. At the end of 1895 the total value of these stocks was Rs. 27,020, as compared with Rs. 24,402, at the end of 1894, and Rs. 14,465 at the end of 1893, so that the year 1895 had something to its credit in addition to the saving already shown in paragraph 42, but the more important differences occur in individual jails, and accordingly a table is subjoined showing how the cost of dieting really stands when allowance has been made for opening and closing stocks of articles of ration.

Jails.		Cost per head under diet.	
		As per Statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry	...	22 12 8	21 5 7
Vollora	...	22 4 5	22 3 6
Trichinopoly	...	24 3 4	24 12 6
Coimbatore	...	25 1 11	25 5 7
Cannanore	...	28 12 0	26 9 10
Salem	...	20 14 4	23 13 3
Penitentiary	...	20 12 7	29 6 11
Total, Central Jails		24 15 8	24 12 1

Jails.		Cost per head under diet.	
		As per Statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
District Jails.		Rs. A. P.	A. P.
Russellkonda	...	18 13 6	8
Berhampur	...	21 12 5	3
Viragapetam	...	17 8 7	...
Parratiparam	...	25 4 9	...
Nellore	...	30 15 10	4 5
Bellary	...	25 2 0	28 13 0
Cuddapah	...	23 15 2	22 15 9
Tanjore	...	23 4 11	23 11 8
Madura	...	26 15 4	25 2 8
Palanacottah	...	23 8 1	23 11 1
Mangalore	...	16 3 9	18 15 6
Total, District Jails		23 13 9	23 5 3
Criminal Leper Ward		25 9 0	36 5 0
Total, Jails		24 10 7	24 5 6

45. The highest cost of dieting in any central or district jail is shown by the Penitentiary, Madras, and is thus explained by the Superintendent. He points out that, alone among central and district jails, the Penitentiary has to diet a considerable number of European prisoners, one of whom is calculated to cost as much as 3/4 Native prisoners. There were 5,691 Europeans dieted in 1895 as compared with 3,482 in 1894, and if a proportionate allowance for the extra cost of these diets is made, the general average per head falls from Rs. 29-6-11 to Rs. 28-2-10. It is then urged that, as the jail is situated in the middle of Madras, it has no land on which cereals can be grown or sheep kept, as in other jails, and that its facilities for buying rations at cheap rates in villages are much smaller than those of mofussil jails. The cost of mutton alone is nearly Rs. 6,000, and it has to be bought at from 7 to 8 lbs. per rupee, as compared with 10 to 12 lbs. up-country. I have instructed the Superintendent to issue fresh fish or, if that is not obtainable, saltfish once a week, and if the revised dietary, which is not yet in force in the Penitentiary, proves successful, the difficulty in regard to mutton will be lessened. It is certainly a remarkable fact that the whole area available for tillage at the Penitentiary is 4,837 square yards, or almost exactly an acre, and that off this strip of land 83,664 lbs. of vegetables valued at Rs. 1,678 were raised in 1895.

46. Next to the Penitentiary the highest cost of rations is shown by the Cuddapah District Jail, which has been closed and of which the Jailor (referred to in paragraph 35 of the report for 1894) has been pensioned. The Central Jails of Cannanore and Coimbatore come next. Both these jails have a large body of Burman prisoners whose diets, being of rice, cost more than those of native prisoners. There is no apparent reason, however, why the cost of dieting in these jails should be higher in relation to the cost in other jails in 1895 than in preceding years, and the Superintendents will be called on for an explanation on this point. The cost of dieting is also high in the Madura District Jail and in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, where there are no Burmese prisoners worth considering, and the attention of the Superintendents concerned will be drawn to the matter. The very low cost of rations exhibited this year in the Berhampur, Mangalore, and Russellkonda Jails is worthy of notice.

47. The third sub-head dealt with in Financial Statement No. IX is that relating to Hospital Charges, which is divided into four detailed heads. If a reference is made to the table which was printed in paragraph 38 of the report for 1894, it will be seen that the entire increase which has occurred in Hospital charges, is to be found under the third detailed head, viz., Cost of Medicines and Supplies, and is due to the cause already explained in paragraph 40. The expenditure on diet of patients and on extras or special diet for

prisoners not in hospital was somewhat less in 1895 than in 1894, while the third detailed head, Cost of Medicines and Supplies, has advanced from Rs. 2,686 to Rs. 10,666. In order to compare the outlay on hospital charges in individual jails, it is obvious that the cost per head ought to be worked out in the same manner as was done in the table printed in paragraph 38 of the report for 1894 if any results are to be arrived at. The combined averages now given in column 6 of Statement No. IX are of little or no use. According to the report for 1894 is here annexed.

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.		Cost of extra or substituted diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.		Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.		Proportion of dairy expenses.		Total cost per head of daily average population.
			Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.	
Rajamundry	702.40	21.87	488	22.4	517	0.10	1,191	1.90	43	0.09	2,686
Vellore	1,067.45	33.24	1,238	23.4	776	0.11	1,527	1.90	43	0.09	3,619
Trichinopoly	918.73	18.76	518	27.9	597	0.10	497	0.88	...	...	1,612
Cannanore	493.21	28.45	1,470	50.12	612	0.10	219	0.88	...	...	2,301
Soleur	720.37	29.10	1,132	56.5	525	0.11	1,323	1.13	...	...	2,181
Penitentiary	533.85	16.51	671	43.4	133	0.03	445	0.12	...	...	1,275
Penitentiary	829.28	30.97	1,714	55.5	348	0.06	1,178	1.16	...	...	3,249
Total, General Jails	5,872.30	172.40	1,731	45.0	3,533	0.09	6,390	1.15	45	0.02	17,002
Rashtreeya	67.38	1.38	46	23.3	6	0.01	31	0.74	...	...	81
Berhampur	110.94	4.17	167	40.0	8	0.01	393	3.88	...	...	548
Vijayawada	212.19	3.32	122	30.11	62	0.04	144	0.10	...	...	349
Varanasi	186.09	5.65	187	50.12	173	0.14	237	1.43	...	...	607
Nellore	91.01	1.98	98	34.5	3	0.00	62	0.10	...	...	133
Bellary	364.70	12.49	93	48.0	63	0.02	922	2.85	...	...	1,783
Cuddalore	75.72	7.49	153	20.6	82	0.06	51	0.10	...	...	236
Cuddalore	411.59	7.59	281	37.0	177	0.04	507	1.34	...	...	543
Tanjore	351.66	6.83	336	48.7	79	0.03	669	1.11	...	...	1,032
Madras	188.98	1.63	88	53.15	27	0.02	344	1.13	...	...	523
Palamcottah	375.57	7.18	336	46.12	142	0.06	769	1.14	...	...	1,109
Mangalore	59.29	2.43	65	1.26	62	0.11	139	1.10	...	...	336
Total, District Jails	2,520.12	62.84	2,529	40.3	884	0.05	4,147	1.10	35	0.02	7,588
Criminal Leper Ward	18.30	...	185	...	3	0.03	86	6.70	...	...	254
Civil Jail, Madras	25.33	1.22	...	...	29	...	...	1.25	...	...	36
Total, Jails	8,430.95	233.46	10,455	44.5	4,390	0.08	10,642	1.42	76	0.02	25,232
Subsidiary Jails	136.91	20.45	...	...	24	...	...	0.03	...	...	24
Grand Total	9,790.14	255.91	10,455	40.13	4,390	0.07	10,666	1.15	76	0.01	25,017

48. It will be seen that the cost of dieting the sick in hospital is considerably higher per head of average sick in the Cannanore Central Jail than in any other. It is not known that there is any sufficient reason for this, and the Medical officer and Superintendent will be asked to explain. In Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras, the rate is also high, but against this must be set the very low death-rate, a result which *prima facie* justifies the expenditure, and the high prices inseparable from the Presidency Town. The Medical officer and Superintendent's attention will, however, be invited to the matter. The third highest rate is shown by the Madura District Jail, but the amount involved in this case is very small. On the whole the cost per head of dieting the sick in hospital is considerably lower in 1895 than in 1894, the economy being effected mainly in Central Jails. Under the heading "Cost of extra or substituted diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital," the highest rates are shown by the Cuddapah and Párvatipuram Jails, both unhealthy and both now closed. The next highest rates occur in the Vellore and Cannanore Central Jails and in the Mangalore District Jail. The divergence between the cost per head under this detailed head in these Central Jails and those shown by the Central Jail, Salem, and the Penitentiary, Madras, seems to point to some difference in medical procedure. In the latter jails, prisoners are admitted into hospital, treated there till well, and then sent back to ordinary jail diet, while in the former class of jails, for Cannanore and Vellore do not stand alone, the system of keeping weakly convicts on the Invalid Gang and on rice diet seems to be more in vogue. In my opinion this latter system has many disadvantages. It encourages malingering and it is very doubtful whether it does the invalids any good. Except in cases of real anaemia, steady labour and jail diet are quite as likely to have a good effect as pottering about with a broom and receiving a rice dietary. A curious piece of evidence on this subject has lately come to hand. When inspecting the Cuddalore District Jail at the commencement of this month, I observed, that nine convicts, all on rice diet, whom the Medical officer had ordered to be transferred from one class of the Invalid Gang to another, had by an error of a new hospital assistant been discharged from the Invalid Gang altogether, and had been sent back to jail diet and ordinary labour. The mistake had never been discovered, and of the nine men concerned I found that one man had lost weight and been subsequently admitted to hospital for anaemia, but that all the other eight had not only not suffered in health by their unintended discharge to ordinary labour, but had positively gained in weight under the process. Of course cases do occur in which rest and a change of diet are salutary, but it is very doubtful whether these cases are as common as the action of Medical officers in many jails appears to assume.

49. The third detailed head under Hospital charges deals with the cost of medicines and other hospital supplies, and as the bulk of these charges has not been debited to jails before, no comparison with previous years is possible. The differences in the cost per head obtaining in different jails is, however, very noticeable. Putting aside the Criminal Leper Ward, in which all the convicts are patients, and the Berhampur District Jail, in which the bulk of the outlay was incurred in the purchase of a new water-testing apparatus, the highest cost per head of average strength appears against the Bellary District Jail, and the next highest rates are shown by the Palamcottah District Jail, the Cannanore Central Jail, the Madura District Jail and the Tanjore District Jail. Without a complete analysis of the medicines or other supplies on which this expenditure was incurred, it is impossible to say why these jails should have spent more than others. The incidents on the Medical Store Department do not pass through this office, and I have no means of controlling the outlay. The total amount involved is, however, considerable, and the Medical officers of the jails above named will be called on for any remarks on the subject they may be in a position to offer.

50. The next sub-head shown in Financial Statement No. IX relates to the clothing and bedding of prisoners, and corresponds with fair accuracy with the sub-head Clothing of previous reports. It should be observed, however, that a change has been introduced into the heading of column 7-B of Financial Statement No. IX. Whereas formerly this column showed

the cost per head of average strength excluding under-trial prisoners and civil prisoners, it now shows the cost per head of average strength excluding only civil prisoners. In other words the 230·11 under-trial prisoners, who were confined in Central and District Jails during 1895, are now included when the expenditure on clothing is divided among the daily average population. The change does not very greatly affect the cost per head in Central and District Jails, but it is of great importance in subsidiary jails, where two-thirds of the total average population are under-trial prisoners. The cost per head of Clothing and Beddings in Central Jails was slightly less and in District Jails was larger than in 1894, the net result being a decrease of 2 pies per head. The jails which show the largest expenditure on this account are those at Rajahmundry, Madura and Bellary. As regards Rajahmundry Mr. Young explains that, when he took charge of the jail in April 1895, he found the clothing in so ragged a condition that the immediate issue of large quantities of fresh suits, as well as of bedding, was imperative. In the case of Bellary, the cost of clothing was low in 1894, necessitating larger issues in 1895, and the average of the two years is not excessive. This explanation does not hold good as regards the Madura District Jail and the Superintendent will be asked to explain. It is probable that economy in clothing and bedding has reached its utmost limits in this Presidency and that in some cases it has even been carried to excess. As Mr. Young remarks in his Annual Report, the aim of Superintendents should be rather to keep the clothing of the jail in uniform good order by timely issues than by unwise economy, to one great productive heavy expenditure the next. The true cost of clothing, however, is obscured by the system of half-yearly adjustment, which often throws the expenditure of one year into the next, by cumbles being renewed at intervals of two years and mats at intervals of five years and by other causes, that a valid comparison between jail and jail is not easy to make, and must always take into account more years than one.

51. The last six sub-heads in Financial Statement No. IX include most of these charges which were formerly lumped together as 'Contingencies.' The sub-division which has now been introduced errs somewhat in the direction of undue complexity, but it certainly throws much fresh light on the nature of the outlay incurred. The charges under the sub-head 'Sanitation and moving prisoners' do not call for much remark. It will be observed how heavily the Penitentiary, Madras, has to pay for its water-supply. The charge of Rs. 305 for extraordinary charges at the Trichinopoly Central Jail includes Rs. 304 paid as a compensation for land taken up for a cholera camp. The sub-head 'Charges for moving prisoners' includes under its detailed head A the batta and other allowances to released prisoners as well as transfer charges. This combination appears to me to be a mistake, as it prevents the comparison between jail and jail from being as instructive as it would be if the items were separately shown. The Madura District Jail shows the highest cost per head, this being due to the transfer of large numbers of convicts to Cuddalore for employment on the works there. At both the Bellary and Cuddalore District Jails, the rate per head is also high, this being due to a considerable number of transfers having been necessary. Additional accommodation is required at the first-named jail. Cuddalore and Rajahmundry come next. Jails which are served by railways show the largest expenditure under this sub-head, as the cost of giving a released convict a ticket to his home at two pies a mile is much greater than that of allowing him one anna for each ten miles he has to walk. Hence the low rates shown by the Russellkonda and Mangalore Jails. It seems doubtful, however, whether in the cases of these jails and of Tanjore the provisions of Rule 574 of the Jail Code are carried out and inquiries will be made.

52. The sub-head 'Charges for Miscellaneous services and supplies' includes a number of items, the details of which will be found in the schedule appended to Home Department Resolution No. 10 Jails—668-77, dated 13th December 1894. Referring to the detailed head 'Lighting' it is evident that the outlay at the Penitentiary, Madras, at the Palamcottah and Russellkonda Jails, and probably at the Trichinopoly Central Jail is too low, showing that the jails are not properly lit at night. Enquiries will be made on this subject. The outlay on uniform—Rs. 4,260—may be compared with that of 1891, Rs. 11,957.

It must be admitted, however, that on the scale of uniform now allowed, Jail warders are not unfrequently untidy and even disreputable in appearance, and some increase in expenditure will probably be necessary in future years. The other charges under this sub-head are comparatively insignificant. The next sub-head Travelling allowances deals only with non-gazetted establishment and is dependent on the number of warders and other officers transferred from jail to jail or sent on escort duty. The high figure appearing against the Berhampur District Jail is due to travelling allowances drawn by the Jailor and Assistant Jailor under Article 1205 of the Civil Service Regulations. The sub-head 'Contingencies' also calls for little remark, as the detailed heads sufficiently explain the nature of the expenditure. None of the items are so excessive as to require notice. The last sub-head, viz., 'Extraordinary charges' deals with outlay on such articles as are expected to last at least three years. Thus in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and in the Penitentiary, Madras, night-soil carts were purchased (Detailed head A). In the Rajahmundry Central Jail raggi mills and a table on which to mould raggi-puddings were procured (Detailed head B). Fresh chimneys for lanterns and a number of brass padlocks were bought at the Cannanore Central Jail (Detailed heads E and F). Some padlocks were purchased and others repaired at Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and bullocks for ploughing and other draught purposes were bought at the Rajahmundry and Vellore Central Jails, and elsewhere.

53. The total cost in district and central jails amounted to Rs. 61-14-10 per head, as compared with Rs. 64-1-11 per head in the previous year. The causes of this decrease have already been explained in detail, and when it is remembered how dependent the total cost per head is upon average population, the result is not unsatisfactory, seeing that the jail population of 1895 was smaller than that of 1894. No useful purpose would be served by instituting a comparison between the total cost per head in individual jails. The smallest jails unavoidably show the highest rates and the largest jails the lowest, unless, as in the case of the Penitentiary, Madras, special causes such as heavy municipal taxation affect the result. Thus the Madura District Jail which in 1894 showed the lowest total cost of any district or central jail, now shows one of the highest owing to the bulk of its convict population being sent away to Cuddalore.

54. The number of subsidiary jails in the Madras Presidency is 304, thus making up three-fifths of the total number (497) of subsidiary jails in India. Owing to the great number of these institutions, to their being scattered through all taluks of the districts, and to their exceedingly small population, the practical control over them rests, for the most part, with the District Magistrates, and this office, knowing little of the local circumstances of each sub-jail, cannot do much more than draw the attention of the Magistracy to points apparently deserving of notice. Information regarding the financial position of subsidiary jails has usually been printed in the body of the report, but in view of the great size of the statement now necessary, it has been placed in Appendix I as Statement G. Referring first to the sub-head Establishment, it will be observed that there is an increase of Rs. 374, but the real increase is considerably larger. In most districts the pay for the month of December 1894 was drawn within that month under the notification of Government published at page 1354 of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 20th November 1894. No similar notification appeared in December 1895, and consequently the pay for December 1895 was not drawn until January 1896. The figures of cost of 'Establishment' therefore only contain the expenditure of eleven months, and this fact accounts for the decrease apparent in many districts. The increases occurring in the Ganjam, Cuddalore, Tinnevely, and Malabar Districts were due to fresh establishments being sanctioned by Government.

55. Under the second sub-head 'Dieting charges' there has been a reduction in the total outlay in every district except Bellary, where the daily average sub-jail population increased considerably, and a reduction in the rate per head in all districts except Ganjam. So far as I am aware, there is not the slightest reason why the cost of dieting sub-jail prisoners should

have risen in the Tanjám District, or why in that District and in Anantapur the rate per head should be nearly as high as it is on the Nilgiris. The attention of the District Magistrates of both these districts was drawn to the subject by this office during 1895, but without apparent result. In the case of the Chingleput District which shows the third highest rate, a better explanation is forthcoming, as several of the sub-jails are situated in places where prices undoubtedly run high, such as Saidapet, St. Thomas' Mount, Palaveram, and Poonamallee. Other districts in which the cost per head appears unduly high are Coimbatore, Madura, Vizagapatam, Malabar, Cuddapah and Góddavari. It is difficult to find any reason why, if sub-jail prisoners can be fed at Rs. 28 a head in Nellore, they should cost Rs. 35-12-0 in Cuddapah, or why, when Rs. 30-12-0 per head suffices in the Salem District, the expenditure in Coimbatore should be Rs. 37 per head. In the case of Malabar, some real difference in prices may exist, and several of the Vizagapatam sub-jails are situated in the hill tracts.

56. No hospital charges are incurred on account of subsidiary jails in any district except Malabar. The charges on account of clothing and bedding are larger by Rs. 266 or 91 per cent. than in 1894, but the rate per head shows a reduction owing to the alteration already referred to (*vide* paragraph 50) in the heading of the column, whereby under-trial prisoners are now included in calculating the average cost. The largest outlay on account of clothing and bedding occurs in the Vizagapatam District which not only is situated in the north of the Presidency, but also has several sub-jails in the hills and spent only Rs. 11 on this item in 1894. The next largest outlay is shown by Malabar, which has a very large sub-jail population and in which district the occurrence of the south-west monsoon makes bedding very necessary. The Nellore District shows a high rate per head, but prior to 1895 no outlay on clothing and bedding had been returned since 1888, before which figures are not available. As has been stated on previous occasions, the slightly larger amount of attention, which has been drawn to the administration of subsidiary jails during recent years has had the natural effect of increasing the demands of sub-jail officers for bedding and other supplies.

57. The charges classified under the sub-head 'Sanitation' are small in all districts except Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Cuddapah, South Canara and Kistna. It is not known why larger sums should be spent in these districts than elsewhere under this sub-head, and enquiries will be made. The cause may be an error in classification. The sub-head 'Charges for moving prisoners' shows extraordinary differences between districts, and in this case also no definite information is available and enquiry will be made. Under the next sub-head, the chief item is lighting, which is managed in some districts in a very different manner from that followed in others, otherwise the variations in expenditure would hardly be so large. The figure 'Rs. 344' against the Tinnevely District in sub-column F under this sub-head is erroneous, but, as already explained, the revised statement of expenditure was not received in time to be utilized. The entries under the remaining sub-heads do not call for detailed notice, the amounts involved being small. The large outlay under 'Extraordinary Charges F' in the North Arcot District was due to the purchase of a pair of scales and set of weights for every sub-jail, a necessary equipment without which the rations cannot be properly supervised. The total cost of sub-jails per head is so largely dependent on average population that it is not of sufficient importance to demand notice.

58. Full information as to the manner in which convicts were employed during 1895 is supplied in Statement No. XI. The correct distribution of the various classes of occupations among the several columns of this statement must always be a matter of some difficulty. Thus, when blankets are being made for jail use and for sale to the public, it is not easy to distribute accurately the number of wool-bowers, wool-spinners, starchers, &c., between sub-columns E and K of column 8. The distinction between 'Jail repairs,' sub-column F, and 'Additions

and alterations' under the Superintendent, sub-column G, of column 8, is liable to be lost sight of. The correct arrangement of the figures has, however, received much attention, and the general results are fairly reliable. The following table shows the chief features of Statement No. XI for 1895 and five previous years:—

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 not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.				
						On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.			
							Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed by preparing articles for use or occupation in jails, e.g., wire-sterling, making of prison clothing, &c.
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	395.34	1,364.60	1,630.14	
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	7.87	9.70	14.79	17.67	
1894	168.23	8,731.43	239.76	313.51	200.55	623.42	752.97	1,302.92	1,386.22	
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	7.14	8.62	14.92	15.30	
1895	159.58	8,419.47	244.22	318.44	256.95	604.23	682.47	1,115.31	1,201.00	
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	7.18	8.11	13.25	14.26	

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. Public Works.				
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.			
		G. Under Superintendent.	H. Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Public Works Department.						
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		
1894	323.66	55.85	88.83	..	..	3,489.25	..	..	4.49		
Ratio per cent.	3.71	0.64	1.02	..	..	39.96	..	..	0.05		
1895	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	..	3,338.75	..	..	3.10		
Ratio per cent.	3.03	1.92	0.38	2.45	..	39.66	..	..	0.04		

59. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was less by 311.96 than in the year 1894. In consequence of this reduction in labouring population, the number of convicts employed as Prison officers and servants, in gardening, and in preparing articles for jail consumption was smaller. There was also a decrease in the number

employed on jail repairs, but this was due to a transfer of some of the men to the head 'Additions and alterations' in accordance with revised instructions which have lately been issued on this subject. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures also fell off, but the proportion so employed was only a small fraction less than in the previous year, and if the prisoners who are occupied in building the new jail at Cuddalore are included, it will be seen that there was a marked increase in the number of convicts engaged in remunerative work. Against the Berhampur Jail there occurs an entry in column 9 of Statement No. XI of '97 convicts hired out to municipalities, private individuals, &c., and a similar entry of 213 convicts appears against the Cuddalore District Jail. As has been explained in previous reports, the former entry relates to the convict who is employed to look after the calves in the District Board's Vaccine dépôt in a shed on jail premises just outside the main wall, and the latter entry refers to a gang of convicts who annually carry out repairs to the road leading to the jail at the cost of the District Board, an arrangement which received the sanction of Government in G.O., No. 939, Judicial, dated the 19th May 1892.

60. The figures relating to the employment of convict officers have already been referred to in connection with Judicial Statement No. VII, the exclusion of non-working days in Financial Statement No. XI making no material difference. Under convict servants, all central jails show a reduction except the Penitentiary, where the numbers employed in 1894 and 1895 were practically the same. Among district jails, the changes in the number of convict servants employed at Cuddalore and Madura correspond with changes in population, and the only alterations requiring explanation are those appearing at Párvatipuram and Tanjore. The increase in the case of the Párvatipuram Jail is due to the fact that in 1894 and previously convicts employed in carrying away night-soil to the pits two miles distant from the jail were wrongly entered in sub-column D, an error which was brought to light through enquiries made when the last annual report was under preparation. In the case of the Tanjore District Jail, the increase is mainly due to the employment of extra sweepers to keep the jail yards clean, and to additional orderlies being needed for the sick. Under gardening, the increase apparent in the Cannanore Central Jail is explained by the Superintendent to be due to gangs being employed on putting down trees on the jail lands, a work which has long been desirable. The decreases under this head in other jails are mainly due to the convict population being reduced. The number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail consumption has risen at the Coimbatore Central Jail and has diminished at the Salem Central Jail owing to the manufacture of warders' cloth being transferred to the former from the latter jail during the year. It is hoped that a better quality of cloth will be turned out on the Coimbatore power-looms. At the Cannanore Central Jail an increased quantity of jail cloth and cumbies was made. The number of convicts employed in this direction at the Rajahmundry Central Jail is high, and the Superintendent's attention has been drawn to the matter. The variations in district jails are due to local circumstances affecting the quantity of articles required for jail use, and need not be noticed in detail.

61. As has already been stated, the distribution of convicts employed on jail repairs and on additions and alterations has not been altogether correct. Instructions, which will produce a uniform classification in future, have been issued, and the figures of 1894 and 1895 cannot be exactly compared. The number of convicts employed by the Public Works Department shows a marked falling off, which is due in part at least to the fact that, under revised orders of the Government of India, no payment may be made for convict labour employed on jail works. This decision may be correct in principle, but it is not calculated to increase the supply to the Public Works Department of convict labour, seeing that Superintendents of Jails and the Jail Department, as a whole, are expected to show as large manufacturing profits as possible. For the first time an entry correctly occurs in sub-column I of column 8 of Statement No. XI consequent on the commencement of the Cuddalore Jail buildings. This cause also accounts for the falling off in the number of convicts employed on manufactures in the Cuddalore and Madura

District Jails. The reduced employment of convicts under the last-named head at the Tanjore District Jail is ascribed by the Superintendent to the reduction of Ordnance Department orders. At the Berhampur District Jail, it was due to a falling off in manufacturing operations, the jailor, who has now been retired, being old and in failing health. Several jails, especially those at Russelikonda and Vizagapatam, show an increase in the number of convicts employed on manufactures, but, for the most part, the smaller jail populations of the year under report prevented much expansion.

62. The employment of convicts in jails undoubtedly furnishes the most difficult problem of prison administration. In this country, where the average prisoner receives in jail better food, better quarters, and better clothing than he could secure outside, there is an ever-recurring risk of the criminal finding himself more comfortable in confinement than he is at large, and of imprisonment ceasing to be deterrent. Two chief means of combating this tendency exist, namely, first, the provision of cellular confinement which shall deprive the prisoner of one of his chief relaxations, viz., society and conversation at night, and, secondly, the steady enforcement of hard labour. The provision of cellular accommodation is the greatest need of Indian jail administration. Further reference to this subject is made below. The enforcement of hard labour is a matter in which advance has unquestionably been made in recent years; the immense increase in the number of offences for non-performance of tasks alone proves this. Punishments on this account have risen from 1,989 in 1890 to 6,361 in 1895. But it is still an open question whether the whole system of employment followed in Indian jails is the best available, while it may be regarded as certain that it is not the best conceivable.

63. Practically all jail manufacturing labour is sedentary. Almost all of it is done in roofed buildings under conditions more comfortable than the work of the free labourer exposed to sun and rain in the fields. The tasks in force, being necessarily adapted to the average capacity, are not heavy, and the work is generally interesting. Even to the most limited intelligence there is more attraction about weaving some bright-coloured material at a loom than there is in the heavy and monotonous tasks of agriculture. Hence most jail industries do not supply a form of labour which is sufficiently irksome to be deterrent. Other evils of the system are its unequal incidence on different prisoners. Men employed on the more disagreeable duties, such as raggi-grinding, or wool-bowing, serve a much severer sentence than the convict who spends his time in the carpenters' or weavers' shop. There is also the evil of association in labour, but this is comparatively unimportant so long as the greater evil of association by night continues. What seems to be most wanted is the abandonment of the undue importance now attached to the amount of profit obtained from jail labour. So long as Statement No. XIII appears in the annual report of each province, and so long as the Government of India gives such special prominence to the 'net cost' of jails, i.e., to the cost after deducting manufacturing profits, so long the selection of jail industries, the arrangement and apportionment of labour, and all other considerations must give way to the paramount duty of showing a good balance sheet.

64. The manufacturing results of the year 1895 were, on the whole, very successful, though the true outturn of the year is less apparent from Statement No. XII, which deals solely with the excess of cash receipts over cash drawings, than from statement No. XII-A, which takes account of stocks of raw materials and manufactured articles, bills outstanding, and value of plant. The drawings from the treasury were the largest on record, and the cash receipts were second only to 1894, while the manufacturing profits, though less than those of 1892 and 1894 in statement No. XII, are shown in statement No. XII-A to be the largest for many years past. The following table compares the figures of 1895 with those of the previous ten years:—

Years.	Cash drawn.	Cash paid in.	Cash profits as per statement No. XII.	Total profits as per statement No. XII-A.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1885	1,48,923	1,33,507	49,677	Information not available.
1886	1,51,933	1,33,795	31,961	
1887	1,14,992	1,65,359	20,381	
1888	1,38,759	1,96,023	57,263	
1889	1,12,092	1,36,659	23,661	
1890	1,38,746	1,88,240	49,493	
1891	1,71,195	2,37,464	66,269	
1892	2,09,530	3,28,662	1,19,132	
1893	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894	3,24,974	4,43,833	1,14,859	
1895	3,54,491	4,40,753	86,262	1,33,499

* Approximate figures only available.

65. The cash profits of the year 1895 amounted to Rs. 86,262, which is larger than the sums realized in any previous year of the last decade except 1892 and 1894. The customary table distributing the cash profits among the several classes of jails in comparison with the four previous years is here presented :—

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.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
District	48,571	1,01,920	21,657	84,496	67,521	9 13	17 12	3 10	14 10	11 14	24 13	44 6	8 10	31 6	25 6
European Prison	15,773	16,905	23,368	29,225	18,205	6 4	6 5	8 11	12 5	8 3	22 11	27 2	35 7	40 6	30 2
Subsidiary	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	66,269	1,19,132	45,566	1,14,859	86,262	8 5	13 3	4 16	13 2	10 4	24 13	40 6	14 2	32 15	25 13

66. But, as has been pointed out in previous reports, the cash profits do not correctly represent the working of the year. A statement which, like statement No. XII, omits all notice of balances and outstandings is clearly an unreliable test for any year considered singly, though, if a sufficiently long series is taken, it will show accurate results. The effect of the exclusion of balances and outstandings in the case of 1895 is particularly misleading, as these items increased considerably during the year. Following the practice adopted in the last report, no further reference will be made to statement No. XII, which is clearly incomplete and misleading, and attention will be directed to statement No. XII-A. That statement shows that the true manufacturing profits of the year (excluding subsidiary jails) amounted to Rs. 1,32,962-12-0, made up of the following increases :—

Cash in hand (at the end, as compared with the beginning, of 1895)	+ 681
Manufactured articles	+ 13,774
Raw materials	+ 4,390
Plant and machinery	+ 1,509
Bills due to jails	+ 24,264
Bills due by jails	+ 2,619
Excess of payment into treasury over drawings	+ 86,726
Total	+ 1,32,963

The profits in Subsidiary Jails amounted to Rs. 536, making a total of Rs. 1,33,499.

67. It will be seen that the chief increases occur under 'Bills due to the Jails' and 'Manufactured articles.' At the end of 1895, the amount of the bills due to the Jail department on manufacturing account and remaining unpaid reached the large total of Rs. 74,236, or Rs. 24,264 more than at the end of the previous year. The bulk of these outstandings are not on account of cash transactions, which are comparatively small (Rs. 18,708), but on account of book-debit transactions with Public departments, the adjustment of which is carried out by the Accountant-General. It is apparently impossible to devise any means by which the process of adjustment can be materially hastened, and though the amount outstanding is large, care is taken that every item is eventually adjusted, and in future years there ought to be no further growth in the sums outstanding. The increase in stocks of manufactured articles is accounted for principally by a single jail, that at Tanjore, and is explained by the Superintendent to be due to the absence of demands from the Ordnance department. In the year 1894, over 30,000 yards of webbing were supplied from this jail to that department, and in order to be prepared for indents, 15,000 yards were manufactured in 1895 and kept in readiness, but in July 1895 the Ordnance Officer intimated that he was overstocked and would require no webbing during the year. It is hoped that the stocks of manufactured articles thus accumulated will be disposed of during 1896. The other increases shown above do not call for detailed notice.

68. The first result in manufacturing profits during the year under report is shown by Her Majesty's Penitentiary, in which a total profit of Rs. 30,589 was realized. This creditable result was obtained partly from the labour of convicts employed on the Press, partly from orders received from the Ordnance department. The second place in manufacturing profits is occupied by the Vellore Central Jail, which in the previous year was first. In this jail also the results are good. The third place is filled, *sed longo intervallo*, by the Coimbatore Central Jail which has hardly done so well as in previous years, the excess of cash receipts over expenditure being only Rs. 4,110. The Cannanore Central Jail comes next, and in this case the earnings of Rs. 9,341 may be considered favourable, the bulk of the difference between the cash profits (Rs. 4,394) and the total earnings being due to increased outstandings due to the jail and recoverable. The profits in the remaining three central jails, those at Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and Salem, are disappointing. I am not satisfied with the working of the manufacturing department of the Trichinopoly Central Jail, while both at Rajahmundry and Salem there has probably been an attempt to push sales by lowering profits to a point at which adequate remuneration was lost. A circular has been issued to Superintendents drawing their attention to the necessity of securing adequate returns for work done, even though it be for Government departments, and all jails were also called on at the commencement of this year to supply balance sheets for each main industry, a very necessary step which has proved that in more than one case work was being done at a loss.

69. The manufacturing results in district jails do not require detailed notice. The three chief manufacturing district jails, those at Bellary, Tanjore and Palamcottah, all show satisfactory results during 1895, though, through causes already explained, the cash profits at Tanjore are not large. Among other district jails, that at Ouddapah was closed, and manufacturing operations at Madura were upset by the transfer of the bulk of the convict population to Ouddalore. The results at Vizagapatam and Russellkonda are good, and in other cases fair. The labouring population of the Berhampur, Nellore and Mangalore District Jails was very small during the year 1895.

70. This appears to be the most suitable point at which to notice briefly the financial results of the building operations in progress at Cuddalore. The plans and estimates for the new cellular jail there having been prepared by the Public Works department, their execution was entrusted to the Jail department. Mr. G. Cloney, Superin-

tendent of the Tanjore District Jail, was specially transferred to superintend the works, and the services of a Sub-Engineer of the Public Works department, Mr. Kothandapani Mudeliar, were placed at the disposal of the Jail department for immediate charge of the work. Collection of materials was commenced in the month of February 1895, and the work of construction began in May 1895. On the 31st December 1895, the following buildings had been completed, namely:—

- (1) Quarters, with outhouses, for the Jailor.
- (2) Quarters, with outhouses, for the Assistant Jailor, First Grade.
- (3) Quarters, with outhouses, for the Assistant Jailor, Second Grade.
- (4) Quarters, with outhouses, for the Hospital Assistant.
- (5) Quarters, including two rows of huts, for the Warder Force.

The following works were in progress, namely:—

- (1) Main-wall: this had been raised to a uniform height of 4 feet above basement, except on the west side, where, for a length of 750 feet, it had been raised to a height of 2 feet above basement.
- (2) Entrance gate, with office: this had been raised to roof-level, and the arch work and verandah pillars completed.
- (3) Quarantine block: in this the walls had been raised to a uniform height of 8 feet above basement.
- (4) Civil Debtors' yard: the main building in this yard had been raised to 7 feet above basement, and the out-buildings commenced.
- (5) Dead-house: basement completed.
- (6) Store-rooms: concrete in foundations completed.

The total amount spent up to the 31st December 1895 was Rs. 41,000-10-6, and the value of the work turned out, including stock of materials in hand, was, according to the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 56,701, giving a profit or economy of Rs. 15,700. Credit has not been taken for this profit or economy either in statement No. XII or in statement No. XII-A, on the ground that, as the buildings are intended for the Jail Department, no charge beyond the actual cost of raw materials employed should, under the provisions of rule 1277 of the Jail Code, be made. The construction of a new jail is, however, a very special undertaking, differing materially from the manufacture of such articles as cotton clothing and cumbies, and the application of the rule bears somewhat hardly upon the department, seeing that if the 206-21 labouring convicts who, throughout the year, were employed on these works, had not been occupied therein, they would have been available for use in manufactures.

71. The buildings thus under construction at Cuddalore have been inspected on various occasions during the year under report by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle and by the Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division, who have given all possible assistance in the way of suggestion and advice. Colonel Rawson, R.E., the Superintending Engineer, has again visited the works with me during the current month, and stated that he considered the materials throughout good and the work turned out satisfactory, and creditable to Mr. Cloney and to the Sub-Engineer Mr. Kothandapani Mudeliar. These two officers have worked harmoniously together, and have been unremitting in their efforts to make the undertaking a success. The hard out-door labour is very unpalatable to the convicts employed, but their health has been good, and it may even be hoped that the nature of the work provided may prove a discouragement to the Madras criminal classes, who furnish a considerable proportion of the population of the jail.

72. The manufacturing profits in Subsidiary Jails amounted to Rs. 536 in 1895 as compared with Rs. 1,138 in 1894 and Rs. 541 in 1893. As in the preceding year, the largest amount of cash earnings in Subsidiary Jails is shown in the Malabar district, but the sum earned (Rs. 189) is much smaller than in 1894. The other districts showing profits in excess of Rs. 20 are Tanjore (Rs. 90), Chingleput (Rs. 39), Trichinopoly (Rs. 33), Kistna (Rs. 26), Vizagapatam (Rs. 23), and South Canara (Rs. 20). It is quite clear from these figures that the results obtained from the labour of convicts in Subsidiary Jails are unduly small. Thus, the Vizagapatam district, with a large Subsidiary Jail at Koraput, in which prisoners are detained up to two and three months, shows a total profit of Rs. 23 only during the year. There is no apparent reason why the manufacturing receipts of Subsidiary Jails were

so much lower in 1895 than they were in 1894, unless it be the smaller population. In Kurnool, Anantapur and Coimbatore, there were no receipts. The arrangements for exacting labour from convicts confined in Subsidiary Jails are very unsatisfactory, and rigorous imprisonment can hardly be said to exist in this class of Jail.

73. In accordance with the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 417, dated 24th September 1895, information is annexed as to the value of the supplies made by Jails to the several Military Departments.

Military Departments receiving supplies from Jails.	Value of supplies made in 1895.
Ordnance Department	Rs. 54,987
Commissariat Department	8,589
Remount Depot, Hosur	770
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras	621
Army Clothing Department	455

74. The net cost of Jails, i.e., the average cost of maintenance per head less the cash earnings or cash manufacturing profits as shown in statement No. XII, is exhibited in statement No. XIII. This net cost does not give the Jail Department credit for the full manufacturing profits as exhibited in statement No. XII-A, nor for the profit or saving of Rs. 15,700, earned by the building operations at Cuddalore, as specified in paragraph 70. Taking statement No. XIII as it stands, however, it will be seen that the net cost per head is lower than in any previous year in this Presidency excepting 1894. The figures for the last ten years are as follow:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1886	87	5	0
1887	87	0	0
1888	73	1	0
1889	72	15	0
1890	66	12	0
1891	55	12	0
1892	55	12	0
1893	58	5	0
1894	52	1	0
1895	52	6	0

75. The total value of supplies which were made to Jails during the year and which are consequently not included in statements Nos. XII, XII-A and XIII was Rs. 23,794 as compared with Rs. 31,473 in the previous year. The value of vegetables grown by jail labour and supplied for jail consumption was Rs. 15,626 as compared with Rs. 16,803 in 1894 and Rs. 11,629 in 1893. The value of the supply of vegetables thus made was equal to an average saving of Rs. 1-15-1 per head in Central Jails and of Rs. 1-10-9 per head in District Jails, as against Rs. 2-0-6 and Rs. 1-14-7, respectively, in the previous year.

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

76. The year 1895 was decidedly less healthy than either of its immediate predecessors, and before noticing the statistics of sickness and mortality recorded in the several vital statements appended to the report, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks on the general causes on which sickness in jails depends. In a class of institution subjected to such frequent and continued inspection by professional, as well as by non-professional, officers, most considerable sanitary and hygienic defects have long ago been detected and remedied. Conservancy, drainage and ventilation have generally been repeatedly overhauled and placed in a satisfactory condition, nor is any rapid deterioration in these respects generally possible. Water-supply, though often far from perfect, is generally protected from the more serious sources of pollution. Speaking generally, therefore, undue sickness in jails is not traceable to these causes (though the importance of continued supervision over these possible causes of sickness is not to be forgotten), but to another cause, namely, the

proper selection, preparation and distribution of food to the prisoners. That this is in practice the most important factor in determining the health of prisoners in jails in this country, I am more and more convinced, and it is evident that the care devoted to the food can never be relaxed; for while conservancy, drainage, ventilation and even water-supply when once properly settled need not alter, the cooking and distribution of the food may vary from day to day. To the care exercised by Superintendents and Medical Officers over the food of prisoners is largely to be attributed the remarkable improvement in general health, which has characterised the prisons of this Presidency during the three years ending with 1895 as compared with the preceding period.

77. Assuming, therefore, that this great requisite of health among prisoners is secured, what are the general causes which chiefly determine the sick-rate and death-rate of jails? In the first place, it is desirable to place on one side the special effects which may be produced by famine. Happily there has been no experience of this cause in recent years, and hence there is no sufficient evidence to judge how far the presence of famine need necessarily affect the mortality of jails. Some effect on that mortality, through the admission of persons into jails by want of food or the distress consequent on want of food, would be unavoidable. A second extraordinary and special cause of mortality is cholera. There is some reason to hope that with sufficient segregation of initial cases, it may be possible in future to reduce the mortality from this cause. Early in 1894 it was resolved to supply every jail with permanent cholera sheds outside the walls, and stringent orders were issued that every initial case of cholera or of suspicious diarrhoea was to be at once removed outside the jail to these sheds, in which also all scavengers, orderlies and other attendants on the cholera patient were to be strictly segregated. Most jails have now been provided with cholera sheds, and though it is too soon to claim that success has been achieved, it is noticeable that in 1895 cholera appeared in no less than five jails, and that in only one jail did it spread beyond three cases. There is still much to be done in the direction of removing the means of the spread of infectious disease in jails, but cholera may reasonably be regarded as a special agency, the invasion of which is not necessarily connected with the general health of jails.

78. If famine and cholera are thus placed on one side, the most important cause acting on a properly supervised and properly fed jail population appears to be the rainfall. There can be no reasonable doubt that all over the Presidency the dry months are in jails the healthy months of the year. As soon as the monsoons commence, the number of sick rises, and any excessive or unusual rainfall usually leaves behind it traces on the vital statistics of the year. Owing to the high temperature experienced during a great part of the year, the buildings employed in jails are not constructed so as to be well suited for damp and cold weather. There is considerable difficulty, too, in providing prisoners with clothing and bedding which shall be adequate during wet weather and not excessive during the rest of the year. This difficulty has not yet been satisfactorily met, and the question of improved regulation of clothing and of providing better, more durable, and more expensive bedding is one still requiring attention. The provision of verandahs in which prisoners can be fed in wet weather, and by which they may be protected from damp at nights, without shutting out fresh air, is also a desirable improvement. Until these points are dealt with, the amount of rainfall must continue to be an important factor in the health of jails.

79. The rainfall of the year 1895 was considerably above the average, the excess being most marked in the northern portion of the Presidency and in the rains received during the south-west monsoon. The four districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gódvāri and Kistna were, on the 30th September 1895, 60 inches collectively ahead of their average. In the Ceded and Central districts, the excess in the rainfall of the south-west monsoon was less marked, but in all the southern districts except Tinnevely it was considerable, and while in the north of the Presidency the north-east monsoon was light, in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely it was heavy, the rainfall of December being especially high. On

the whole, therefore, the year 1895 was decidedly a wet one, and this fact probably accounts for a good deal of the increased sickness, which undoubtedly occurred.

80. The following table shows briefly the main results of the year as compared with those of the ten previous years:—

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1885 ...	8,312	391	23.0	11	151	162	1.3	18.2	19.5
1886 ...	8,214	397	23.9	...	148	148	...	18.0	18.0
1887 ...	7,379	165	22.4	3	167	170	0.4	23.6	23.0
1888 ...	7,922	194	24.5	12	190	202	1.5	24.0	25.5
1889 ...	8,484	200	24.8	110	215	325	13.0	25.5	38.5
1890 ...	8,531	217	25.3	22	191	213	2.5	24.4	26.9
1891 ...	9,819	260	26.8	90	257	347	9.1	26.2	35.3
1892 ...	11,164	276	24.7	122	312	504	17.2	27.9	45.1
1893 ...	10,652	238	22.3	23	224	247	2.2	21.0	23.2
1894 ...	10,025	249	24.0	17	182	199	1.7	18.2	19.9
1895 ...	9,790	257	26.2	11	167	178	1.1	17.1	18.2

It will be seen that the ratio of daily average sick to strength was higher than in any year since 1884, but that the mortality from all causes was the lowest since 1886, and was practically equal with the death-rate of that year, being 18.2 as compared with 18 per mille. If the deaths which are due to cholera are excluded, the death-rate of 1895 was 17.1 per mille, which is the lowest rate of mortality ever recorded in the jails of this Presidency. The death-rate of the free population in 1894 was returned at 20 per mille, a figure which is admittedly much below the true rate owing to defective registration.

81. The mortality occurring in 1895 in the several classes of jails is exhibited in the following table. The death-rate in Central jails is again very satisfactory, being 16.5 per mille of average strength. This result is the more creditable to this class of jail, as in the year under report prisoners from the unhealthy district of Cuddapah were, on the closing of the Cuddapah District Jail, received in the Vellore Central Jail, and throughout the year all weakly long-sentenced prisoners in the Madura district were sent to the Trichinopoly Central Jail, while prisoners fit for hard labour were drafted to the Cuddalore District Jail to be employed on Public Works labour there. As in 1894, the death-rate in District jails is very unfavourably affected by the heavy death-roll of the Párvatipuram Jail, which alone accounts for 23 out of the 68 deaths occurring in this class of jail. It is a matter of much satisfaction that the Párvatipuram Jail has been provisionally abandoned. If this jail were excluded from the results of 1895, the death-rate in District jails would be only 19.3 per mille:—

Classes of Jails.	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails ...	117	23.9	243	45.4	386	62.4	161	26.3	94	15.9	97	16.5
District Jails ...	79	23.5	79	26.7	80	28.7	63	21.5	81	30.9	68	27.0
Subsidiary Jails ...	17	13.0	25	16.3	28	16.6	21	13.5	20	13.7	13	5.6
Civil Jail, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	155.0	4	320.0	...	...
European Prison † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	213	23.9	347	35.3	504	45.1	247	23.2	199	19.9	178	18.2

* First opened in 1892.

† Closed in 1890.

82. The next table shows in the customary form the sickness and mortality in each individual jail during the last eight years. The cases which call for special notice owing to a high rate of mortality are Párvatipuram, Cuddapah and Russellkonda:—

for a succession of years chronically unhealthy. The town of Cuddapah has always been extremely feverish and the jail was situated in the most low-lying part of the town. The buildings were badly planned and of small capacity, and a considerable expenditure would have been necessary to render them adequate. In view of these considerations the Government determined, pending the execution of a drainage scheme for the town, to close the jail and to confine the prisoners of the Cuddapah district in the Vellore and Nellore Jails, where accommodation was available. The jail was accordingly closed, as a place for the confinement of prisoners, on the 31st August 1895. Four deaths occurred during the period it was open, giving a mortality of 50·81 per mille. The causes of death were in three cases pneumonia and in one case septicaemia, the result of gonorrhoeal cellulitis. In all four cases the *post-mortem* appearances gave proof of malarial poisoning, enlarged and congested, or otherwise unhealthy, spleens being found.

87. The Russellkonda Jail shows 3 deaths resulting in a death-rate of 44·52 per mille. This jail is usually healthy, though the population, being composed of hill-men, is not of a healthy type. The deaths were due to the following causes, namely, epilepsy occurring in a patient already under treatment for malarial cachexia, necrosis of the ear of syphilitic origin occurring in a patient already under treatment for malarial cachexia, and dysentery occurring in a man aged 45, admitted in bad health, with enlarged spleen and liver, the result of malaria. None of these cases seemed to be attributable to defects in the jail, but the health of the prisoners as evidenced by the weighments was not good during a considerable part of the year. There has latterly been an improvement in this respect, but the state of the jail will be carefully watched. The water-supply of this jail is in an unsatisfactory state, and the matter is receiving attention.

88. The next highest rate of mortality was shown by the Berhampur Jail, where three deaths occurred—two being due to cholera and one to dysentery. The weighments of prisoners in this jail also have been bad, but are now improving slightly. In the Palamcottah District Jail, five out of ten deaths were due to cholera. In all other cases the death-rate was under 25 per mille.

89. Among central jails, those at Rajahmundry and Cannanore show higher rates of mortality than other central jails and will doubtless ordinarily continue to do so. The town of Rajahmundry is always feverish at certain seasons, and in some years more than in others. The jail, though fairly well situated, is not exempt from this liability. In the case of the Cannanore Central Jail, there is no known or suspected cause of unhealthiness in the jail premises or situation, but the population of Malabar appears to furnish a larger proportion of sickly and diseased prisoners than other parts of the Presidency. The climatic conditions of this jail are also trying during the south-west monsoon. On the whole, however, the health of the central jails has been very satisfactory, and the continuance of this favourable state of affairs is the best evidence of the care with which Superintendents have watched over the food and other matters connected with the hygiene of the jails, and of the skill and care with which the Medical Officers have conducted the treatment of the infirm and the sick. The Penitentiary, with a death-rate of 10·85 per mille, as compared with a recorded death-rate of from 35 to 40 per mille among the free population outside, is specially noticeable.

90. Among district jails, it is a matter of satisfaction to note that the jail at Mangalore has at last broken its long record of high mortality, and the only death was from failure of the heart's action. The South Canara district, like the neighbouring district of Malabar, furnishes a large proportion of sickly convicts. It is also ground for congratulation that in the Cuddalore District Jail only three deaths occurred, in spite of the convicts being employed on hard out-door forms of labour.

91. One or two points of interest in connection with the medical administration of jails may be briefly noticed. A considerable measure of success has attended the method of dealing with beri-beri which was adopted in 1893. There was a large number of cases of this disease in the Rajahmundry Central Jail in the years 1891 and 1892. It is the general opinion of experts that buildings occupied

Treatment of beri-beri at
Rajahmundry Central Jail.

by persons suffering from beri-beri are liable to become infected, and there was reason to fear that infection might thus have been set up in the Rajahmundry Jail. As that jail is well within the region in which beri-beri is endemic, the consequence of the buildings becoming infected might have been very serious. It was, accordingly, determined in 1893 to remove every case of beri-beri, as soon as it was discovered, entirely out of the area where the disease is known habitually to occur. As soon as a convict is found to be suffering from the disease, he is despatched at once to the Vellore Central Jail. In 1893 this step was not always taken promptly enough, but during 1894 and 1895, orders for transfer have been obtained by wire. The following figures show the number of admissions and deaths from beri-beri in the Rajahmundry Central Jail for the three years during which this system has been in force, and for the five previous years:—

Years.	Rajahmundry Central Jail.		Number of prisoners transferred to Vellore.	Deaths from beri-beri at Vellore.
	Admissions for beri-beri.	Deaths from beri-beri.		
1888	2	..	..	..
1889	15	4	2	..
1890	15	5	6	..
1891	67	9	4	..
1892	42	3	9	1
1893	22	1	23	5
1894	8	..	7	..
1895	13	..	12	1

The most satisfactory feature of these figures is not so much the reduction in the number of actual deaths, though this is material, as the apparent arrest of the increase in the number of cases of beri-beri occurring in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and its remarkable diminution in 1894 and 1895 as compared with 1891–92. The removal of beri-beri cases from the Rajahmundry Central Jail has, of course, been accompanied by measures for the disinfection of the buildings there. The general effects of removal of patients, suffering from this disease, to Vellore, have, in spite of the long and trying railway journey, been good, and that there is no appreciable risk of the Vellore buildings becoming infected, is shown by the fact that no case of the disease has occurred in that jail otherwise than among convicts sent there from Rajahmundry.

92. The measures which have been taken for the prevention of epidemics of cholera have already been noticed in paragraph 77 *supra*. In only one jail—that at Palamcottah—can cholera be said to have assumed an epidemic form during the year, and even in that jail only six cases with five deaths occurred. The first case of cholera in the Palamcottah Jail appeared on the 31st October. The patient was removed outside the jail, and it was hoped that the disease would not spread, as no further attack occurred for a fortnight. On the 14th November, however, two more cases occurred, and on the 19th November two further cases. The Superintendent of the jail had been ordered on the 18th November to get a camp ready, and on the 19th he was instructed to remove 200 prisoners into camp as soon as possible. On the 23rd he telegraphed that the camp was ready, but that the weather was very unfavourable for camping and that no more cases had occurred. He was, accordingly, authorized to postpone removing any prisoners into camp until another case of cholera occurred; if that occurred, the men were to be sent out immediately. A sixth seizure did occur on the 25th November, and 180 prisoners were thereafter removed from jail into camp and were kept in camp for between two and three weeks. No further cases of cholera occurred. It is impossible to say whether the removal of the prisoners into camp had any causal connection with the cessation of the disease, but probably it had not, because, though the camp was reported ready for occupation on the 23rd November, the first batch of 80 prisoners was not sent out until the 27th November; and the second batch of 50 prisoners not until the 29th November. Had fresh cases of cholera been daily occurring, the removal of prisoners into camp would presumably have been effected more promptly by the Superintendent, whose action was certainly not as expeditious as was to be desired.

93. The increased sick-rate of the year 1895 was occasioned almost entirely by the immense advance in the admissions for fever. The mortality directly resulting from this cause is not large, but prisoners weakened by fever succumb more easily to other diseases, pneumonia especially. The death-rate from pneumonia has been heavy during the last three years, and it is of importance to find any means of checking this disease. It has accordingly been determined to try the effect of quinine, cinchonidine or arsenic administered systematically as prophylactics in the feverish seasons in feverish jails. The Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, believes that this method has been of much utility in that province in reducing sickness—*vide* paragraph 76 of the Punjab Jail Administration Report for 1894, and its effects will be noted in future annual reports.

94. My attention has recently been attracted by the increase in the amount of tubercular disease in certain central jails. In the Coimbatore Central Jail the annual number of admissions for tubercle of the lung has risen from an average of 2.4 in the five-year period ending 1890 to an average of 6.8 in the five years ending with 1895. The annual average number of deaths from the same cause has advanced during the same periods from .6 to 3.8. During the year 1895, 7 out of the 10 admissions for tubercle of the lung occurred among prisoners who had served two years and upwards, 4 being Burmese prisoners who had completed over five years' imprisonment prior to their admission to hospital for this complaint. In a similar manner in the Vellore Central Jail, the admissions for phthisis between 1886—1890 averaged 1.6 per annum, and no case of tubercle of the intestine was recorded, while in 1891—1895, the average annual number of admissions for phthisis was 6.4 and 4 cases of tubercle of the intestine, all ending fatally, occurred. Out of 32 admissions for phthisis during the later periods, 18 occurred in prisoners who had spent more than one year in jail. It is generally held that an infective influence may arise from the expectoration of advanced cases of phthisis, and the depressing effects of confinement would doubtless enhance the probabilities of infection in prisoners susceptible or predisposed to the disease. It has been customary to send back to the general sleeping barracks phthisical patients in whom active symptoms have ceased to appear, and the increase in the disease, especially among long-sentenced prisoners, suggests that this practice may not be free from danger. The attention of Medical Officers has been drawn to the question, and the desirability of segregating patients suffering from phthisis, after discharge from hospital as well as in Hospital, has been impressed on them.

95. In the following table an abstract is given of the results of Annual Statement No. XV, which shows the chief diseases causing sickness and mortality during the year. The question of revising this statement is under the consideration of the Government of India, but no order has yet been issued. In the compilation of the figures, malarial cachexia has been classified under 'Anæmia and general debility' and intestinal catarrh under 'Dysentery and diarrhoea':—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.											
	1890.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	180.00	27	31.04	13	121.38	11	107.92	11	100.13	12	181.17	75
Remittent and continued fever.	27.32	10	25.05	10	29.52	32	21.99	11	30.26	10	69.40	37
Cholera	6.35	2.09	25.35	9.59	40.25	12.63	4.56	2.05	1.62	1.00	1.62	1.12
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	4.54	1.45	3.63	1.15	3.66	2.50	6.95	2.71	6.78	2.19	9.22	1.00
Anæmia and general debility	37.21	2.02	48.15	2.50	76.31	1.21	50.40	3.05	57.76	1.57	21.11	37
Respiratory diseases	32.61	3.76	20.65	3.13	29.66	2.38	33.17	4.09	43.33	3.87	10.47	3.36
Dysentery and diarrhoea	122.24	7.50	221.39	11.52	220.25	14.72	136.31	7.41	123.09	5.33	134.57	5.59
All other diseases	408.23	6.31	263.47	3.52	300.01	5.51	241.74	4.61	346.71	9.20	231.64	6.21
Total	820.46	24.26	697.20	38.22	829.37	61.18	601.32	29.53	743.87	21.64	738.26	19.78

96. The results of prisoners' weighments are shown in Statement B, an abstract of which follows. The fact, already adverted to, that the year 1895 was a less healthy one than either of its two immediate predecessors is further illustrated by these figures, although the percentage of prisoners who lost weight in jail was still less than in the years 1890—1892:—

Percentage to total discharges of prisoners who lost weight in Jail.

Jails.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Rajahmundry	52.23	50.79	50.08	37.37	11.28	23.55
Vellore	20.30	22.81	19.79	16.42	21.16	17.12
Trichinopoly	43.80	51.36	29.62	31.36	23.14	25.61
Coimbatore	33.77	34.23	29.84	20.18	25.39	23.67
Cannanore	14.09	7.22	9.19	25.39	23.60	22.72
Salem	24.43	29.66	29.68	20.30	22.87	22.28
Penitentiary.	22.32	21.54	24.63	15.17	21.51	25.56
Russellkonda	14.23	23.67	19.04	7.18	11.94	25.00
Berhampur	18.97	29.21	17.02	5.50	19.15	25.54
Vizag-patnam	20.87	11.13	23.12	23.78	17.38	12.11
Parvatipuram	22.50	24.71	22.41	3.21	12.30	10.50
Guntur	27.12	18.73	18.29	21.57	...	...
Nellore	33.80	13.05	17.67	16.58	11.08	18.40
Kurool	11.73	34.66	6.12	8.79	...	...
Bellary	20.56	23.71	13.11	5.72	32.89	27.01
Cuddapah	37.28	20.65	19.70	43.98	28.11	39.91
Cuddalore	13.70	19.44	21.28	20.05	16.47	19.92
Tanjore	42.68	47.22	38.68	26.28	16.91	19.66
Madura	32.67	24.07	23.21	30.77	24.20	19.69
Palamcottah	24.96	29.53	24.97	19.81	20.55	20.53
Calicut	33.54	21.90	25.00	...	...	...
Mangalore	40.93	38.16	38.31	27.96	20.23	25.26
European Prison, Cochin	50.00	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	41.67	...	12.50	15.38
Grand Total	28.87	26.42	22.83	21.18	21.50	22.31

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	16.4	19.5	18.7	18.8	16.3	19.3
Prisoners who had gained weight	54.7	54.1	58.6	60.0	62.2	58.4
Prisoners who had lost weight	28.9	26.4	22.8	21.2	21.5	22.3

97. The results of prisoners' weighments represented by the above tables are necessarily only a very rough means of judging of the health of the jails. A loss of 1 lb. per head in a large number of short-sentenced prisoners is here given an equal importance with a gain of half-a-dozen lbs. a head in long-sentenced prisoners. In spite of this fact, it is remarkable in how many cases the rise or fall in the percentage of prisoners who are found on discharge to have lost weight in jail coincides with the state of health of the jail as judged by other methods. The highest percentage of prisoners losing weight during confinement is exhibited by the Cuddapah District Jail (now closed). The Jails at Bellary, Berhampur, Russellkonda, Rajahmundry and the Penitentiary, in all of which there was much fever during the year, also show high percentages of loss of weight. Most other central jails show an improvement. As in the previous year the Parvatipuram Jail shows a small proportion of prisoners who lost weight during confinement, in spite of a very high rate of mortality, circumstances which agree with the Sanitary Commissioner's conclusions concerning this jail as summarized in paragraph 63 *supra*.

98. Annual Statements Nos. XVI and XVII show the mortality according to length of original sentence and according to length of time passed in jail. The first calls for no remark. An abstract of the results of the second is appended. An increase is observable in the proportion of deaths occurring among convicts who have been over seven years in jail. Of the 11 deaths among this class, 5 were due to phthisis pulmonalis. The figures included in this statement are now obtained by means of a monthly census in the manner prescribed in Home

Department Resolution No. 697—706—16, Jails, dated 21st December 1893, and are fairly correct. The ratios given in years prior to 1894 are less reliable :—

Years.	Under 6 months in jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1890	2,811.76	88	31.30	1,059.51	33	30.67	934.30	23	24.62
1891	3,220.08	133	41.32	1,073.73	59	54.95	961.69	50	51.90
1892	3,922.49	222	56.60	1,237.11	91	73.68	990.09	61	61.24
1893	3,631.29	121	33.32	1,135.15	39	34.31	1,047.56	24	22.91
1894	4,342.37	107	24.64	1,177.17	27	23.74	1,357.50	20	14.74
1895	4,270.59	80	18.73	1,072.91	29	27.02	1,051.48	17	16.17
Years.	From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 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.
1890	807.99	11	13.61	1,126.06	21	18.64	709.76	7	9.90
1891	867.65	14	16.14	1,133.38	37	32.63	724.57	15	20.59
1892	816.36	24	29.40	1,159.04	45	38.13	815.46	16	19.61
1893	860.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	860.76	6	6.97
1894	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.92	16	14.26	341.39	4	11.72
1895	692.93	18	25.98	1,064.07	10	9.39	364.63	11	30.18

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

99. The following table shows the total amount of accommodation in each class of jail, as compared with the average population in 1895. The increase in accommodation in central jails is due to the completion of the cellular yard at the Salem Central Jail and of the Civil Debtors' yard at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, while at the Trichinopoly Central Jail, additional quarters for convict warder guards have been provided by conversion of an existing building into a sleeping ward. The increase in the accommodation in district jails is nominal, being due to the erection of additional temporary barracks in the Cuddalore District Jail for the accommodation of the prisoners who are employed on the building operations there :—

Jails.	1895.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,638	236	7,874	5,733	140	5,872
District Jails	3,555	209	3,764	2,450	70	2,520
Criminal Leper Ward	22	..	22	13	..	13
Civil Jail, Madras	81	..	81	25	..	25
Total	11,196	475	11,671	8,220	210	8,430

100. The accommodation in central jails is now sufficient for 7,804 prisoners, the largest average population of this class of jail in any year of the last 10 years having been 6,188.25 in 1892. There is thus a fair margin of available accommodation, but under-trial yards are required at the Rajahmundry and Cannanore Central Jails.

101. In district jails, the total accommodation in 1895 was sufficient for 3,764 prisoners, but this includes several temporary sheds at the Cuddalore District Jail and the real accommodation is not much more than for 3,500 prisoners. The largest average population in this class of jail during any year in the last 10 years was 3,135.90 in 1892. The accommodation is not in all respects adequate in various district jails. The accommodation for convicts in the Bellary District Jail is not sufficient. In 1892 an old building, known as the Court-house, and accommodating 32 prisoners, had to be vacated

and pulled down, as it was in an unsafe condition, and this reduced the available accommodation. In the Palamcottah District Jail the accommodation for under-trial prisoners is insufficient, and the Government has approved of its being increased. The estimate is under preparation. In both the Tanjore and Palamcottah District Jails, the accommodation for male convicts is insufficient, and it would be desirable to increase it slightly.

102. In all the central jails further provision of cellular accommodation is needed. This cannot be done all at once, but the Government has been addressed regarding the extension of the cellular prison at Vellore, where the present cellular accommodation is insufficient to enable even the habitual convicts to undergo a part of their imprisonment in cells. Funds for the conversion into cells of three blocks of the Coimbatore Central Jail were allotted during the year, and the work is in progress. In the Trichinopoly Central Jail one ward is about to be fitted with cubicles as a trial, and if the style of cubicle is found satisfactory, they will be extended to other association wards in accordance with G.O., No. 124, Judicial, dated 19th January 1895. The new District Jail at Cuddalore is being built entirely on the cellular system.

103. In Statement C is given information regarding the working of the mark or remission system. In 1894 the number of convicts coming under this system was largely increased by the extension of the system to convicts sentenced to one year and less than two years, who had not previously been eligible for marks or remission of sentence under the mark system. It will be seen that, allowing for the general decrease in the jail population, the number of convicts released under the remission system during 1895 was about the same as in 1894, and was more than double the number so dealt with in years prior to 1894. This change has necessarily caused a great increase in the amount of work to be done in jails, as a remission sheet has to be kept for every convict earning marks, and daily registers of each man's outturn of work and marks have to be maintained. The following table shows the total number of prisoners released under the remission rules during 1895 and each of the five previous years :—

Years.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year, who gained remission under the mark system.										Total.
		Sentenced to										
		1 year exactly.	Not exceeding 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.	
1890 ..	2	237	142	63	60	60	35	8	2	8	4	648
1891 ..	1	225	148	77	61	47	59	9	9	9	8	643
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
1894 ..	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	25	11	1,749
1895 ..	7	600	600	201	123	124	10	47	6	..	11	1,681

104. The effect of the mark system varies greatly in different parts of the Presidency and with different classes of prisoners. Thus, with the intelligent and comparatively well-educated Burmese convicts, the system is a powerful inducement to good conduct and industry. Most of these men thoroughly understand that by earning marks they can shorten their sentences, and many of them keep accurate calculations of the number of marks to their credit, and at once draw attention to any real or supposed mistake in the number of marks allotted. With such prisoners a fine of marks is a very appreciable punishment. Among the convicts of the Tamil districts of the Presidency, the mark system is also generally understood and appreciated, and it has a useful influence in a large proportion of cases. In the jails of the Telugu country, however, the convicts, either through indifference as to the date of their release or through inability to comprehend the bearing of the mark system on their future, appear to care little either for the grant or the withdrawal of marks. There are, of course, numerous exceptions, but, on the whole, the mark

system is less useful in the northern jails, while among the hill-convicts received into such jails as those at Párvatipuram and Russellkonda, it is practically useless. The Superintendent of the former jail writes: "During the year under review I have had no reason to think that the system of fining marks has in a single instance had a deterrent effect." It is indeed evident that the appreciation of the future benefits to be derived from the earning of marks through present industry and good conduct requires a degree of intelligence which is not likely to be found in the Khond or the Saora.

105. The working of the mark system appears to have been fairly uniform during the year. As has been remarked on previous occasions, uniform results as to the amount of remission earned during long sentences would suggest a mechanical award of marks, and are not to be desired, while in regard to prisoners under sentences of all lengths, the personal equation of the Superintendent's character must be allowed for.

106. Statement D shows the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1895. The proportion borne by 'offences against other laws' to crimes under the Penal Code was 20.2 per cent., as compared with 19.3 per cent. in 1894, 17.4 per cent. in 1893, and 14.3 per cent. in 1889.

107. The number of prisoners fettered during 1895 and the length of time for which fetters were worn are shown in Statement E. The increase is due to the orders directing that prisoners employed extramurally shall be fettered having been in force throughout the year. The fetters used in these cases are light chains, suspended by a leather-belt from the waist, and attached to the ankle-rings. They hinder rapid movement, but are little encumbrance to a man walking.

108. The form of Statement F has been revised in accordance with G.O., No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896. The chief points connected with the administration of sub-jails have already been noticed.

109. The number of Burmese convicts confined in the jails of this Presidency, which, on the 31st December 1889, was 1,178, had fallen six years later to 477. Further decrease will, however, be less rapid, as many of the Burmese prisoners who remain are under life-sentences. Their health continues to be good, the death-rate in 1895 being equal to 18.02 per mille. Their conduct is on the whole very satisfactory, and they are greatly superior as workmen to the native of Southern India. The daily average number of Burmese prisoners in 1895 was 499.42, and the following table shows distribution among the several jails:—

Jails.	Remaining 31st December 1893.	Remaining 31st December 1894.	Remaining 31st December 1895.
Rajahmundry	24	19	15
Vellore	151	129	130
Trichinopoly	170	3	3
Coimbatore	121	145	135
Cannanore	92	95	88
Salem	65	80	72
Penitentiary	2	33	27
Tanjore	2	3	3
Cuddalore	1	1	1
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1	1	1
Total ..	616	518	477

110. The general features of jail administration in the year 1895 may be thus summarized:—

- (1) A continuance in the fall of jail population especially in sub-jails.
- (2) A reduction in the number and proportion of very short sentences of imprisonment.
- (3) A continuance in the rise in the number of previously-convicted prisoners recognised in jail.

- (4) A continuance in the increase in recorded jail offences and punishments.
- (5) A considerable reduction in the gross cost per head of maintenance, especially under dieting charges.
- (6) A fall in cash profits, but an advance in total profits, as shown in statement XII-A.
- (7) An increase in the sick-rate, due to an unhealthy year.
- (8) A slight further reduction in the death-rate, which, excluding cholera, is the lowest on record, and including cholera, is practically equal to the lowest on record.

111. The working of the Vellore and Coimbatore Central Jails and the Penitentiary under Messrs. Cavendish, Gadsden, and McCreedy has, as usual, been very satisfactory. Mr. Young has worked hard at Rajahmundry to improve a backward jail, and Mr. Standen has shown at Salem how valuable a jail officer he would have made if he had remained in the department. Mr. Cloney's work, as Superintendent of the Cuddalore Jail and of the building operations there, has been heavy and has been exceedingly well done. Messrs. S. W. Upshon and W. E. Mitchell among Jailors have done excellent service as have many others of the subordinate establishment.

112. In accordance with standing orders, I inspected every central and district jail during the year, except the Cuddapah District Jail which was closed. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Criminal Leper Ward, and the Civil Jail, Madras, and the District Jails of Nellore, Bellary and Párvatipuram were inspected twice during the year, and the Cuddalore District Jail was inspected three times. I also visited the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair, and the Reformatory school, Chingleput. The following sub-jails were inspected, namely, Tinnevely, Kokarakulam, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Calicut, Quilandi, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Hosdurg, Kasaragod, Bantval, Coonoor, Wellington, Ootacamund, Salem, Vellore, Arkonam, Chingleput, Cuddalore, Tirupati, Bezwada, Rajahmundry, Vizianagram, Bobbili, Párvatipuram, and Askaniya. The following table shows the dates of inspection of Central and District Jails:—

Central Jails.		Dates of Inspection.	
Jails.			
Rajahmundry Central	...	17th, 18th, 19th and 20th October 1895.	
Vellore do.	...	30th September, 1st, 2nd and 3rd October 1895.	
Trichinopoly do.	...	20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th September 1895.	
Coimbatore do.	...	8th, 9th, 10th and 11th March 1895.	
Cannanore do.	...	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th April 1895.	
Salem do.	...	4th, 5th and 6th March 1895.	
Penitentiary, Madras	...	11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January, and 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th October 1895.	

District Jails.		Dates of Inspection.	
Jails.			
Russellkonda Hill	...	4th, 5th and 6th November 1895.	
Berhampur District	...	31st October, 1st and 2nd November 1895.	
Vizagapatam do.	...	23rd and 24th October 1895.	
Párvatipuram Hill	...	26th, 27th and 28th October and 30th and 31st December 1895.	
Nellore District	...	17th and 18th January 1895, and 20th and 21st December 1895.	
Bellary do.	...	21st, 22nd and 23rd February and 12th, 13th and 14th November 1895.	
Cuddalore do.	...	25th, 26th and 27th February, 26th, 27th and 28th September, and 13th and 14th December 1895.	
Tanjore do.	...	9th, 10th and 11th September 1895.	
Madura do.	...	13th and 14th September 1895.	
Palamcottah do.	...	16th, 17th and 18th September 1895.	
Mangalore do.	...	8th, 9th and 15th April 1895.	
Civil Jail, Madras	...	1st March 1895 and 5th October 1895.	
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	1st March 1895 and 5th October 1895.	

113. The number of visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors is shown in the following table:—

Jails.	Number of visits.									
	Official Visitors.					Non-official Visitors.				
	Sessions Judges.	Magistrate District and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.
Rajahmundry C. J. ...	3	10	1	...	...	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.	1	Rev. E. Pöhl	4	M.R.Ry. A. Sanda-ranayya Garu.
Vellore C. J. ...	...	7	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. J. ...	10	M.R.Ry. Mohammad Habibulla Sahib.	7	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.
Trichinopoly C. J. ...	...	5	...	...	...	Dr. F. D. Oliver	1	Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.	3	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala-krishna Avergal.
Coimbatore C. J. ...	...	7	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. E. Krishna-nayya Avergal, B.A.	3	M.R.Ry. S. Anantha-narayana and Aiyer Avergal.	...	M.R.Ry. S. Kasturi Ranga Ayyangar Avergal, B.A., B.L., C. V. Narasiah, Esq.
Cannanore C. J. ...	1	2	...	...	...	Officer Commanding the station.	...	Mr. Cowasji Hirji	2	G. P. Greene, Esq.
Salem C. J. ...	2	3	...	1	...	Rev. T. Foulkes	9	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	25	...
Penitentiary, Madras.	...	10	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Rama-krishnayya Pantulu Garu.	2	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	6	M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.
Russellkonda H. J. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur D. J. ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam D. J. ...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parvatipuram H. J. ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore D. J. ...	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary D. J. ...	3	8	...	1	...	The Hon'ble A. Subba-pati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur.	1	Colonel A. L. Grove	3	...
Cuddapah D. J. ...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore D. J. ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore D. J. ...	2	15	...	1	...	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswa-mi Nadar Avergal.	5	M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Tevar Avergal.	8	...
Madura D. J. ...	...	2	1	...	1	The Hon'ble R. Rama-subbayya Avergal.	...	R. Fischer, Esq.	2	...
Palamcottah D. J. ...	3	7	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. Balu S. Srinivasa.	3	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa-guna Pillai Avergal.	2	...
Mangalore D. J. ...	5	10	...	...	...	Mr. D. Vas	10	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avergal.	5	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	9	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Rama-krishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.
Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	...	9	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Rama-krishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. Pethumbar Narsi.
Total	35	134	5	7	6	...	45	...	70	...
Total of 1894	33	142	13	8	8	...	57	...	60	...

114. The names of officers who held executive charge of the several central and district jails are shown below. Transfers of charge of district jails to Assistant Surgeons when the District Medical Officer proceeded on tour are not included.

Officers in executive charge.

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry.	1st January 1895. 8th April 1895.	7th April 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. I. Tyrrell. Mr. J. E. Young.	
Vellore	1st January 1895. 5th June 1895. 20th July 1895.	4th June 1895. 28th July 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish Surgeon-Major C. Adams. Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish.	On privilege leave.
Trichinopoly	1st January 1895. 4th July 1895. 31st August 1895.	3rd July 1895. 30th August 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. O'Hara. Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	On privilege leave.
Coimbatore	1st January 1895. 9th May 1895.	8th May 1895. 8th June 1895.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D.	On privilege leave.
Cannanore	1st January 1895. 6th February 1895.	5th February 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. G. D. Grimes. Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside, M.B.	On privilege leave.
Salem	1st January 1895. 10th February 1895. 25th February 1895. 28th March 1895.	9th February 1895. 24th February 1895. 27th March 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. J. E. Young Surgeon-Major D. F. Dymott. Mr. J. E. Young. Mr. W. M. Standen.	On privilege leave.
Penitentiary	1st January 1895. 14th November 1895.	13th November 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. D. A. McCready Brigade Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. J. Hazlett.	On privilege leave.
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda H. J.	1st January 1895. 2nd March 1895.	1st March 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. L. G. Moore, I.C.S. Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I.C.S.	
Berhampur	1st January 1895. 3rd May 1895. 9th May 1895.	2nd May 1895. 8th May 1895. 31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel T. J. Hackett-Wilkins. Assistant Surgeon E. L. Chalke, M.D. Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira, M.B.	On privilege leave.
Vizagapatam	1st January 1895. 6th August 1895. 8th November 1895.	5th August 1895. 7th November 1895. 31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leaping-well. Surgeon-Major S. C. Sarkies. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leaping-well.	
Parvatipuram H. J.	1st January 1895. 23rd August 1895. 15th December 1895.	22nd August 1895. 14th December 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. H. Henderson. Mr. J. Smith. Mr. H. Henderson.	
Nellore	1st January 1895.	31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.D.	
Bellary	1st January 1895.	31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans.	
Cuddapah	1st January 1895. 20th February 1895. 2nd May 1895.	19th February 1895. 1st May 1895. 31st August 1895.	Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside, M.B. Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira, M.B. Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara.	Jail closed on 31st Aug. 1895.
Cuddalore	1st January 1895. 28th January 1895.	27th January 1895. 31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. Hyde. Mr. G. Cloney.	
Tanjore	1st January 1895. 22nd January 1895. 2nd June 1895. 17th June 1895.	21st January 1895. 1st June 1895. 16th June 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. G. Cloney. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Surgeon-Major C. M. Thompson. Mr. H. E. Upshon.	On privilege leave.
Madura	1st January 1895.	31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves.	
Palamcottah	1st January 1895. 16th January 1895.	15th January 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. H. E. Upshon. Surgeon-Major K. C. Sanjana.	
Mangalore	1st January 1895. 1st February 1895. 4th February 1895.	31st January 1895. 3rd February 1895. 15th February 1895.	Surgeon-Major A. J. O'Hara. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati. Assistant Surgeon S. Chendrasekara Mudaliar.	
Civil Jail, Madras.	1st January 1895. 14th November 1895.	16th June 1895. 31st December 1895.	Surgeon-Major W. A. Leo. Surgeon-Captain C. Donovan.	On privilege leave.
Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1895. 9th April 1895. 22nd April 1895.	8th April 1895. 21st April 1895. 31st December 1895.	Mr. D. A. McCready Brigade Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. J. Hazlett. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. D. Cook, M.B. Surgeon-Major G. L. Walker, M.D.	

115. The rules regarding service registers were duly carried out during the year, an inventory of valuable stock is maintained in this office and in each central and district jail and the rules regarding the arrangement and destruction of records are reported by Superintendents to be generally observed.

116. The expenditure on jail buildings is shown in detail in Appendix II.

117. Fifteen warders' huts were completed at the Vellere Central Jail during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,710-11-9, and a further sum of Rs. 182-12-0 has since been expended on them. At the Tanjore District Jail, 15 warders' huts were built at a cost of Rs. 3,498-5-0; but the money available was not sufficient to enable the plastering of all the huts to be finished. As stated in my letter No. C 1255, dated 17th September 1894, the scale of expenditure on warders' huts laid down by G.O., No. 2443, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894, will generally suffice; but as rates are necessarily higher in some places than in others, complete uniformity cannot be attained.

118. The reports furnished by Superintendents of Central Jails and of the Penitentiary, Madras, are herewith submitted in accordance with G.O., No. 491, Judicial, dated 19th March 1874, for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. G. CARDEW,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

28

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 ..	728	30	766	1,192	46	1,238	1,918	76	1,994
		Under-trial ..	3	..	3	51	5	56	54	5	59
		Civil ..	8	..	8	27	..	27	35	..	35
Vellore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	935	77	1,012	1,250	120	1,379	2,185	206	2,391
		Under-trial ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3
		Civil ..	6	..	6	54	..	54	60	..	60
Trichinopoly.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	888	..	888	978	..	978	1,866	..	1,866
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	10
		Civil ..	4	..	4	46	..	46	50	..	50
Coimbatore.	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	935	..	935	1,018	9	1,027	1,953	9	1,962
		Under-trial ..	23	..	23	513	12	525	536	12	548
		Civil ..	22	..	22	132	..	132	154	..	154
Cannanore ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	727	9	736	1,596	15	1,611	2,323	24	2,347
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	7	..	7	7	..	7
		Civil ..	18	..	18	116	..	116	134	..	134
Sal.	Prison.	Convicts ..	611	..	611	864	..	864	1,475	..	1,475
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	149	..	149	164	..	164
		Civil ..	15	..	15	58	..	58	71	..	71
Madras ..	Central Prison.	Convicts ..	791	35	826	2,866	214	2,580	3,157	249	3,406
		Under-trial ..	17	..	17	209	16	225	226	16	242
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3
Russellkonda..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	83	1	84	127	2	129	210	3	213
		Under-trial ..	1	..	1	89	1	90	90	1	91
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Berhampur.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	94	4	98	347	15	362	441	19	460
		Under-trial ..	6	..	6	133	6	139	139	6	145
		Civil ..	2	..	2	6	..	6	8	..	8
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	177	8	185	620	59	679	797	67	864
		Under-trial ..	5	..	5	129	5	134	134	5	139
		Civil ..	2	..	2	14	..	14	16	..	16
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	196	..	196	398	..	398	594	..	594
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	97	..	97	364	15	379	461	15	476
		Under-trial ..	4	2	6	152	7	159	156	9	165
		Civil ..	2	..	2	7	..	7	9	..	9
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	329	19	348	1,094	85	1,179	1,423	104	1,527
		Under-trial ..	20	1	21	319	13	332	339	14	353
		Civil ..	6	..	6	41	..	44	50	..	50
Cuddapah ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	172	1	173	194	..	194	366	1	367
		Under-trial ..	6	..	6	77	6	83	83	6	89
		Civil ..	6	..	6	11	..	11	17	..	17
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	216	12	228	1,259	27	1,286	1,475	39	1,514
		Under-trial ..	8	..	8	69	4	73	77	4	81
		Civil ..	6	..	6	47	..	47	53	..	53

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.
1,142	50	1,192	716	26	802	733-31	21-73	755-04	740-56	21-64	762-40
49	5	54	5	..	5	2-75	11	2-86			
29	..	29	6	..	6	4-50	..	4-50			
1,150	141	1,291	1,035	65	1,100	986-40	70-10	1,056-50	994-36	70-10	1,064-46
3	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	28			
45	..	45	15	..	15	7-68	..	7-68			
918	..	918	918	..	918	912-56	..	912-56	918-73	..	918-73
10	..	10	..	..	..	62	..	62			
45	..	45	5	..	5	5-55	..	5-55			
1,024	9	1,033	929	..	929	923-31	38	923-69	982-03	1-18	983-21
497	12	509	39	..	39	38-37	80	39-17			
137	..	137	17	..	17	20-35	..	20-35			
1,627	15	1,642	696	9	705	696-47	8-56	705-03	711-81	8-56	720-37
7	..	7	..	..	..	1-21	..	1-21			
117	..	117	17	..	17	14-13	..	14-13			
832	..	832	643	..	643	572-99	..	572-99	593-85	..	593-85
138	..	138	26	..	26	14-27	..	14-27			
63	..	63	8	..	8	6-59	..	6-59			
2,388	210	2,598	769	39	808	780-45	38-06	818-51	790-23	39-05	820-23
215	16	231	11	..	11	9-56	99	10-55			
3	..	3	..	..	..	22	..	22			
170	3	173	40	..	40	64-86	39	65-24	66-90	39	67-38
88	1	89	2	..	2	1-99	01	2-00			
..	..	..	1	..	1	14	..	14			
330	17	347	111	2	113	95-98	4-13	100-11	106-30	4-58	110-94
131	6	137	8	..	8	9-48	45	9-53			
8	..	8	..	..	..	90	..	90			
594	56	650	203	11	214	187-55	10-25	197-80	201-83	10-36	212-19
127	6	132	7	..	7	12-73	11	12-84			
16	..	16	..	..	..	1-55	..	1-55			
478	..	478	116	..	116	185-99	..	185-99	186-09	..	186-09
1	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
365	..	378	90	2	92	84-22	1-41	84-22	89-54	1-67	91-51
122	2	124	3	..	3	5-98	26	6-24			
8	..	8	1	..	1	55	..	55			
1,123	81	1,204	300	23	323	317-42	19-27	336-69	344-60	20-10	364-70
320	14	334	19	..	19	21-88	83	22-71			
42	..	42	8	..	8	5-30	..	5-30			
366	1	367	..	..	..	73-26	02	73-28	78-57	15	78-72
83	6	89	..	..	..	4-20	13	4-33			
17	..	17	..	..	..	1-11	..	1-11			
995	33	1,028	480	6	486	397-39	6-54	403-93	404-87	6-82	411-69
77	3	80	1	..	1	3-40	28	3-68			
43	..	43	10	..	10	4-08	..	4-08			

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.
Tanjore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	326	..	326	708	..	708	1,034	..	1,034
		Under-trial ..	8	..	8	70	..	70	78	..	78
		Civil ..	28	..	28	161	..	161	189	..	189
Madura ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	265	24	289	1,069	77	1,146	1,334	101	1,435
		Under-trial ..	19	2	21	561	16	577	569	18	598
		Civil ..	25	..	25	178	..	178	203	..	203
Palamcottah ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	317	..	317	777	..	777	1,094	..	1,094
		Under-trial ..	7	..	7	310	..	310	317	..	317
		Civil ..	11	..	11	70	..	70	81	..	81
Mangalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	51	1	52	194	17	211	245	18	263
		Under-trial ..	14	..	14	121	8	129	135	3	138
		Civil ..	11	..	11	38	..	38	49	..	49
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ..	7,936	221	8,157	16,415	710	17,125	24,351	931	25,282
		Under-trial ..	157	5	162	2,972	94	3,066	3,129	93	3,228
		Civil ..	171	..	171	1,012	..	1,012	1,183	..	1,183
		Total ..	8,264	226	8,490	20,399	804	21,203	28,663	1,030	29,693
Madras ..	Criminal Lower Ward	Convicts ..	16	..	16	10	..	10	26	..	26
Madras ..	Civil Jail ..	Civil ..	23	..	23	471	..	471	494	..	494
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	808	17	825	24,415	1,633	26,048	24,753	1,289	26,022
		Under-trial ..	705	25	730	21,751	773	22,524	22,476	830	23,362
		Civil ..	3	..	3	42	..	42	45	..	45
		Total ..	1,076	42	1,118	46,214	2,097	48,311	47,290	2,130	49,420
Grand Total ..		Convicts ..	8,320	238	8,558	40,840	1,932	42,772	49,160	2,170	51,330
		Under-trial ..	862	30	892	24,729	969	25,698	25,591	999	26,590
		Civil ..	197	..	197	1,525	..	1,525	1,722	..	1,722
		Total of all.	9,379	268	9,647	67,094	2,901	69,995	76,473	3,169	79,642

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SUMMARY—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all cause.			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.
711	..	711	323	..	323	326.36	..	326.36	351.56	..	351.56
76	..	76	2	..	2	5.18	..	5.18			
162	..	162	27	..	27	20.02	..	20.02			
1,248	84	1,332	86	17	103	116.84	22.43	139.27	165.73	23.25	188.98
556	18	574	24	..	24	25.73	82	26.55			
176	..	176	27	..	27	23.16	..	23.16			
806	..	806	288	..	288	314.44	..	314.44	373.57	..	373.57
306	..	306	11	..	11	51.66	..	51.66			
69	..	69	12	..	12	7.47	..	7.47			
181	17	198	64	1	65	60.36	2.36	62.72	80.88	2.41	83.29
132	3	135	3	..	3	15.88	05	15.93			
39	..	39	10	..	10	4.64	..	4.64			
16,448	730	17,178	7,903	201	8,104	7,828.75	205.62	8,034.37	8,181.96	210.46	8,392.42
2,969	98	3,067	160	1	161	225.27	4.84	230.11			
1,019	..	1,019	164	..	164	127.94	..	127.94			
20,436	823	21,264	8,227	202	8,429	8,181.93	210.46	8,392.42			
15	..	15	11	..	11	13.30	..	13.30	13.30	..	13.30
463	..	463	31	..	31	25.23	..	25.23	25.23	..	25.23
24,394	1,227	25,621	389	12	401	490.76	26.28	517.04	1,306.61	52.58	1,359.19
21,690	573	22,263	772	27	799	812.52	26.30	838.82			
45	..	45	..	..	..	3.33	..	3.33			
46,129	2,100	48,229	1,161	39	1,200	1,306.61	52.58	1,359.19			
40,857	1,957	42,814	8,303	213	8,516	8,332.81	231.90	8,564.71	8,627.10	263.04	8,790.14
24,659	971	25,630	932	28	960	1,037.79	31.14	1,068.93			
1,527	..	1,527	195	..	195	156.50	..	156.50			
67,043	2,928	69,971	9,430	241	9,671	9,527.10	263.04	9,790.14			

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3		4		5		6							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1895.		Total.		Received by							
								A.							
								To undergo sentence.							
		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From cells outside the Province.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Central Prisons.															
1	Rajahmundry	725	29	1,112	45	1,338	75	80	1	..	..	..	..		
2	Vellore	935	77	1,047	126	1,982	203	183	3	..	..	20	..		
3	Trichinopoly	858	..	569	..	1,427	..	418	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Coimbatore	925	..	974	6	1,899	6	44	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Cannanore	727	9	1,548	15	2,275	24	..	..	48	..	..	..		
6	Salem	611	..	750	..	1,361	..	84	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Penitentiary	791	35	1,987	188	2,775	224	163	17	..	..	9	..		
Total ..		5,613	151	8,008	280	13,621	531	972	21	48	..	29	..		
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	83	1	127	2	210	3	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Berhampur	94	4	347	14	441	18	..	1	..	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	177	8	565	59	742	67	55	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Parvathipuram	186	..	338	..	524	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Nellore	97	..	364	15	461	15	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Bellary	323	19	1,022	85	1,421	104	2	..	..	..	..	..		
14	Chidambur	172	1	194	..	366	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Chidambur	216	12	613	27	829	39	646	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Tanjore	226	..	704	1	1,030	4	4	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Madurai	265	24	1,068	77	1,333	101	1	..	..	..	..	..		
18	Palamcottah	217	..	777	..	1,094	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19	Mangalore	51	1	194	17	245	18	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		2,323	70	6,443	296	8,766	366	703	1	..	..	..	..		
Total, Central and District Jails ..		7,936	221	14,451	676	22,387	897	1,675	22	48	..	29	..		
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	..	..	..	..		
Subsidiary Jails ..		368	17	10,504	386	10,872	903	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand Total ..		8,320	238	24,955	1,062	33,275	1,800	1,690	22	48	..	29	..		

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895:

				7			8				9				Serial Number.
transfer.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.				
							A.		B.		A.		B.		
							To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		
In trans- fer.		From Jails outside the Province.													
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..		..	..	1,918	76	1,994	20	..	10	1	119	4	767	40	1
..		..	..	1,885	206	2,391	32	..	13	1	105	9	770	110	2
..		..	..	1,866	..	1,866	28	..	24	..	80	..	464	..	3
..	6	..	..	1,953	..	1,962	14	3	4	..	111	..	712	6	4
..	..	..	..	2,323	24	2,347	8	..	5	..	102	1	1,364	11	5
..	..	..	..	1,475	..	1,475	10	..	4	..	124	..	574	..	6
71	3	136	6	3,157	249	3,406	39	1	32	..	63	3	1,816	186	7
71	6	136	6	14,877	564	15,441	151	4	92	2	704	17	6,467	353	
..	..	..	..	210	3	213	..	1	..	..	..	..	150	2	8
..	..	..	..	441	19	460	28	1	..	..	27	1	250	14	9
..	..	..	..	797	67	864	38	..	..	..	82	1	447	53	10
..	..	..	..	594	..	594	59	..	..	..	5	..	359	..	11
..	..	..	..	461	15	476	28	..	..	..	41	1	285	12	12
..	..	..	..	1,423	104	1,527	223	10	9	..	132	15	684	54	13
..	..	..	..	366	1	367	102	..	1	..	29	..	207	1	14
..	..	..	..	1,475	39	1,514	39	1	..	..	163	..	763	32	15
..	..	..	..	1,034	..	1,034	109	..	1	..	48	..	480	..	16
..	..	..	..	1,334	101	1,435	778	8	..	1	75	4	363	71	17
..	..	..	..	1,094	..	1,094	157	..	..	..	116	..	475	..	18
..	..	..	..	245	18	263	2	..	..	..	34	..	133	17	19
..	..	..	..	9,474	367	9,841	1,555	21	11	1	772	22	4,596	258	
71	6	136	6	24,351	931	25,282	1,706	25	103	3	1,476	39	11,063	611	
..	..	..	..	26	..	26	2	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	20
13,911	336	..	..	24,783	1,239	26,022	13,912	328	..	..	379	12	10,196	887	
13,982	342	136	6	49,160	2,170	51,330	15,520	353	103	3	1,856	51	21,265	1,498	

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	9—contd.						10		11		12	
		Released during the year—contd.						Transported beyond seas.		Trans. to Asyl.		ed.	
		C.		D.									
		Under Remission Rules.	By order of Government.										
			a.		b.								
				On account of sickness.		On other grounds.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.	
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	263	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Vellore	291	19	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
3	Trichinopoly	298	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Coimbatore	166	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
5	Cannanore	129	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	
6	Salem	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Penitentiary	206	8	2	..	2	..	220	10	2	..	..	
	Total ..	1,318	32	5	..	3	..	220	10	13	..	3	
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Berhampur	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
11	Párvatipuram	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
12	Nellore	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Bellary	86	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
14	Cuddapah	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
15	Cuddalore	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Tanjore	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	
17	Madura	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
18	Palamcottah	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Mangalore	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	323	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	1	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,641	34	6	..	4	..	220	10	21	..	4	
20	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Grand Total ..	1,647	34	6	..	4	..	220	10	21	..	5	

For convicts only)—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.	
6	..	16	2	776	26	802	733-31	21-73	755-04	1
5	..	18	2	1,035	65	1,100	986-40	70-10	1,056-50	2
1	..	18	..	948	..	948	912-56	..	912-56	3
5	..	10	..	929	..	929	923-31	..38	923-69	4
1	..	15	1	696	9	705	696-47	8-56	705-03	5
1	..	3	..	643	..	643	572-99	..	572-99	6
..	..	6	2	769	39	808	780-45	38-06	818-51	7
19	..	86	7	5,796	139	5,935	5,605-49	138-83	5,744-32	
..	..	3	..	40	..	40	64-86	..38	65-24	8
4	..	3	..	111	2	113	95-98	4-13	100-11	9
2	..	5	..	203	11	214	187-55	10-25	197-80	10
..	..	23	..	116	..	116	185-99	..	185-99	11
..	..	..	..	96	2	98	82-81	1-41	84-22	12
9	..	7	1	300	23	323	317-42	19-27	336-69	13
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	73-26	..02	73-28	14
..	..	3	..	480	6	486	397-39	6-54	403-93	15
6	..	4	..	323	..	323	326-36	..	326-36	16
5	..	2	..	85	17	103	116-84	22-43	139-27	17
2	..	10	..	288	..	288	314-44	..	314-44	18
2	..	1	..	64	1	65	60-36	2-36	62-72	19
34	..	65	1	2,107	62	2,169	2,223-26	66-79	2,290-05	
53	..	151	8	7,903	201	8,104	7,828-75	205-62	8,034-37	
..	..	..	..	11	..	11	13-30	..	13-30	20
..	..	6	..	389	12	401	490-76	26-28	517-04	
53	..	157	8	8,303	213	8,516	8,332-81	231-90	8,564-71	

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.									
		A.						B.		C.	
		Christians.						Muhammadians.		Hindus and Sikhs.	
		a.		b.		c.					
		Europeans.		Parashians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	1	..	7	..	70	2	1,034	43
2	Vellore	..	..	2	..	..	..	91	7	954	110
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	3	..	9	..	48	..	500	..
4	Coimbatore	..	..	1	..	16	..	51	1	906	5
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	42	..	356	2	1,150	13
6	Salem	..	..	1	..	6	..	48	..	725	..
7	Penitentiary	9	..	31	1	13	5	299	15	1,634	137
Total ..		9	..	40	1	93	5	963	27	6,963	347
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	126	2
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	340	14
10	Vizagapatam	1	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	543	59
11	Parvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	..
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	3	322	12
13	Bellary	..	..	2	..	20	3	151	10	919	72
14	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	161	..
15	Cuddalore	..	..	1	1	5	..	21	1	586	25
16	Tanjore	..	..	4	..	12	..	17	..	671	..
17	Madura	..	..	..	..	29	1	65	8	974	68
18	Pulmcottah	..	..	..	..	70	..	35	..	668	..
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	33	12	28	..	126	5
Total ..		1	..	7	1	181	10	413	22	5,839	257
Total, Central and District Jails ..		10	..	47	2	274	21	1,376	49	12,742	604
Subsidiary Jails ..		3	..	8	..	473	24	714	39	9,301	822
Grand Total ..		13	..	55	2	747	45	2,090	88	22,046	1,426

(For convicts only).

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial Number.	Age.									
	D.		E.		A.		B.		C.	
	Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	..	..	..	..	10	..	936	37	156	8
2	..	..	..	..	3	9	873	89	162	28
3	..	..	..	..	2	..	470	..	81	..
4	..	..	..	..	6	1	842	5	122	..
5	..	..	..	..	38	1	1,816	14	187	..
6	..	..	..	..	7	..	633	..	128	..
7	..	..	..	..	74	12	1,607	163	195	12
8	..	..	..	..	140	23	6,767	308	1,031	48
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	2	31	..
11	..	..	..	..	8	4	286	9	48	..
12	..	..	..	..	5	..	471	44	83	14
13	..	..	..	..	1	..	334	..	62	..
14	..	..	..	..	2	..	271	13	86	..
15	..	..	..	..	7	3	950	66	127	15
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	..	30	..
17	..	..	..	..	2	2	540	22	65	3
18	..	..	..	..	10	..	503	..	178	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	4	896	60	150	10
20	..	..	..	..	4	..	622	..	141	..
21	2	..	..	..	1	..	161	16	32	1
22	2	..	..	..	40	13	5,293	232	1,033	46
23	2	..	..	..	180	36	12,060	540	2,064	94
24	2	1	..	..	181	73	8,215	564	1,950	229
25	4	1	..	..	361	109	20,275	1,104	4,014	323
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The number of cases in which Juveniles have been sentenced (to imprisonment for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping is 217.

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	6					
		Education.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	51	..	74	1	987	44
2	Vellore ..	39	..	45	..	963	126
3	Trichinopoly ..	98	..	68	..	396	..
4	Coimbatore ..	168	..	16	..	790	5
5	Cannanore ..	31	..	192	..	1,325	15
6	Salom ..	27	..	40	..	715	..
7	Penitentiary ..	205	2	116	..	1,666	186
	Total ..	617	2	551	1	6,840	377
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	12	..	15	..	110	2
9	Berhampur ..	58	..	17	..	272	14
10	Vizagapatam ..	25	..	44	..	495	59
11	Parvatipuram ..	1	..	..	..	397	..
12	Nellore ..	11	..	24	..	329	15
13	Bellary ..	69	..	3	2	1,000	83
14	Cuddapah ..	8	..	14	..	172	..
15	Cuddalore ..	31	..	52	..	536	27
16	Tanjore ..	102	..	82	..	550	..
17	Madura ..	159	..	141	..	768	74
18	Palamcottah ..	124	..	24	..	629	..
19	Mangalore ..	3	..	22	..	170	17
	Total ..	613	..	438	5	5,392	291
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,230	2	989	6	12,232	668
	Subsidiary Jails ..	1,078	1	192	..	9,294	885
	Grand Total ..	2,308	3	1,181	6	21,466	1,553

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(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial Number.	6											7		
	Previous Occupation.											Total.		
	Males.							Females.						
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	F.	Total.
	Persons employed under Government, Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufacturing, Engineering operations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
1	46	23	164	588	117	113	61	35	1	8	1	1,112	45	1,157
2	25	5	49	789	86	71	22	88	14	22	2	1,047	126	1,173
3	18	5	71	334	48	52	32	..	..	..	..	560	..	560
4	23	3	277	421	65	96	89	4	1	..	1	974	6	980
5	27	1	84	1,239	129	64	4	13	2	..	..	1,548	15	1,563
6	25	21	37	479	48	65	104	..	..	..	..	780	..	780
7	41	29	1,168	192	256	236	65	126	26	7	29	1,987	188	2,175
	206	87	1,850	4,042	749	697	377	266	44	37	33	8,008	380	8,388
8	11	2	..	76	18	20	..	2	..	..	..	127	2	129
9	35	6	30	211	37	19	9	9	4	..	1	347	14	361
10	29	31	84	330	39	51	1	48	4	6	1	565	59	624
11	9	1	20	293	21	44	10	..	..	..	..	398	..	398
12	3	3	52	195	30	66	15	9	1	4	1	364	15	379
13	61	2	94	584	134	138	79	54	2	28	1	1,092	85	1,177
14	5	1	8	127	12	23	18	..	..	..	..	194	..	194
15	13	6	23	496	19	49	7	22	2	3	..	613	27	640
16	18	4	63	449	35	109	26	..	..	..	..	704	..	704
17	11	1	120	749	81	105	1	41	6	30	..	1,063	77	1,145
18	32	7	61	474	76	46	81	..	..	..	..	777	..	777
19	7	5	33	106	21	15	7	10	4	3	..	194	..	211
	234	69	586	4,090	523	685	254	195	23	74	4	6,443	296	6,739
	440	156	2,438	8,132	1,272	1,382	631	461	67	111	37	14,451	676	15,127
	104	758	1,010	6,080	515	266	1,771	468	90	269	59	10,504	886	11,390
	544	914	3,448	14,212	1,787	1,648	2,402	929	157	380	96	24,955	1,562	26,517

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

1	2	3								
			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.
Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.									
Rajahmundry, Central.	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		5	3	9	3	3	7	1	
			59	2	410	10	309	176	12	
			..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
			..	..	1	..	2	2	..	
			61	6	121	13	308	11	187	12
Vellore, Central.	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		15	1	14	6	6	..	..	
			26	2	387	55	313	31	112	6
			..	..	1	..	32	..	9	..
			..	..	2	..	13	..	4	..
			39	3	404	72	369	34	125	6
Tiruchirappalli, Central.	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		9	..	4	..	2	..	..	
			113	..	191	..	141	..	27	..
			..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..
			..	..	3	..	11	..	4	..
			122	..	198	..	160	..	33	..
Coimbatore, Central.	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		7	2	9	..	3	..	..	
			23	4	377	..	274	..	46	..
			..	..	..	..	16	..	9	..
			..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
			30	6	386	..	295	..	61	..
Cannanore, Central.	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		27	..	8	2	3	..	2	..
			569	2	426	4	284	4	77	..
			..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
			..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..
			596	2	431	6	299	4	87	..
Total.			7	..	39	..	104	3	44	2

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

(For convicts only).

year 1895 and 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.																
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.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7	31
72	3	24	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	8	..	1,067	38	1,105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
84	3	25	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	8	..	1,112	45	1,157
145	3	119	2	85	3	11	1	33	1	35	..	2	..	776	26	802
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	7	40
27	4	30	2	12	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	5	..	925	118	1,043
16	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	1	62
5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
48	5	37	2	12	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	5	..	1,047	126	1,173
121	12	226	13	124	7	16	..	101	10	60	..	..	..	1,035	65	1,100
15	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	15
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508	..	508
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
24	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	20
138	..	237	..	263	..	12	..	32	..	44	..	..	..	560	..	560
32	..	69	..	65	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	9	..	948	..	948
6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	4	917
39	..	74	..	65	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	9	..	36	..	36
65	..	285	..	201	..	12	..	78	..	58	..	2	..	6	..	6
54	1	43	1	12	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	974	6	980
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	..	929
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2	42
65	1	46	1	12	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	1,473	13	1,486
100	1	198	1	93	..	3	..	36	2	71	..	1	..	13	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,548	15	1,563
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	690	9	705

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

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No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

1	2	3	4							
			A.				B.			
			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 12 months.	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of Imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	Kārvāpuram, Hl.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	..	..	78	..	225	..	34	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	2	..	14	..	10	..
		Total admissions	..	..	81	..	247	..	45	..
12	Nellore, District.	Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	23	..	43	..	15	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	12	..	4	2	8	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	61	8	151	2	93	3	13	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
13	Bellary, District.	Total admissions	73	8	155	4	109	3	13	..
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	21	..	53	2	13	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	9	4	26	10	3	2	1	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	59	3	403	38	265	12	82	3
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
14	Cuddapah, District.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
		Total admissions	71	7	432	49	370	14	87	3
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	61	5	127	6	24	2
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	22	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	20	..	65	..	37	..	16	..
15	Cuddalore, District.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total admissions	42	..	68	..	39	..	16	..
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	..	..	16	5	1	2	..	..
16	Cuddalore, District.	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	..	..	305	16	171	2	36	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	4	..	10	..	1	..
		Total admissions	..	..	325	21	185	4	37	1
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	73	4	175	..	56	1

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1895 and 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.		M.		F.		Total.	
7	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	356	..	356		
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	..	..	
8	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	398	..	398	..	..	..	..	
16	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	116	..	..	..	..	
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	24	2	26	329	13	342	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	364	15	379	..	..	..	..	
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	96	2	98	..	..	..	..	
42	2	30	1	8	1	1	..	12	7	..	..	47	1	39	16	55	1,020	69	1,089	..	
7	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	..	..	..	..	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	
51	2	40	1	11	1	1	..	12	7	..	..	17	1	1,092	85	1,177	..	..	..	..	
19	2	44	1	17	2	1	..	..	5	2	..	2	..	300	23	323	..	..	..	..	
9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	26	..	26	163	..	163	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	
11	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	193	..	193	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31	1	27	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	24	576	20	596	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	
33	1	27	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	27	640	..	..	..	..	
107	1	54	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	430	6	436	..	..	..	..	

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

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	Tanjore, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1	..	4	..	190	..	75	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	18	..	293	..	190	..	75	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	2	..	6	..	3	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	2	..	12	..	2	..
		Total admissions	14	..	301	..	208	..	80	..
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	74	..	70	..	69	..
17	Madurai, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	21	1	11	7	4	6	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	82	4	266	35	343	15	118	3
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	..	..	12	..	27	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
		Total admissions	56	5	279	42	362	20	145	3
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	31	2	25	8	16	3
18	Palamcottah, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	56	..	217	..	215	..	41	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	3	..	22	..	8	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
		Total admissions	61	..	223	..	241	..	50	..
		Remaining on the 31st December *	11	..	26	..	53	..	29	..
19	Mangalore, District.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	40	8	58	6	42	1	13	1
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
		Total admissions	41	9	63	6	46	1	13	1
		Remaining on the 31st December *	..	..	11	..	11	..	17	1
20	Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	266	28	135	36	53	9	13	1
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	2,391	184	4,640	239	3,649	108	1,059	29
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement	2	..	13	..	149	..	85	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping	11	..	50	..	114	..	46	..
		Total admissions	2,670	212	4,838	275	3,965	117	1,203	30
		Remaining on the 31st December *	71	5	727	23	1,323	34	1,121	44

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1895 and 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.		
32	..	31	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5		
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20		
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23		
46	..	33	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	703	..	703		
38	..	47	..	19	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	323	..	323		
55	3	64	2	42	..	2	..	22	2	..	..	3	..	39	13	52		
23	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	948	64	1,012		
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	71		
82	3	74	2	42	..	2	..	22	2	..	..	4	..	10	..	10		
3	1	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1,068	77	1,145		
60	..	54	..	36	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	86	17	103		
14	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	696	..	696		
76	..	60	..	49	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	66	..	66		
54	..	66	..	36	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	7		
11	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	777	..	777		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288	..	288		
13	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6	1	7		
9	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	182	16	198		
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
594	14	463	9	240	3	11	..	98	12	33	..	94	1	5	..	5		
103	1	43	..	18	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	194	17	211		
59	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	1	65		
767	15	517	9	253	4	12	..	101	12	38	..	94	1	468	74	542		
1,101	23	1,646	25	1,128	24	75	1	348	20	346	1	15	..	13,272	599	13,871		
														417	2	419		
														291	..	291		
														14,448	675	15,123		
														7,901	200	8,101		

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	3										
			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.			
21	Central Prison (W.) 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 *		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22	Total, Subordinate Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	1,877	463	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	3,209	619	273	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	25	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	18	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	16,220	873	284	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remaining on the 31st December *		302	11	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23	Grand Total.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ..	2,248	291	141	37	53	9	13	1	..	..	..
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ..	10,391	784	4,813	251	3,645	102	1,039	20	..	..	..
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	27	..	16	..	149	..	53	..	..	..	..
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	26	..	2	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..
		Total admissions ..	12,690	1,075	5,122	288	3,966	117	1,203	30	..	..	..
Remaining on the 31st December *		373	16	816	24	1,322	36	1,123	44	..	..	..	

10. **Other:** _____

(For convicts only)—concluded.

year 1895 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible]

† 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 Number previously					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	1,112	45	1,157	83	..	19	..	32	..
2	Vellore	1,047	128	1,175	87	7	36	..	21	..
3	Trichinopoly	560	..	560	61	..	28	..	8	..
4	Coinbatore	974	6	980	102	..	28	..	26	..
5	Cannanore	1,548	15	1,563	207	1	15	..	21	..
6	Salem	780	..	780	64	..	15	..	13	..
7	Penitentiary	1,937	138	2,175	505	35	58	2	113	5
Total ..		8,008	380	8,388	1,103	43	199	2	234	5
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	127	2	129	18	..	11	..	7	..
9	Berhampur	347	14	361	34	..	15	..	17	..
10	Vizagapatam	565	59	624	66	5	23	1	19	..
11	Parvatipuram	398	..	398	66	..	20	..	15	..
12	Nellore	364	15	379	36	2	11	1	7	..
13	Bellary	1,092	85	1,177	60	3	12	..	14	..
14	Cuddalore	194	..	194	7	..	4	..	1	..
15	Cuddalore	613	27	640	114	3	30	..	13	7
16	Tanjore	704	..	704	49	..	17	..	12	..
17	Madura	1,068	77	1,145	62	..	20	1	13	1
18	Palamcottah	777	..	777	76	..	30	..	9	..
19	Mangalore	194	17	211	9	..	2	1	1	1
Total ..		6,443	206	6,649	397	13	175	4	119	4
Total, Central and District Jails ..		14,451	676	15,127	1,706	56	374	6	353	9
Subsidiary Jails		10,504	886	11,390	542	13	90	..	56	25
Grand Total ..		24,955	1,562	26,517	2,248	74	464	6	409	34

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1895, who had been previously convicted.

			5			6						7
convicted.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 329, Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
D.						A.			B.			
Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
134	..	134	12.05	..	11.58	10	..	10	..	..	..	1
144	7	151	13.75	5.56	12.87	3	9	12	..	1	1	2
97	..	97	17.32	..	17.32	2	..	2	1	..	1	3
156	..	156	16.02	..	15.92	6	1	7	3	..	3	4
243	1	244	15.70	6.67	15.61	38	1	39	6	..	6	5
92	..	92	11.79	..	11.79	7	..	7	2	..	2	6
676	42	718	34.02	22.34	33.01	74	12	86	28	2	30	7
1,542	50	1,592	19.26	13.16	18.98	140	23	163	40	3	43	
20	..	20	13.75	..	13.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
60	..	60	17.29	..	16.62	3	4	12	1	..	1	9
108	6	114	19.12	10.17	16.27	5	..	5	2	..	2	10
101	..	101	25.38	..	25.38	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
54	3	57	14.84	20.00	15.04	2	..	2	1	..	1	12
86	4	90	7.88	4.71	7.65	7	3	10	2	..	2	13
12	..	12	6.19	..	6.19	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
157	4	161	25.61	14.81	23.16	2	2	4	..	2	2	15
75	..	78	11.03	..	11.03	10	..	10	4	..	4	16
105	2	97	8.90	2.60	8.47	..	4	4	..	..	..	17
15	2	103	13.51	..	13.51	4	..	4	2	..	2	18
		17	7.73	11.76	6.06	1	..	1	..	..	..	19
891	21	912	13.83	7.69	13.33	40	13	53	12	2	14	
2,423	71	2,504	16.81	10.50	16.33	180	35	216	52			
688	43	731	6.55	4.35	6.42	181	73	254	6	2	8	
3,121	114	3,235	12.51	7.30	12.20	361	109	470	58	7	65	

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3	4		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1894 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.
Central Prisons.					
1	Rajahmundry	3	..	1	1
2	Vellore	..	3	2	5
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	5	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	1	..	..	..
6	Salon	2	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	1	..	..	..
Total ..		12	3	3	6
District Jails.					
8	Ruseikkonda	1	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	1	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	2	..	..	..
11	Parvatipuram	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	..	1	..	1
13	Bellary	1	..	..	..
14	Cuddapah	1	1	1	2
15	Cuddalore	1	..	..	..
16	Tanjore	..	..	..	..
17	Madura	3	..	..	..
18	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..
Total ..		9	2	1	3
Total, Central and District Jails ..		21	5	4	9
Central Leper Ward, Madras ..		1	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails		8	2	4	6
Grand Total ..		30	7	8	15

* One of these escapes occurred from Police custody while the

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial Number.	Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
	Of those who escaped during the 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	..	1	1	3	..	3	1	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	3	3	2	2	1
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
8	1	3	4	11	3	14	3	2	1
9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
14	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	2	3	8	1	9	1	2	..
21	2	5	7	19	4	23	4	4	1
22	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
23	1	5	6	7	1	8	6	..	..
24	3	10	13	27	5	32	10	4	1

convict was absent from jail under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—

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		
				a.	b.	c.	d.	e.		Minor		
				Relating to work.	Relating to prohibited articles.	Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	All other breaches of Jail rules.	Total.		Warnings.	Penal dict.	Separate and solitary confinement.
1	Central Prisons.											
2	Rejahlmundry	755-04	2	1,236	89	13	413	1,751	2	448	759	89
3	Vellore	1,056-50	8	980	115	57	367	1,519	8	112	649	28
4	Trichinopoly	912-56	..	439	377	3	247	1,066	..	207	184	9
5	Coimbatore	923-69	..	509	177	23	194	903	..	102	332	..
6	Cannanore	705-03	..	253	94	9	218	574	..	132	151	23
7	Salem	572-99	2	428	128	4	174	734	2	227	160	..
7	Penitentiary	318-51	..	326	331	12	550	1,269	..	366	186	..
	Total ..	5,744-32	12	4,171	1,861	121	2,163	7,816	12	1,594	2,421	149
8	District Jails.											
9	Russellkonda	65-24	..	59	23	1	19	102	..	31	42	..
10	Berhampur	100-11	..	65	40	..	93	198	..	32	120	..
11	Vizagapatam	197-80	..	81	41	..	49	174	..	34	80	46
12	Párvatipuram	185-99	..	62	70	2	70	204	..	27	115	2
13	Nellore	84-22	1	44	33	..	48	125	1	13	9	..
14	Bellary	336-69	..	189	74	11	103	377	..	61	204	9
15	Cuddapah	73-28	..	20	28	..	83	131	..	19	60	2
16	Cuddalore	403-93	..	231	142	27	240	640	..	351	128	53
17	Tanjore	326-36	1	720	164	17	107	1,008	1	478	227	15
18	Madura	139-27	1	17	40	..	43	100	1	22	5	2
19	Palancottah	314-44	..	633	76	3	170	882	..	289	393	3
19	Mangalore	62-72	..	64	40	3	30	137	..	26	67	..
	Total ..	2,290-05	3	2,188	771	64	1,055	4,078	3	1,383	1,450	132
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,034-37	15	6,359	2,132	185	3,218	11,894	15	2,977	3,871	281
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13-30	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	517-04	3	2	..	5	4	11	3	2	2	6
	Grand Total ..	8,561-71	18	6,361	2,132	190	3,223	11,908	18	2,979	3,874	287

(For convicts only).

In the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

7			8						9	10	11	12	13	14
inflicted			Punishments inflicted											
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.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7-f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-f to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-d to column 3.	Serial Number.
..	298	1,594	5	87	..	50	15	157	1,753	211-11	20-79	232-17	2-35	1
..	429	1,218	224	51	..	14	12	301	1,527	115-29	28-49	144-53	-92	2
..	618	1,018	8	7	..	12	21	48	1,066	111-55	5-26	116-31	1-13	3
..	372	806	67	..	..	5	25	97	903	87-26	10-50	97-76	-55	4
..	237	543	16	2	..	6	7	31	874	77-02	4-40	81-41	1-05	5
..	304	691	24	1	..	11	7	43	736	120-60	7-50	128-45	1-49	6
..	618	1,170	46	17	1	16	19	99	1,269	142-94	12-10	155-04	1-26	7
..	2,876	7,040	390	165	1	114	106	776	7,828	122-56	13-51	136-27	1-46	
..														
..	28	101	..	..	..	1	..	1	102	154-81	1-53	156-35	-98	8
..	39	191	..	2	..	1	4	7	198	190-79	6-99	197-78	-51	9
..	13	173	..	..	..	..	1	1	174	87-46	-51	87-97	..	10
..	58	202	..	..	..	2	..	2	204	108-61	1-08	109-68	-98	11
..	43	65	..	59	..	..	1	60	126	77-18	71-24	149-61	..	12
..	88	362	3	..	..	9	3	15	377	107-52	4-46	111-97	2-39	13
..	43	124	..	6	..	..	1	7	131	169-21	9-55	178-77	..	14
..	79	611	3	18	1	2	5	29	640	151-26	7-18	158-44	-31	15
..	214	934	42	19	..	10	3	74	1,009	286-19	22-67	309-17	-99	16
..	70	99	..	..	..	..	1	1	101	71-08	-72	72-52	..	17
..	176	861	1	9	..	8	3	51	882	273-82	6-68	280-50	-91	18
..	21	124	1	9	..	3	..	13	137	197-70	20-78	218-43	2-19	19
..	882	3,847	50	122	1	36	22	231	4,081	167-33	10-09	178-21	-88	
..	3,758	10,887	440	287	2	150	128	1,007	11,909	135-51	12-53	148-23	1-26	
..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	15-04	7-52	22-56	..	20
..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	1	14	1-93	-19	2-71	..	
..	3,759	10,890	440	288	3	150	128	1,009	11,926	127-25	11-78	139-25	1-26	

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

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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	783-31	21-73	69-28	2-00	9-45	9-20	103	3	121	2	1
2	Vellore	986-40	70-10	80-06	4-13	8-12	5-89	114	10	53	1	2
3	Trichinopoly	912-56	..	86-95	..	9-53	..	133	..	42	..	3
4	Coimbatore	923-31	-38	83-00	..	8-99	..	121	..	44	..	4
5	Cannanore	696-47	8-56	52-66	..	7-56	..	110	..	19	..	5
6	Salem	572-99	..	51-31	..	8-95	..	67	..	20	..	6
7	Penitentiary	780-45	38-06	61-14	1-00	7-33	2-63	108	1	34	..	7
Total ..		5,605-49	138-83	484-40	7-13	8-64	5-14	756	14	342	3	
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	64-86	-38	3-85	..	5-94	..	5	..	1	..	8
9	Berhampur	95-98	4-13	1-90	..	1-98	..	7	..	2	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	187-53	10-25	9-64	..	5-14	..	40	..	2	..	10
11	Pirvatipuram	185-99	..	7-08	..	3-81	..	24	..	10	..	11
12	Nellore	82-81	1-41	2-85	..	3-44	..	11	..	1	..	12
13	Bellary	317-42	19-27	21-93	1-39	6-91	7-21	35	2	11	..	13
14	Cuddapah	73-25	-02	3-97	..	5-42	..	20	..	5	..	14
15	Cuddalore	397-39	6-54	15-96	..	4-02	..	49	..	9	..	15
16	Tanjore	326-36	..	21-04	..	6-45	..	43	..	18	..	16
17	Madura	116-84	22-43	1-85	..	1-38	..	10	..	2	..	17
18	Palamcottah	314-44	..	15-15	..	4-82	..	33	..	6	..	18
19	Mangalore	60-36	2-36	-54	..	-91	..	2	..	..	..	19
Total ..		2,222-26	66-79	106-77	1-89	4-76	2-08	279	2	67	..	
Total Central and District Jails ..		7,828-75	205-62	590-17	8-52	7-64	4-14	1,035	16	409	3	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13-30	..	2-00	..	15-04	..	4	..	..	..	20
Grand Total ..		7,842-05	205-62	592-17	8-52	7-65	4-14	1,039	16	409	3	

Note.—Column 6 includes Maistries, Work Overseers and Warder Guards.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1895.

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	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked	4 1/2	7	4 1/2	7	4 1/2	4 1/2	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables	6	..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	6	..	6	6	..
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suet	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolling or soojee meal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhal meal	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Coffee	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	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mint and parsley	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

On Saturdays 1/2 oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

Distribution of Diet for European and 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.
Dinner ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup	1 ..	1 ..
		Potatoes	2 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 ..	4 ..
	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Suet pudding	12 ..	..
		Meat, roasted or fried	7 ..	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 ..	6 ..
Supper ..	Saturday	Rice	12 ..	6 ..
		Suet pudding	8 ..	8 oz.
		Rice	12 ..	..
		Meat carried into mulligataney	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel	1 ..	..

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

Bread	... Brown, best.
Coffee	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.
Soup	... In every pint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhál meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding	... 5 oz. flour and $\frac{7}{8}$ oz. suet and salt.
Meat	... Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is issued with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. shall be made.
Mulligatany	... To make 1 pint, curry-stuff $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhál meal, onions and salt.
Gruel	... To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea	... To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.

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

For Portuguese and East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts may be issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

B.—Diet-scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.
Dhál	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*	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	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	..	..	

* Vide note under Diet Scale F.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C.—Diet Scale for Native Convicts in Central and District Jails.

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 { Ragi, Cholum, Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain daily ..	24 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 18 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Dhál	2 oz. three days a week .. 4 oz. four days a week ..	2 oz. three days a week. 4 oz. four days a week.
Rice	Nil	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Salt	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Curry-powder*	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Garlic	30 grains on meat days ..	30 grains on meat days.
Meat or fish	5 oz. without bone or $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	5 oz. without bone or $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

NOTE.—Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment receive 20 oz. of grain daily instead of 24 oz. and 4 oz. of meat instead of 5 oz. Such prisoners if sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months and upwards receive on rice days 11 oz. of grain instead of 18 oz. and 10 oz. of rice instead of 12 oz.

Brahmins and other non-meat-eating castes (Sairams) are allowed 10z. of dhál per day extra on every day except Sunday and 1 oz. of oil extra, on meat days, in lieu of mutton.

Any of the 3 grains (ragi, cholum or cumbu) whichever is cheapest may be used. But 25 oz. of cumbu are considered equivalent to 24 oz. of ragi or cholum.

The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is issued, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. are considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.

Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.

The allowance of salt may, in times of epidemic cholera, be increased by order of the Medical Officer.

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

* Vide note under Diet Scale F.

* *Vide note under Diet Scale F.*
Brahmans and other non-extincting castes (Sairams) are allowed 4 oz. of dhal daily throughout the week and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat-day (Wednesday).

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale F.

Brahmans and other non-eat-casting castes (Savarnas) are allowed 4 oz. of dhal daily throughout the week and 1 oz. of oil extra on west-day (Wednesday). They are not under Diet Scale F.

E.—Diet Scale for Native Convicts in Subsidiary Jails.

* *Vide* note under Diet Scale F.

F.—Diet Scale for State prisoners confined in Jails.

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

				OZ.	DHS.
Chillies	...	...	...	3	8
Coriander seeds	...	...	...	3	0
Turneric	...	...	...	0	8

No. VIII.—(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.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Chicken .. 8 oz.	Coffee .. 1½ oz.	Meat, either beef
Tea .. ½ „	Rice .. 3 „	or * ..	Hoppers † No. 6.	or mutton. 12 oz.
Sugar .. 2½ „	including 1 oz. for	Mutton .. 10 „	Mutton for	Bread .. 1 lb.
Milk .. 6 „	conjee water.	Bread .. 1 lb.	curry .. 8 oz.	Potatoes .. 12 oz.
Rice 2 oz. }	Milk .. 2 pts.	Potatoes .. 8 oz.	Rice .. 8 „	Tea .. ½ „
Salt 2 drs. }	and 6 oz. for tea.	Tea .. ½ „	Curry-	Sugar .. 1½ „
	Butter .. ½ oz.	Sugar .. 1½ „	powder. ½ „	Milk .. 6 „
	Sugar .. 2½ „	Milk .. 6 „	Sugar .. 1½ „	Butter .. 1 „
	including ½ oz. for	Butter .. 1 „	Milk .. 6 „	Onions .. 1 „
	tea.	Onions .. 1 „	Butter .. 1 „	Barley .. ½ „
	Tea .. ½ oz.	Barley .. ½ „	Bread .. 8 „	Flour .. ½ „
	Salt .. 2 drs.	Flour .. ½ „	Country ve-	Salt .. 6 drs.
	Soojee .. 4 oz.	Salt .. 6 drs.	getables. 4 „	N.B.—In this diet
	in lieu of rice at	The mutton may be	Salt .. 1 „	the meat may be
	the discretion of	roasted or grilled.	Tamarind ½ „	roasted or boiled.
	the Medical Officer.	In such cases the		In such cases the
		requisite quantity		diet is to be marked
		of ghee may be		“full varied,” and
		used and the		butter or ghee 1
		barley, onions and		oz. is to be allowed
		flour excluded.		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.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. ½ oz.	Milk .. 1 „	Bread .. 6 oz.	Hoppers No. 6.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 „	Bread .. 4 oz.	Butter .. ½ „	Butter .. ½ oz.	Butter .. ½ „
	Sugar .. ½ „			

Dinner.

Sago in jelly. 2 oz.	Rice .. 2 oz.	Mutton in	Rice .. 8 oz.	Broth or
Sugar .. ½ „	Milk .. 1 pt.	broth .. 1 pt.	Mutton for	soup .. 1 pt.
Milk .. 3 „	Bread .. 4 oz.	or	curry .. 8 „	Meat roasted 12 oz.
	Sugar .. ½ „	Meat roasted	Vegetables. 4 „	Bread .. 4 „
	Soojee .. 4 „	or fried .. 10 oz.	Bread .. 2 „	Potatoes .. 12 „
	in lieu of rice.	Bread .. 4 „		
		Potatoes .. 8 „		

Supper.

Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.	Coffee .. 1 pint.	Tea .. 1 pint.
Sugar .. ½ oz.	Bread .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.	Bread .. 6 oz.
Milk .. 3 „	Butter .. ½ „	Butter .. ½ „	Butter .. ½ „	Butter .. ½ „

N.B.—The weight of meat for the various diets shall ordinarily be exclusive of bone. An addition of 25 per cent. will be made when meat is issued with bone.

Wines, spirits and eggs may be prescribed in addition to any of the diets as the Medical officer may deem necessary. Other extras will only be allowed on spoon and milk diets.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

B.—FOREIGN CONVICTS AND NATIVES.

Articles comprising the different heads of diet for a day.

Spoon.	Milk.	Low.	Full.
Sago .. 4 oz.	Bread .. 12 oz.	Mutton in broth. 6 oz.	Mutton for curry. 8 oz.
Sugar .. 2 „	or .. 12 „	Bread .. 12 „	Rice * .. 8 „
Rice for conjee 2 „	Rice .. 12 „	Butter or ghee 1 „	Curry-powder .. 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.

In addition to the above four diets, two other hospital diets called the ‘Rico’ and the ‘Jail’ diets are recognized. Rice diet consists of the same articles and quantities as are allowed in diet scales C and D with this modification that rice is substituted for dry grain. Jail diet consists of the same articles as are allowed to prisoners in diet scales C and D.

* Or rice 1 lb. omitting the bread.

† Hoppers are to weigh 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*continued*.

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lbs. bread per diem with water.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed four days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any day on which this diet is supplied to the prisoner.

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

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Only for prisoners undergoing judicial solitary confinement.

FOR EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

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 or cholum flour) with salt; potatoes 8 oz.; bread 8 oz.
Supper	...	...	Bread 8 oz.

* To make 1½ pint stir-about, boil 2½ or 2 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 meal is cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pints of stir-about will be produced.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—*concluded*.

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

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.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet may be ordered, is not to exceed four days. No task of labour is to be enforced on any day on which this diet (bread and water) is supplied to the prisoner.

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

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Only for prisoners undergoing judicial solitary confinement.

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.

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Daily average Number of Prisoners.				4 Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry ..	755-04	2-86	* 4-50	762-40	21,767	238	22,065	28 15 1
2	Vellore ..	1,056-50	-28	* 7-68	1,064-46	26,824	228	27,052	25 7 7
3	Trichinopoly ..	912-56	-62	* 5-55	918-73	23,919	226	24,145	26 4 6
4	Coimbatore ..	923-69	39-17	* 20-35	983-21	25,159	640	25,799	26 3 10
5	Cannanore ..	705-03	1-21	14-13	720-37	19,363	..	19,363	26 14 1
6	Salem ..	572-99	14-27	* 6-59	593-85	14,419	235	14,654	24 10 10
7	Penitentiary ..	818-51	10-55	* -22	829-28	22,978	46	23,024	27 12 3
	Total ..	5,744-32	68-96	59-02	5,872-30	1,54,429	1,673	1,56,102	26 9 4
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellikonda ..	65-24	2-00	* -14	67-38	3,397	38	3,435	50 15 8
9	Berhanpur ..	100-11	9-93	-90	110-94	4,634	503	5,137	46 4 10
10	Vizianagaram ..	197-80	12-84	1-55	212-19	4,443	210	4,653	21 14 10
11	Parvathipuram ..	185-93	-10	..	186-09	6,578	6	6,584	35 6 1
12	Nellore ..	84-22	6-24	..	91-01	4,049	..	4,049	44 7 10
13	Belgaum ..	336-69	22-71	* 3-80	364-70	6,608	1,161	7,769	21 5 9
14	Osaka ..	73-28	4-33	1-11	78-72	3,969	292	4,261	54 2 1
15	Chandannagar ..	403-93	3-68	4-08	411-69	9,702	896	10,598	25 11 11
16	Tanjore ..	326-36	5-18	* 20-02	351-56	8,976	503	9,479	26 15 5
17	Madurai ..	139-27	26-55	23-16	188-98	4,375	312	4,717	24 15 4
18	Palani ..	314-44	51-66	7-47	373-57	6,301	615	6,916	18 8 3
19	Mangalore ..	62-72	15-93	4-64	83-29	4,115	309	4,424	53 1 10
	Total ..	2,290-05	161-15	68-92	2,520-12	67,147	4,895	72,012	28 9 5
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	13-30	..	..	13-30	496	..	496	37 4 8
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	..	25-23	25-23	2,065	..	2,065	61 13 7
	Total, Jails ..	8,017-67	230-11	153-17	8,420-95	2,24,137	6,508	2,30,705	27 5 10
	Subsidiary Jails ..	517-04	838-82	3-33	1,356-19	13,127	298	13,425	9 14 0
	Grand Total ..	8,534-71	1,068-93	156-50	9,790-14	2,37,264	6,866	2,44,130	21 15 0

* Includes State prisoners.

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

5 Dieting Charges.						6 Hospital Charges.					Serial Number.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses. †	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses. †	Total cost.	
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
17,166	54	78	..	17,298	22 12 8	988	511	1,191	..	2,690	1
23,342	204	38	..	23,584	22 4 5	1,268	776	1,527	48	3,619	2
21,825	285	23	..	22,133	24 3 4	518	597	497	..	1,612	3
24,162	62	52	..	24,276	25 1 11	1,470	612	219	..	2,301	4
20,138	160	6	..	20,304	28 12 0	1,132	526	1,323	..	2,981	5
12,249	27	17	..	12,293	20 14 4	671	133	445	..	1,249	6
25,278	245	8	..	25,531	30 12 7	1,714	348	1,178	..	3,240	7
1,44,160	1,037	222	..	1,45,419	24 15 8	7,761	3,503	6,380	48	17,692	
1,273	11	63	..	1,347	19 15 10	46	6	31	..	83	8
2,001	41	28	..	2,070	18 13 0	167	8	393	..	568	9
4,497	71	19	..	4,587	21 12 5	102	62	144	..	308	10
3,247	14	2	..	3,263	17 8 7	287	173	237	..	697	11
2,227	39	18	..	2,284	25 4 0	68	3	62	..	133	12
11,025	119	21	..	11,165	30 15 10	600	63	922	..	1,585	13
1,943	7	..	..	1,950	25 2 0	153	82	51	..	286	14
9,684	73	4	..	9,761	23 15 2	281	177	507	..	965	15
7,708	38	4	..	7,750	23 4 11	336	79	609	15	1,039	16
4,307	162	1	..	4,470	23 15 4	88	27	344	..	459	17
8,492	84	30	..	8,606	23 8 1	336	142	708	13	1,199	18
1,254	15	8	..	1,277	16 3 9	65	62	139	..	266	19
57,658	674	193	..	58,530	23 13 9	2,529	884	4,147	28	7,588	
457	16	..	..	473	35 9 0	195	3	86	..	284	20
5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	29	..	29	21
2,02,280	1,727	420	..	2,04,427	24 10 7	10,485	4,390	10,642	76	25,593	
46,650	943	..	..	47,593	35 1 8	..	..	24	..	24	
2,48,930	2,670	420	..	2,52,020	26 2 1	10,485	4,390	10,666	76	25,617	

† Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13—H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	6—cont.		7.		8		
		Hospital Charges—cont.		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation		
		F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
		Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sent.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.
	Central Jails.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	3 8 5	108 2 7	3,016	3 15 7	41	64	15
2	Vellore	3 6 5	108 14 0	2,844	3 11 0	23	2	..
3	Trichinopoly	1 12 1	85 14 10	1,225	1 5 5	25	12	305
4	Coimbatore	2 5 5	79 7 9	2,207	2 4 3	56	..	..
5	Cannanore	4 2 3	148 4 11	743	1 0 10	78	93	..
6	Salem	2 1 3	80 8 6	1,158	1 15 6	7	15	..
7	Penitentiary	3 11 6	104 9 11	1,650	1 15 10	70	1,675	85
	Total	3 0 2	102 9 11	12,843	2 3 4	232	1,861	405
	District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda	1 3 9	41 14 8	171	2 8 7	4	3	1
9	Berhampur	5 1 11	136 3 5	89	0 12 11	16	14	..
10	Vizagapatam	1 7 3	92 12 4	442	2 1 7	17	2	..
11	Parvatipuram	3 11 11	123 5 10	412	2 3 5	27	42	4
12	Nellore	1 7 5	67 2 9	161	1 12 0	6	4	..
13	Bellary	4 5 6	126 14 5	1,276	3 8 8	84	29	25
14	Cuddapah	3 10 2	38 2 11	190	2 7 2	9	1	..
15	Cuddalore	2 5 6	127 2 3	1,015	2 7 10	1	1	..
16	Tanjore	2 15 3	149 14 10	541	1 10 0	5	..	..
17	Madura	2 6 10	281 9 6	634	3 13 2	11	13	..
18	Palamcottah	3 3 4	166 15 10	682	1 13 10	37	29	..
19	Mangalore	3 3 1	109 7 5	75	0 15 3	4	1	..
	Total	3 0 2	120 12 0	5,688	2 5 1	221	139	30
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	21 5 8	..	47	3 8 6	35	1	..
21	Civil Jail, Madras	1 2 5	23 12 4	..	..	28	5	..
	Total, Jails	3 0 7	108 3 9	18,578	2 3 10	666	2,006	435
	Subsidiary Jails	0 0 3	1 2 9	906	0 19 8	1,986	..	..
	Grand Total	2 9 10	99 11 5	19,484	2 0 4	2,552	2,006	435

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

Charges.		9				10					Serial Number.
		Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.					
D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
123	0 2 7	1,518	423	1,941	2 8 9	200	7	451	99	10	1
24	0 0 4	1,381	495	1,876	1 12 2	230	54	545	131	5	2
342	0 5 11	854	848	1,702	1 13 8	107	11	301	63	..	3
36	0 0 7	1,454	70	1,524	1 8 10	187	2	369	166	10	4
171	0 3 10	895	177	1,072	1 7 10	246	19	336	60	2	5
22	0 0 7	663	141	804	1 5 8	132	11	166	70	5	6
1,830	2 3 4	1,042	10	1,052	1 4 4	38	9	259	44	..	7
2,542	0 6 11	7,807	2,164	9,971	1 11 2	1,140	113	2,427	633	32	
8	0 1 11	27	..	27	0 6 5	37	7	126	..	..	8
30	0 4 4	140	..	140	1 4 2	105	11	159	..	23	9
19	0 1 5	232	..	232	1 1 6	98	13	66	..	6	10
73	0 6 3	335	..	335	1 12 10	53	21	218	..	..	11
10	0 1 9	113	..	113	1 3 10	67	14	65	..	..	12
138	0 6 1	1,499	425	1,924	5 4 5	196	24	293	28	17	13
10	0 2 0	244	177	421	5 5 7	26	..	93	..	11	14
2	0 0 1	1,073	36	1,109	2 11 1	95	7	272	30	..	15
5	0 0 3	297	35	332	0 15 1	56	12	154	25	30	16
24	0 2 0	1,771	282	2,053	10 13 10	65	7	89	..	1	17
66	0 2 10	521	35	556	1 7 10	34	10	179	4	2	18
5	0 1 0	17	..	17	0 3 3	107	3	65	..	7	19
390	0 2 6	6,269	990	7,259	2 14 1	939	129	1,779	87	97	
36	2 11 4	50	..	50	3 12 2	31	1	21	..	..	20
33	1 4 11	..	..	..	..	69	..	23	..	..	21
3,007	0 5 8	14,126	3,154	17,280	2 0 10	2,179	243	4,250	720	129	
1,986	1 7 5	7,877	..	7,877	5 12 9	3,196	43	10	..	..	
4,993	0 8 2	22,003	3,154	25,157	2 9 1	5,375	286	4,260	720	129	

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	10—cont.			11				
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies—cont.			Travelling allowances.				
		P.	G.	II.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.
		Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Excess, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	31	798	1 0 9	250	0 5 3	..	120	39
2	Vellore	24	989	0 14 10	135	0 2 0	..	135	25
3	Trichinopoly	19	501	0 8 9	155	0 2 8	..	101	6
4	Coimbatore	14	748	0 12 2	160	0 2 7	..	107	19
5	Cannanore	44	707	0 15 8	89	0 2 0	..	165	11
6	Salem	20	404	0 10 11	93	0 2 6	31	80	8
7	Penitentiary	144	494	0 9 6	130	0 2 6	5,468	211	21
	Total ..	296	4,641	0 12 8	1,012	0 2 9	5,499	919	129
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	24	194	2 14 1	15	0 3 7	17	25	2
9	Berhampur	13	311	2 12 10	378	3 6 6	..	28	30
10	Vizagapatam	18	201	0 15 2	27	0 2 0	328	40	4
11	Párvatipuram	7	299	1 9 8	56	0 4 10	..	35	40
12	Nellore	6	152	1 10 9	13	0 2 3	92	35	..
13	Beliary	191	749	2 0 10	94	0 4 1	124	155	13
14	Cuddapah	360	490	6 3 7	34	0 6 11	573	39	1
15	Cuddalore	18	422	1 0 5	33	0 1 3	..	89	..
16	Tanjore	14	291	0 13 3	69	0 3 2	46	129	6
17	Madura	21	183	0 15 6	31	0 2 7	306	85	15
18	Palanecottah	43	272	0 11 8	88	0 3 9	18	81	12
19	Mangalore	13	195	2 5 6	..	..	94	25	..
	Total ..	728	3,759	1 7 10	838	0 5 4	1,568	767	123
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3	56	4 3 4	..	..	..	10	..
21	Civil Jail, Madras	..	92	3 10 4	..	..	445	10	..
	Total, Jails ..	1,027	8,548	1 0 3	1,850	0 3 6	7,542	1,706	252
	Subsidiary Jails	493	3,742	2 12 1	26	0 0 4	310	..	6
	Grand Total ..	1,520	12,290	1 4 1	1,976	0 3 1	7,852	1,706	258

(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building, alterations and repairs.

12					13								Serial Number.
Contingencies.					Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.								
D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.		
Current office expenses (including country Stationery.)	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges.)	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost.)		
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
27	39	..	225	0 4 9	322	74	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10	..	..	170	0 2 7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	
13	..	..	120	0 2 1	89	..	..	..	9	..	..	3	
52	..	..	178	0 2 11	30	45	..	..	14	..	..	4	
33	2	10	221	0 4 11	29	..	..	..	73	157	..	5	
9	34	..	162	0 4 4	7	30	..	..	..	21	..	6	
47	4	10	5,761	6 15 2	288	..	9	..	3	166	1	7	
191	79	20	6,837	1 2 7	765	142	9	..	99	344	1		
8	..	..	52	0 12 4	..	28	32	..	..	..	..	8	
8	4	1	71	0 10 3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	
4	..	..	376	1 12 4	..	10	..	..	..	12	..	10	
36	..	..	112	0 9 8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	11	
5	..	..	132	1 7 2	39	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	
18	3	..	313	0 13 9	42	..	..	..	..	70	..	13	
7	..	..	620	7 14 0	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	14	
9	55	..	153	0 5 11	..	..	..	..	20	77	..	15	
8	..	..	189	0 8 7	..	37	..	..	..	1	..	16	
13	..	..	419	2 3 6	..	..	12	..	..	32	..	17	
13	5	..	129	0 5 6	2	24	..	..	13	6	..	18	
10	5	..	134	1 9 9	..	2	..	..	..	25	..	19	
139	72	1	2,700	1 1 2	83	116	44	..	33	229	..		
5	85	..	100	7 8 4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	20	
4	..	..	459	18 3 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
339	236	21	10,096	1 3 2	848	258	53	..	132	583	1		
572	12	..	900	0 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	517	..		
911	248	21	10,996	1 1 11	848	258	53	..	132	1,100	1		

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1895, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Jails.	13—cont.					14					Serial Number.
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards—cont.					Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.				
		H.	I.	J.	K.	L.						
		Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance.)	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F.)	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.						
Central Jails.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.				
1	Rajahmundry	..	194	..	590	0 12 5	48,996	64 4 0	1			
2	Vellore	— 80	141	— 252	— 198	..	60,095	56 7 4	2			
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	98	0 1 8	52,033	56 10 2	3			
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	89	0 1 5	57,318	58 4 9	4			
5	Cannanore	..	80	22	361	0 8 0	46,012	63 14 0	5			
6	Salem	..	..	— 33	25	0 0 8	30,864	51 15 7	6			
7	Penitentiary	..	60	15	512	0 10 5	63,254	76 4 5	7			
Total ..		— 80	475	— 248	1,507	0 4 1	3,58,572	61 1 0				
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	60	0 14 3	5,392	80 0 5	8			
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	3	0 0 5	8,797	79 4 9	9			
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	22	0 1 8	10,867	51 3 5	10			
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	— 9	..	11,822	63 8 5	11			
12	Nellore	..	..	..	42	0 7 5	7,089	77 14 3	12			
13	Bellary	..	..	..	112	0 4 11	25,145	68 15 2	13			
14	Cuddapah	..	..	..	24	0 4 11	8,286	105 4 2	14			
15	Cuddalore	40	..	..	137	0 5 4	24,195	58 12 4	15			
16	Tanjore	..	..	..	38	0 1 9	19,733	56 2 1	16			
17	Madura	..	..	7	37	0 3 2	13,027	68 14 11	17			
18	Palamcottah	— 52	..	— 4	— 11	..	18,503	49 8 6	18			
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	27	0 5 2	6,420	77 1 3	19			
Total ..		— 12	..	— 11	482	0 3 1	1,59,276	63 3 3				
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	10	0 12 0	1,552	116 11 1	20			
21	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	2,683	106 5 6	21			
Total, Jails ..		— 92	475	— 259	1,999	0 3 10	5,22,083	61 14 10				
Subsidiary Jails		..	..	29	546	0 6 5	77,025	56 10 9				
Grand Total ..		— 92	475	— 230	2,545	0 4 2	5,99,108	61 3 1				

	Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons ...	RS. 25,035	RS. 9,122	RS. 3,154	RS. 1,682	RS. 38,894

No. X.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				Serial Number.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of Dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.				
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ..	34 0	33 12	28 11	28 15	26 0	25 15	24 10	22 13	2 6	1 8	2 2	3 8	1
2	Vellore ..	20 10	20 0	27 3	25 8	29 3	26 12	22 5	22 4	1 10	2 7	2 5	3 6	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	21 4	20 4	25 2	26 4	32 9	29 13	34 8	24 3	1 4	1 3	1 5	1 12	3
4	Coimbatore ..	27 7	26 13	28 1	26 4	33 14	30 5	27 4	25 2	2 13	1 12	1 10	2 5	4
5	Cannanore ..	26 2	27 10	29 4	28 14	28 9	26 3	23 13	28 12	3 15	4 4	4 1	4 2	5
6	Salem ..	26 3	30 10	30 1	24 11	29 11	30 1	29 9	20 14	2 5	0 15	1 5	2 2	6
7	Penitentiary ..	29 3	25 9	25 5	27 12	30 14	30 11	29 0	30 13	3 1	2 15	2 15	3 14	7
	Total ..	25 10	25 5	27 8	26 9	30 7	28 14	27 4	25 0	2 6	2 3	2 3	3 0	
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda ..	59 0	56 10	49 5	51 0	28 0	28 7	24 2	20 0	2 15	1 2	1 5	1 4	8
9	Berhampur ..	38 10	43 3	45 5	46 5	27 3	23 12	23 11	18 13	2 14	2 4	0 15	5 2	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	26 1	27 12	25 7	21 15	32 0	27 10	28 0	21 12	4 3	1 6	0 13	1 7	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	32 8	37 14	31 3	35 6	28 1	24 5	25 11	17 9	2 14	1 8	2 2	3 12	11
12	Guntúr ..	23 5	26 12	..	..	25 15	28 12	..	..	0 13	1 5	..	..	12
13	Nellore ..	31 0	44 1	51 14	44 8	31 11	26 6	24 14	25 4	0 13	2 8	1 12	1 7	13
14	Kurnool ..	32 7	60 15	..	..	28 5	32 13	..	..	1 10	1 5	..	..	14
15	Bellary ..	25 7	21 0	21 8	21 6	29 2	28 10	26 14	31 0	1 5	2 7	3 1	4 5	15
16	Cuddapah ..	23 14	26 9	32 3	34 2	33 10	26 4	30 4	25 2	0 6	1 10	2 10	3 10	16
17	Cuddalore ..	23 5	21 10	25 1	25 12	33 13	28 11	25 15	23 15	1 2	1 8	1 8	2 5	17
18	Tanjore ..	29 3	22 9	24 6	26 15	28 2	25 2	24 0	23 5	0 14	2 1	1 5	2 15	18
19	Madura ..	17 14	15 10	17 4	24 15	37 13	23 13	24 9	26 15	0 4	0 6	0 12	2 7	19
20	Palamcottah ..	28 8	22 7	29 13	18 8	33 13	24 10	23 2	23 8	0 9	1 10	2 0	3 3	20
21	Calicut ..	20 7	..	..	..	2 13	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	21
22	Mangalore ..	46 2	41 15	50 3	53 2	24 8	20 14	23 4	16 4	0 5	1 5	2 2	3 3	22
	Total ..	27 11	26 9	28 9	28 9	30 11	26 1	25 6	23 14	1 4	1 9	1 12	3 0	
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	31 7	42 7	42 12	37 5	16 13	32 1	38 0	35 9	54 5	31 6	25 15	21 6	23
24	Civil Jail, Madras.	90 4	67 12	87 3	81 14	..	..	..	..	1 4	1 1	1 3	1 2	24
	Subsidiary Jails ..	7 1	8 2	8 15	9 14	39 13	37 0	40 1	35 2	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	23 6	23 5	25 4	24 15	32 0	29 6	28 11	26 2	1 12	1 12	1 13	2 10	

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	6				7				8				Cost of services per head of strength.	
		Cost of Clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of Sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of Charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.					
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Bajalraundry ..	5 0	5 14	2 13	4 0	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	2 9	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2 0	1 0	2 7	2 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 12	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	1 10	2 7	1 10	1 5	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	..	1 14	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	3 6	1 10	2 13	2 4	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	1 9	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	0 15	3 1	2 1	1 1	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	1 8	..	..
6	Salera ..	3 3	2 6	2 1	1 15	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	1 6	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3 2	3 15	3 4	2 0	..	..	..	2 3	..	..	..	1 4	..	..
	Total ..	2 10	2 11	2 7	2 3	..	..	..	0 7	..	..	..	1 11	..	..
	<i>District Jails.</i>														
8	Russellkonda ..	2 11	1 6	1 5	2 9	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 6	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	3 1	5 1	2 10	0 13	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	1 4	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	1 0	1 12	2 7	2 2	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	1 1	..	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	4 11	1 3	1 2	2 3	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	..	1 13	..	..
12	Guntur ..	0 15	1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore ..	2 7	1 2	1 3	1 12	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	1 4	..	..
14	Kurnool ..	2 14	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bellary ..	3 14	1 11	1 9	3 9	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	..	5 4	..	..
16	Cuddapah ..	1 6	1 14	1 11	2 7	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	5 6	..	..
17	Cuddalore ..	1 9	2 9	2 10	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 11	..	..
18	Tanjore ..	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15	..	..
19	Madura ..	1 14	2 2	2 4	3 13	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	10 14	..	..
20	Palamcottah ..	2 2	0 15	1 11	1 14	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	1 8	..	..
21	Calicut ..	0 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mangalore ..	0 7	2 9	1 9	0 15	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	0 3	..	..
	Total ..	2 2	1 12	1 13	2 5	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	2 14	..	..
23	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	3 2	4 9	..	3 8	..	..	..	2 11	..	..	..	3 12	..	..
24	Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	0 9	2 3	1 0	0 11	..	..	..	1 7	..	..	..	5 13	..	..
	Grand Total ..	2 5	2 6	2 3	2 0	..	..	..	0 8	..	..	..	2 9	..	..

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 (excluding the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.																				Serial Number.
9		10				11				12				13						
Miscellaneous and supplies average gth.		Cost of Travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.						
1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.			
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
..	1 1	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	0 12	74 8	73 3	64 4	64 4	64 4	1	
..	0 15	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	..	58 8	53 5	57 10	56 7	56 7	2	
..	0 9	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 2	61 14	56 7	65 3	56 10	56 10	3	
..	0 12	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	0 1	74 3	63 10	63 2	58 5	58 5	4	
..	1 0	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	0 8	64 12	66 13	64 1	63 14	63 14	5	
..	0 11	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	0 1	66 15	67 9	65 13	52 0	52 0	6	
..	0 9	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	6 15	..	..	..	0 10	86 4	79 11	72 14	76 4	76 4	7	
..	0 13	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	1 3	..	..	..	0 4	68 9	64 6	64 7	61 1	61 1		
..	2 14	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	0 12	..	..	..	0 14	102 1	103 7	83 11	80 0	80 0	8	
..	2 13	..	..	..	3 6	..	..	..	0 10	..	..	..	0 2	80 15	84 15	78 12	79 5	79 5	9	
..	0 15	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	1 12	..	..	..	..	73 1	66 0	63 6	51 3	51 3	10	
..	1 10	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	0 10	..	..	..	..	74 4	71 3	64 12	63 8	63 8	11	
..	1 11	..	..	..	0 2	..	..	..	1 7	..	..	..	0 7	56 4	65 5	..	..	..	12	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72 0	82 14	88 9	77 14	77 14	13	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 3	116 3	..	..	..	14	
..	2 1	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	0 14	..	..	..	0 5	66 7	61 5	61 3	68 15	68 15	15	
..	6 4	..	..	..	0 7	..	..	..	7 14	..	..	..	0 5	65 8	63 15	72 11	105 4	105 4	16	
..	1 0	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	..	0 6	..	..	..	0 5	64 15	61 2	59 13	58 12	58 12	17	
..	0 13	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	0 9	..	..	..	0 2	64 7	55 0	52 11	50 2	50 2	18	
..	0 15	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	2 3	..	..	..	0 3	60 7	44 13	48 11	68 15	68 15	19	
..	0 12	..	..	..	0 4	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	..	69 4	53 3	59 14	49 8	49 8	20	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 10	..	..	..	..	21	
..	2 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10	..	..	..	0 5	75 6	74 8	81 8	77 1	77 1	22	
..	1 8	..	..	..	0 5	..	..	..	1 1	..	..	..	0 3	67 7	62 4	62 11	63 3	63 3		
..	4 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	..	..	..	0 12	117 10	120 6	115 7	116 11	116 11	23	
..	3 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 3	..	..	..	..	145 0	88 3	15 7	100 5	100 5	24	
..	2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11	..	..	..	0 6	55 14	55 2	59 14	56 11	56 11		
..	1 4	..	..	..	0 3	..	..	..	1 2	..	..	..	0 4	66 7	62 9	63 8	61 3	61 3		

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.*
<i>Central Prisons.</i>						
1	Rajahmundry	8.72	746.42	24.83	29.55	16.63
2	Vellore	8.80	1,047.78	33.11	43.82	40.89
3	Trichinopoly	4.33	908.21	18.73	43.32	15.32
4	Coimbatore	4.45	919.42	27.41	37.82	9.17
5	Cannanore	8.05	697.44	19.92	34.09	4.10
6	Salem	5.14	567.96	15.09	21.65	8.11
7	Penitentiary	10.69	808.03	30.47	20.56	24.16
	Total ..	50.18	5,695.26	169.56	230.81	118.38
<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Russellkonda	2.49	62.91	1.97	.06	.81
9	Berhampur	3.28	96.90	3.69	1.76	4.37
10	Vizagapatam	3.09	194.64	3.20	1.39	.11
11	Pervurpuram	.77	185.50	5.53	12.68	1.77
12	Nellore	2.12	82.18	1.61	.67	2.41
13	Bellary	15.46	321.57	12.28	13.59	7.83
14	Cuddapah	3.78	69.61	7.04	7.11	1.84
15	Cuddalore	5.47	393.13	7.45	18.14	19.75
16	Tanjore	9.22	317.35	6.67	7.02	5.78
17	Madura	8.28	131.35	1.37	3.79	6.88
18	Palamcottah	4.19	310.63	6.93	16.28	13.44
19	Mangalore	4.41	58.34	2.18	1.33	.74
	Total ..	62.56	2,229.11	59.92	83.82	65.73
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	.21	13.09	..	1.11	..
	Total, Jails ..	112.95	7,937.46	229.48	315.74	184.11
	Subsidiary Jails	46.63	482.01	14.74	2.70	72.84
	Grand Total ..	159.58	8,419.47	244.22	318.44	256.95

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

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(FINANCIAL).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Jails of the Madras Presidency

8

Average number employed on working days.

On Prison duties.						On Jail buildings.				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.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		
						G.	H.	I.	J.	
						Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	
..	72.90	60.43	96.62	152.28	39.89	5.25	.06	..	..	1
..	84.17	62.76	100.86	141.25	20.84	33.26	..	..	..	2
..	86.92	75.78	99.75	95.67	4.43	34.09	.07	..	..	3
..	82.99	83.84	95.78	80.00	29.52	2.61	.19	..	..	4
..	52.55	63.29	81.17	113.95	17.29	11.63	..	..	..	5
..	51.86	48.23	55.10	86.45	37.49	2.41	28.64	..	..	6
..	62.13	61.51	25.81	56.79	11.18	.73	2.82	..	..	7
..	493.52	455.84	555.09	726.39	160.64	89.98	31.78	..	..	
..	4.52	5.86	11.45	10.31	.81	.33	.29	..	..	8
..	1.91	9.95	19.50	21.61	18.82	.03	..	..	..	9
..	9.84	18.30	32.28	39.96	16.13	1.81	..	..	..	10
..	7.08	23.91	67.15	41.75	7.17	1.21	..	..	..	11
..	2.76	8.23	17.01	24.68	7.23	..	..	..	..	12
..	23.32	33.70	12.42	70.95	14.31	12.95	..	..	..	13
..	4.00	8.47	12.59	15.02	2.81	..	..	..	..	14
..	16.66	24.35	19.23	51.03	3.29	11.15	206.21	..	..	15
..	21.05	31.09	44.46	47.95	5.93	35.92	..	..	..	16
..	1.86	20.98	25.83	28.19	7.65	.39	..	..	..	17
..	15.16	30.21	31.47	36.80	7.29	5.31	..	..	..	18
..	.55	7.33	8.51	15.78	2.18	2.00	..	..	..	19
..	108.71	226.38	301.90	401.03	93.62	71.30	.29	206.21	..	
..	2.00	.25	9.73	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	604.23	682.47	866.72	1,130.42	254.26	161.28	32.07	206.21	..	
..	..	..	248.59	70.58	1.18	..	..	..	..	
..	604.23	682.47	1,115.31	1,201.00	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	..	

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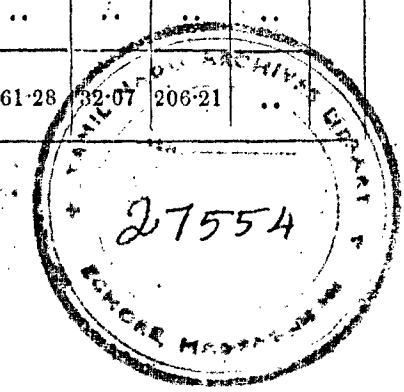
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No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8—cont.			9	10			Serial Number.
		Average number employed on working days—cont.				Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as			
		K.	L.			Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures (S) K.	
		Manufactures.	Public Works.						
(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other Extramural labour.								
					Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.				
	Central Prisons.								
1	Rajahmundry	247.98	..	..	..	9.77	8.10	33.22	1
2	Vellore	486.82	..	..	..	8.03	5.99	46.46	2
3	Trichinopoly	434.13	..	..	..	9.57	8.34	47.80	3
4	Coimbatore	470.09	..	..	..	9.03	9.12	51.13	4
5	Cannanore	299.45	..	..	..	7.53	9.07	42.94	5
6	Salem	212.93	..	..	..	9.13	8.49	37.49	6
7	Penitentiary	511.87	..	..	..	7.69	7.61	63.35	7
	Total ..	2,663.27	..	..	..	8.67	8.00	46.76	
	District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	26.50	..	..	..	7.18	9.31	42.12	8
9	Berhampur	14.29	..	..	97	1.07	10.27	14.75	9
10	Vizagapatam	71.62	..	..	..	5.06	9.40	36.80	10
11	Párvatipuram	17.25	..	..	..	3.82	12.89	9.30	11
12	Nellore	17.58	..	..	..	3.36	10.01	21.39	12
13	Bellary	120.22	..	..	..	7.25	10.48	37.39	13
14	Cuddapah	10.73	..	..	..	5.75	12.17	15.41	14
15	Cuddalore	14.74	..	..	2.13	4.18	7.12	3.70	15
16	Tanjore	111.45	..	..	..	6.63	9.80	35.13	16
17	Madura	34.21	..	..	..	1.42	15.97	26.04	17
18	Palamecottah	147.74	..	..	..	4.88	9.73	47.56	18
19	Mangalore	17.74	..	..	..	.94	12.56	30.41	19
	Total ..	604.10	..	..	3.10	4.88	10.16	27.10	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	15.28	1.91	..	20
	Total, Jails ..	3,267.37	..	..	3.10	7.61	8.60	41.16	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	71.38	..	..	..	..	..	14.81	
	Grand Total ..	3,338.75	..	..	3.10	7.18	8.11	39.66	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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 1895.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing, &c., account by Cash and Transfer Account.
	Central Prisons.			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ..	746.42	247.98	..	23,511 14	23,311 14	28,836 10
2	Vellore ..	1,017.78	486.82	..	63,825 9	63,825 9	84,109 7
3	Trichinopoly ..	908.21	434.13	..	26,555 5	26,555 5	32,924 11
4	Coimbatore ..	919.42	470.09	..	60,360 5	60,360 5	64,470 13
5	Cannanore ..	697.44	299.45	..	17,331 10	17,331 10	21,726 3
6	Salem ..	567.96	212.93	..	15,699 8	15,699 8	20,151 7
7	Penitentiary ..	808.03	511.87	..	75,848 2	75,848 2	98,234 2
	Total ..	5,695.26	2,663.27	..	2,82,932 5	2,82,932 5	3,50,453 4
	District Jails.						
8	Russellkonda ..	62.91	26.50	..	1,704 5	1,704 5	1,948 2
9	Berhampur ..	96.90	14.29	..	666 1	666 1	1,385 15
10	Vizagapatam ..	194.64	71.62	..	3,701 0	3,701 0	4,553 4
11	Párvatipuram ..	185.59	17.25	..	1,469 14	1,469 14	2,023 0
12	Nellore ..	82.18	17.58	..	1,359 6	1,359 6	1,528 5
13	Bellary ..	321.57	120.22	..	7,318 1	7,318 1	15,234 11
14	Cuddapah ..	69.61	10.73	..	225 1	225 1	2,069 13
15	Cuddalore ..	398.13	14.74	..	5,732 11	5,732 11	5,779 2
16	Tanjore ..	317.33	111.48	..	32,728 15	32,728 15	33,500 6
17	Madura ..	131.35	34.21	..	1,879 9	1,879 9	2,889 6
18	Palamecottah ..	310.63	147.74	..	14,130 11	14,130 11	17,910 7
19	Mangalore ..	58.34	17.74	..	603 8	603 8	901 13
	Total ..	2,229.11	604.10	..	71,519 2	71,519 2	89,724 4
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	13.09	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	7,937.46	3,267.37	..	3,54,451 7	3,54,451 7	4,40,177 8
21	Subsidiary Jails ..	482.01	71.38	..	39 15	39 15	575 15
	Grand Total ..	8,419.47	3,338.75	..	3,54,491 6	3,54,491 6	4,40,753 7

No. XII.—(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 1895.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9 Cash Balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1895.	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.
Central Prisons.							
1	Rajahmundry	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	1
2	Vellore	..	28,836 10	5,524 12	7 6	22 4	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	84,109 7	20,283 14	19 6	41 11	3
4	Coimbatore	..	32,924 11	6,369 6	7 0	14 11	4
5	Cannanore	..	64,470 12	4,110 7	4 8	8 12	5
6	Salem	..	21,726 3	4,394 9	6 5	14 11	6
7	Penitentiary	..	20,151 7	4,451 15	7 13	20 14	7
		..	98,234 2	22,386 0	27 11	43 12	
	Total ..	..	3,50,453. 4	67,520 15	11 14	25 6	
District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda	..	1,948 2	243 13	3 14	9 3	8
9	Berhampur	..	1,385 15	719 14	7 7	50 5	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	4,553 4	852 4	4 6	11 14	10
11	Párvatipuram	..	2,021 0	553 2	3 0	32 1	11
12	Nellore	..	1,528 5	168 15	2 1	9 9	12
13	Bellary	..	15,234 11	7,916 10	24 10	65 14	13
14	Cuddapah	..	2,069 13	1,844 12	26 8	171 14	14
15	Cuddalore	..	5,779 2	46 7	0 2	3 2	15
16	Tanjore	..	33,500 6	771 7	2 7	6 15	16
17	Madura	..	2,889 6	1,009 13	7 11	29 8	17
18	Palamcottah	..	17,910 7	3,779 12	12 3	25 9	18
19	Mangalore	..	901 13	208 5	5 2	16 13	19
	Total ..	..	89,724 4	18,205 2	8 3	30 2	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Total, Jails ..	..	4,40,177 8	85,726 1	10 13	26 4	
21	Subsidiary Jails	..	575 15	536 0	1 2	7 8	21
	Grand Total ..	..	4,40,753 7	86,262 1	10 4	25 13	

No. XII-A (FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1895.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1895.				Closing balance on 31st December 1895.				Remarks.
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	
1	CENTRAL JAILS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
2	Rajahmundry ..	222 15	4,866 14	3,316 9	13,508 0	936 12	9,250 6	4,798 5	118 15	The value of the civil stores belonging to the Jail Department, Rs. 2,356.10.1, and which was wrongly included in last year's figure has been omitted on this occasion.
3	Vellore ..	330 7	10,443 8	5,485 12	8,228 0	40 3	10,828 7	7,132 0	301 6	
4	Trichinopoly ..	..	9,723 4	2,409 2	5,739 0	..	8,412 14	2,331 0	842 0	
5	Coimbatore ..	..	26,125 2	3,297 8	1,833 0	..	27,432 14	8,415 2	253 5	
6	Cannanore ..	283 15	9,109 0	7,156 7	2,861 0	..	8,891 10	8,329 6	737 10	
7	Salem ..	295 0	7,593 0	5,416 0	1,173 0	..	6,868 0	1,754 0	1,302 15	
	Penitentiary ..	122 15	2,206 9	6,361 10	10,700 0	..	3,289 12	3,896 11	..	
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
8	Russellkonda ..	67 12	74 14	19 13	40 0	229 10	118 15	365 10	133 10	
9	Berhampur ..	..	135 1	232 12	246 0	..	301 6	165 8	74 8	
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	744 2	176 10	346 0	..	842 0	631 4	758 5	
11	Párvatipuram ..	123 6	328 5	188 9	190 0	..	253 2	65 12	12 1	
12	Nellore ..	53 8	221 5	122 10	122 0	..	737 10	449 4	1,252 7	
13	Bellary ..	..	5,080 13	413 7	756 0	..	1,302 15	..	90 5	
14	Cuddapah ..	99 13	335 1	650 12	563 0	..	..	..	..	
15	Cuddalore ..	13 14	192 0	140 0	253 0	..	133 10	..	..	
16	Tanjore ..	432 4	870 4	441 4	2,117 0	..	12,013 13	758 5	..	
17	Madura ..	127 10	692 8	280 11	227 0	..	370 7	12 1	..	
18	Palamcottah ..	..	901 1	257 8	1,072 0	..	2,508 14	1,252 7	..	
19	Mangalore ..	..	221 8	7 14	56 0	..	181 6	90 5	..	
	Total ..	2,198 7	79,964 3	36,374 11	49,972 0	2,374 0	93,738 1	40,764 8	..	

Notes.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14, the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

No. XII-A (FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1895.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Closing balance on 31st December 1895—cont.				Difference bet- ween columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss—).	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (—) account of Jail manufactures in 1895 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.
		Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.		Paid into the treasury during 1895 by each or invoiced.	Received from the treasury during 1895.	Plus or minus difference bet- ween columns 18 (+) and 19 (—).		
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
CENTRAL JAILS.											
1	Rajahmundry.	1,583 3	8,773 0	849 2	24,472 4	1,277 0	28,836 10	28,311 14	+ 5,524 12	+ 6,801 12	
2	Vellore ..	4,874 9	12,746 0	2,651 5	32,369 14	+ 7,410 1	84,109 7	63,825 9	+ 20,283 14	+ 27,693 15	
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,740 1	10,658 0	259 4	22,332 11	+ 2,527 15	32,924 11	26,555 5	+ 6,369 6	+ 8,897 5	
4	Coimbatore ..	10,565 4	5,941 0	5,731 1	46,823 3	+ 8,751 2	64,470 12	60,360 5	+ 4,110 7	+ 12,864 9	
5	Cannanore ..	8,835 1	6,747 0	....	28,164 11	+ 4,946 8	21,726 3	17,331 10	+ 4,394 9	+ 9,341 1	
6	Salem ..	1,965 0	5,052 0	2,233 0	13,747 0	+ 1,465 0	20,151 7	15,695 8	+ 4,451 15	+ 2,985 15	
7	Penitentiary ..	* 3,214 7	14,899 0	....	25,558 1	+ 8,203 2	98,234 2	75,818 2	+ 22,386 0	+ 30,589 2	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda.	46 1	167 0	....	927 4	679 11	1,948 2	1,704 5	+ 243 13	+ 928 8	
9	Berhampur ..	1,067 10	85 0	....	1,619 3	169 2	1,385 15	665 1	+ 719 14	+ 550 12	
10	Vizagapatam..	1,098 10	756 0	48 2	3,279 12	926 9	4,553 4	3,701 0	+ 852 4	+ 1,778 13	
11	Parvatipuram.	392 0	233 0	63 8	1,273 5	24 10	2,023 0	1,469 14	+ 553 2	+ 577 12	
12	Nellore ..	137 15	107 0	77 4	1,031 5	401 2	1,523 5	1,359 6	+ 168 15	+ 570 1	
13	Bellary ..	348 5	2,365 0	....	4,465 8	1,601 7	15,234 11	7,318 1	+ 7,916 10	+ 6,315 3	
14	Cuddapah ..	....	14 0	....	14 0	1,765 12	2,069 13	223 1	+ 1,844 12	+ 79 0	
15	Cuddalore ..	1,318 6	435 0	....	2,024 4	1,315 10	5,779 2	5,732 11	+ 46 7	+ 1,362 1	
16	Tanjore ..	1,001 6	3,236 0	237 9	17,183 4	+ 12,362 8	33,500 6	32,728 15	+ 771 7	+ 13,133 15	
17	Madura ..	222 10	328 0	....	995 1	574 10	2,889 6	1,879 9	+ 1,009 13	+ 435 3	
18	Palamcottah ..	448 2	1,893 0	....	6,102 7	3,702 3	17,910 7	14,130 11	+ 3,779 12	+ 7,541 15	
19	Mangalore ..	197 14	241 0	....	710 9	222 9	901 13	603 8	+ 298 5	+ 520 14	
	Total ..	34,036 8	74,236 0	12,155 3	2,33,493 14	+ 47,236 11	4,40,177 8	3,54,451 7	+ 85,726 1	+ 1,32,562 12	

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14, the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Madras Presidency during 1911-12														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total Cost of maintenance (Column 14, Statement IX).	Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 14, State- ment IX).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 3, minus Column 5).	Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, minus column 6).	Serial Number.						
Central Prisons.														
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.							
1	Rajahmundry	48,996 0	64 4	5,524 12	7 4	43,471 4	57 0	1						
2	Vellore	60,094 14	56 7	20,283 14	19 1	39,811 0	37 6	2						
3	Trichinopoly	52,032 15	56 10	6,369 6	6 15	45,663 9	49 11	3						
4	Coimbatore	57,318 7	58 5	4,110 7	4 3	53,208 0	54 2	4						
5	Cannanore	46,012 1	63 14	4,394 9	6 2	41,617 8	57 12	5						
6	Salem	30,865 10	52 0	4,451 15	7 8	26,411 11	44 8	6						
7	Penitentiary	63,253 12	76 4	22,386 0	27 0	40,867 12	49 4	7						
	Total ..	3,58,571 11	61 1	67,520 15	11 8	2,91,050 12	49 9							
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	5,392 8	80 0	243 13	3 10	5,148 11	76 6	8						
9	Berhampur	8,796 12	79 5	719 14	6 8	8,076 14	72 13	9						
10	Vizagapatam	10,866 9	51 3	852 4	4 0	10,014 5	47 3	10						
11	Parvatipuram	11,822 1	63 8	553 2	3 0	11,268 15	60 8	11						
12	Nellore	7,089 3	77 14	168 15	1 14	6,920 4	76 0	12						
13	Bellary	25,145 5	68 15	7,916 10	21 11	17,228 11	47 4	13						
14	Cuddapah	8,286 3	105 4	1,844 12	23 7	6,441 7	81 13	14						
15	Cuddalore	24,194 15	58 12	46 7	0 2	24,148 8	58 10	15						
16	Tanjore	19,732 13	56 2	771 7	2 3	18,961 6	53 15	16						
17	Madura	13,026 10	68 15	1,009 13	5 5	12,016 13	63 10	17						
18	Palamcottah	18,503 6	49 8	3,779 12	10 2	14,723 10	39 6	18						
19	Mangalore	6,419 15	77 1	298 5	3 9	6,121 10	73 8	19						
	Total ..	1,59,276 4	63 3	18,205 2	7 4	1,41,071 2	55 15							
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,551 15	116 11	..	..	1,551 15	116 11	20						
21	Debtors' Prison, Madras ..	2,683 5	106 5	..	..	2,683 5	106 5	21						
	Total, Jails ..	5,22,083 3	61 15	85,726 1	10 3	4,36,357 2	51 12							
	Subsidiary Jails	77,924 14	56 11	536 0	0 6	76,488 14	56 5							
	Grand Total ..	5,99,108 1	61 3	86,262 1	8 13	5,12,846 0	52 6							

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

1	2	3	4			5		
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.
	Central Prisons.							
1	Rajahmundry	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	1,051 .. 13 1,064	46 46	1,097 .. 13 1,110	733.31 2.75 4.50 740.56	21.73 ..11 .. 21.84	755.04 2.86 4.50 762.40
2	Vellore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	957 .. 10 967	90 90	1,047 .. 10 1,057	986.40 ..28 7.68 994.36	70.10 70.10	1,056.50 ..28 7.68 1,064.46
3	Trichinopoly	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	1,241 1,241	.. .. .. ..	1,241 1,241	912.56 ..62 5.55 918.73	.. .. .. ..	912.56 ..62 5.55 918.73
4	Coimbatore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	1,210 30 20 1,260	.. 6 .. 6	1,210 36 20 1,266	923.31 38.37 20.35 982.03	..38 ..80 .. 1.18	923.69 39.17 20.35 983.21
5	Cannanore	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	839 .. 26 865	30 30	869 .. 26 895	696.47 1.21 14.13 711.81	8.56 8.56	705.03 1.21 14.13 720.37
6	Salom	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	588 31 .. 619	.. .. .. ..	588 31 .. 619	572.99 14.27 6.59 593.85	.. .. .. ..	572.99 14.27 6.59 593.85
7	Penitentiary	{ Convicts Under-trial Civil Total	720 28 .. 748	44 12 .. 56	764 40 .. 804	780.45 9.56 ..22 790.23	38.06 ..99 .. 39.05	818.51 10.55 ..22 829.28

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.	
1	786	31	817	615	24	639	24.00	.80	24.80	17	2	19	3	..	3	1
	14	2	16	2	..	2	.02	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	8	..	8	2	..	2	.05	..	.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	619	24	643	24.07	.80	24.87	17	2	19	3	..	3	
2	1,083	81	1,164	766	36	802	31.75	1.47	33.22	17	2	19	..	..	..	2
	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	15	..	15	2	..	2	.02	..	.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	768	36	804	31.77	1.47	33.24	18	2	20	..	..	..	
3	984	..	984	507	..	507	18.76	..	18.76	18	..	18	3	..	3	3
	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	507	..	507	18.76	..	18.76	18	..	18	3	..	3	
4	1,005	1	1,006	667	1	668	27.45	.04	27.49	10	..	10	1	..	1	4
	81	4	85	25	1	26	.80	.14	.94	2	..	2	..	..	..	
	29	..	29	10	..	10	.52	..	.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	702	2	704	28.77	.18	28.95	12	..	12	1	..	1	
5	753	11	764	376	9	385	19.84	.20	20.04	15	1	16	..	..	..	5
	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	23	..	23	3	..	3	.06	..	.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	379	9	388	19.90	.20	20.10	15	1	16	..	..	..	
6	643	..	643	381	..	381	15.26	..	15.26	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
	31	..	31	6	..	6	.20	..	.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13	..	13	2	..	2	.05	..	.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	389	..	389	15.51	..	15.51	3	..	3	..	..	..	
7	909	56	965	890	47	937	29.36	1.18	30.54	6	2	8	..	..	..	7
	31	4	35	9	6	15	.14	.29	.43	..	1	1	..	..	..	
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	899	53	952	29.50	1.47	30.97	6	3	9	..	..	..	

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			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 ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	838-66	1,104-46	846-31
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	727-27	..	699-30
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444-44	..	444-44
		Total ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	835-85	1,098-90	843-39
2	Vellore ..	Convicts ..	7	2	9	..	..	..	776-56	513-55	759-11
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260-42	..	260-42
		Total ..	7	2	9	..	..	..	772-36	513-55	755-31
3	Trichinopoly ..	Convicts ..	4	..	4	1	..	1	555-58	..	555-58
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	4	..	4	1	..	1	551-85	..	551-85
4	Coimbatore ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	722-40	2,631-58	723-19
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	651-55	1,250-00	663-77
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	491-40	..	491-40
		Total ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	714-85	1,694-92	716-02
5	Cannanore ..	Convicts ..	7	1	8	..	..	..	539-37	1,051-40	546-08
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212-31	..	212-31
		Total ..	7	1	8	..	..	..	532-45	1,051-40	538-61
6	Salem ..	Convicts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	664-93	..	664-93
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420-46	..	420-46
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	303-49	..	303-49
		Total ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	655-05	..	655-05
7	Penitentiary ..	Convicts ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1,140-37	1,234-89	1,144-76
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	941-42	6,060-60	1,421-80
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1,137-64	1,357-23	1,147-98

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

13.												
Ratio per mille of average strength.												
B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
32-73	36-82	32-85	..	..	..	23-18	92-04	25-16	23-18	92-04	25-16	1
7-27	..	6-99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11-11	..	11-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32-50	36-63	32-62	..	..	..	22-06	91-58	24-92	22-06	91-58	24-92	
32-19	20-97	31-44	..	..	..	17-23	28-53	17-98	17-23	28-53	17-98	2
2-60	..	2-60	..	..	..	130-21	..	130-21	130-21	..	130-21	
31-95	20-97	31-23	..	..	..	18-10	28-53	18-79	18-10	28-53	18-79	
20-56	..	20-56	1-09	..	1-09	18-63	..	18-63	19-72	..	19-72	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20-42	..	20-42	1-09	..	1-09	18-50	..	18-50	19-59	..	19-59	
29-73	105-26	29-76	..	..	..	10-83	..	10-83	10-83	..	10-83	4
20-85	175-00	24-00	..	..	..	52-12	..	51-06	52-12	..	51-06	
25-55	..	25-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
29-30	152-54	29-44	..	..	..	12-22	..	12-20	12-22	..	12-20	
28-49	23-36	28-42	..	..	..	21-54	116-82	22-69	21-54	116-82	22-69	5
4-25	..	4-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27-96	23-36	27-90	..	..	..	21-07	116-82	22-21	21-07	116-82	22-21	
26-63	..	26-63	..	..	..	5-24	..	5-24	5-24	..	5-24	6
14-02	..	14-02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7-59	..	7-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26-12	..	26-12	..	..	..	5-05	..	5-05	5-05	..	5-05	
37-62	31-00	37-31	..	..	..	7-69	52-55	9-77	7-69	52-55	9-77	7
14-64	292-93	40-76	..	..	..	..	1,010-10	94-79	..	1,010-10	94-79	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37-83	37-64	37-85	..	..	..	7-59	76-82	10-85	7-59	76-82	10-85	

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

1	2	3	4			5		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	130 130	11 11	141 141	64.86 1.99 1.1 66.99	.38 ..01 .. .39	65.24 2.00 ..14 67.38
9	Berhampur	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	143 28 57 178	17 17	160 28 7 195	95.98 9.48 ..90 106.36	4.13 ..45 .. 4.58	100.11 9.93 ..90 110.94
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	245 14 6 265	29 29	274 14 6 294	187.55 12.73 1.55 201.83	10.25 ..11 .. 10.36	197.80 12.84 1.55 212.19
11	Pārvatīpuram	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	192 192	.. .. .. ..	192 192	185.99 ..10 .. 186.09	.. .. .. ..	185.99 ..10 .. 186.09
12	Nellore	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	208 7 7 222	14 14	222 7 7 236	82.81 5.98 ..55 89.34	1.41 ..26 .. 1.67	84.22 6.24 ..55 91.01
13	Bellary	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	282 36 5 323	23 23	305 36 5 346	317.42 21.88 5.30 344.60	19.27 ..83 .. 20.10	336.69 22.71 5.30 364.70
14	Cuddapah	Convicts Under-trial Civil Total ..	176 13 8 197	5 5	181 13 8 202	73.26 4.20 1.11 78.57	..02 ..13....15	73.28 4.33 ..11 78.72

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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	81 14 1	1	82 14 1	60 1 ..	1	61 1 ..	1.96 ..01 ..	..01	1.97 ..01 ..	3 .. ..	.. .. ..	3 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	8
9	166 29 5	7 3 ..	173 32 5	83 1 ..	3	86 1 ..	3.54 ..05 ..	..58	4.12 ..05 ..	3 .. ..	.. .. ..	3 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	9
10	236 57 6	13	249 57 6	69 2 ..	3	72 2 ..	3.05 ..11 ..	..16	3.21 ..11 ..	5 .. ..	.. .. ..	5 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	10
11	223 1 ..	.. .. ..	223 1 ..	112 .. ..	.. .. ..	112	5.65 .. ..	.. .. ..	5.65	23 .. ..	.. .. ..	23 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	11
12	108 33 2	2	110 33 2	52 4 ..	1 3 ..	53 7 ..	1.46 ..35 ..	..13 ..04 ..	1.59 ..39 ..	.. 1 ..	.. 1 ..	.. 2 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	12
13	352 48 13	23 2 ..	375 50 13	542 11 3	45 1 ..	587 12 3	11.34 ..18 ..05	..91 ..01 ..	12.25 ..19 ..05	7	1	8	2	1	3	13
14	171 17 4	1 1 ..	172 18 4	216 1 ..	.. 1 ..	216 2 ..	7.44 ..03 ..	02 ..	7.44 ..05 ..	4 .. ..	.. .. ..	4 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	14
	..	..	..	217	1	218	7.47	..02	7.49	4	..	4	..	..	..	

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			A.		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.											
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	925.07	2,631.58	935.01
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	502.51	..	500.00
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	910.58	2,564.10	920.15
9	Berhampur	Convicts	1	..	1	2	..	2	864.76	726.39	859.06
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	105.49	..	100.70
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	..	1	2	..	2	789.77	655.02	784.21
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	367.90	292.68	364.00
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	157.11	..	155.76
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	351.78	289.58	348.74
11	Párvatipuram	Convicts	12	..	12	..	..	..	602.18	..	602.18
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	12	..	12	..	..	..	601.86	..	601.86
12	Nellore	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	627.94	709.22	629.30
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	668.90	11,538.46	1,121.79
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	526.82	2,395.21	659.27
13	Bellary	Convicts	2	..	2	1	..	1	1,707.52	2,335.24	1,743.44
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	502.74	1,204.82	528.40
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	566.04	..	566.04
		Total	2	..	2	1	..	1	1,613.46	2,288.56	1,650.67
14	Cuddapah	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,948.40	..	2,947.60
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	238.10	7,692.31	461.89
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,761.87	6,666.67	2,769.31

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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Ratio per millo of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
30.22 5.03 ..	26.32	30.20 5.00 ..	..	..	..	46.25	..	45.98	46.25	..	45.98	8
29.41	25.64	29.39	..	..	..	44.78	..	44.52	44.78	..	44.52	
36.88 5.27 ..	140.41	41.15 5.04 ..	20.84	..	19.98	10.42	..	9.99	31.26	..	29.97	9
33.75	126.64	37.59	18.80	..	18.03	9.40	..	9.01	28.20	..	27.04	
16.26 8.64 ..	15.61	16.23 8.57 ..	..	..	..	26.66	..	25.28	26.66	..	25.28	10
15.66	15.44	15.65	..	..	..	24.77	..	23.56	24.77	..	23.56	
30.38 .. ..	.. .. ..	30.38	..	..	..	123.66	..	123.66	123.66	..	123.66	11
30.36	..	30.36	..	..	..	123.60	..	123.60	123.60	..	123.60	
17.63 58.53 ..	92.20 153.84 ..	18.88 62.50 ..	..	..	..	167.22 3,846.15 ..	..	320.51	167.22 3,846.15 ..	..	320.51	12
20.26	101.80	21.76	..	..	..	11.19	598.80	21.98	11.19	598.80	21.98	
35.73 8.23 9.43	47.22 12.05 ..	36.38 9.37 9.43	3.15	..	2.97	18.90	51.89	20.79	22.05	51.89	23.76	13
33.58	45.77	34.25	2.90	..	2.74	17.47	40.75	19.19	20.31	49.75	21.93	
101.56 7.14 ..	.. 153.85 ..	101.53 11.55 ..	..	..	..	54.60	..	54.59	54.60	..	54.59	14
95.07	133.33	95.15	..	..	..	50.91	..	50.81	50.91	..	50.81	

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.			3 Classes of prisoners.			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.			5 Average daily strength.		
							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	<i>District Jails—cont.</i>											
15	Cuddalore			Convicts	406	12	418	397-39	6-54	403-93		
				Under-trial	18	..	18	3-40	28	3-68		
				Civil	13	..	13	4-08	..	4-08		
				Total	437	12	449	404-87	6-82	411-69		
16	Tanjore			Convicts	308	..	308	326-36	..	326-36		
				Under-trial	30	..	30	5-18	..	5-18		
				Civil	12	..	12	20-02	..	20-02		
				Total	350	..	350	331-56	..	351-56		
17	Madura			Convicts	305	18	323	116-84	22-43	139-27		
				Under-trial	29	4	33	25-73	82	26-55		
				Civil	40	..	40	23-16	..	23-16		
				Total	374	22	396	165-73	23-25	188-98		
18	Palamcottah			Convicts	285	..	285	314-44	..	314-44		
				Under-trial	30	..	30	51-66	..	51-66		
				Civil	12	..	12	7-47	..	7-47		
				Total	327	..	327	373-57	..	373-57		
19	Mangalore			Convicts	185	28	213	60-36	2-36	62-72		
				Under-trial	21	5	26	15-88	05	15-93		
				Civil	11	8	19	4-64	..	4-64		
				Total	217	41	258	80-88	2-41	83-29		
	Total, Central and District Jails.			Convicts	9,471	367	9,838	7,828-75	205-62	8,034-37		
				Under-trial	315	27	342	225-27	4-84	230-11		
				Civil	190	8	198	127-94	..	127-94		
				Total	9,976	402	10,378	8,181-96	210-46	8,392-42		
20	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.			Convicts	22	..	22	13-30	..	13-30		

6			7			8			9			10			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.	
525	6	531	206	2	208	7·45	·02	7·47	3	..	3	..	..	..	} 15
22	3	25	2	..	2	·09	..	·09	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	..	10	2	..	2	·03	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	210	2	212	7·57	·02	7·59	3	..	3	..	..	..	
356	..	356	131	..	131	6·88	..	6·88	4	..	4	..	..	..	} 16
26	..	26	1	..	1	·04	..	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36	..	36	1	..	1	·01	..	·01	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	133	..	133	6·93	..	6·93	4	..	4	..	..	..	
284	25	309	50	10	60	1·23	·22	1·45	2	..	2	..	..	..	} 17
67	2	69	6	1	7	·13	·01	·14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36	..	36	2	..	2	·04	..	·04	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	58	11	69	1·40	·23	1·63	2	..	2	..	..	..	
343	..	343	163	..	163	6·91	..	6·91	10	..	10	..	..	..	} 18
124	..	124	9	..	9	·24	..	·24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	..	13	2	..	2	·03	..	·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	174	..	174	7·18	..	7·18	10	..	10	..	..	..	
80	9	89	34	1	35	2·07	·11	2·18	1	..	1	..	..	..	} 19
32	2	34	8	..	8	·25	..	·25	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	42	1	43	2·32	·11	2·43	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	5,920	183	6,103	225·40	5·83	231·23	151	8	159	9	1	10	
..	..	..	88	13	101	2·64	·51	3·15	3	2	5	..	..	..	
..	..	..	29	..	29	·86	..	·86	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,037	196	6,233	228·90	6·34	235·24	155	10	165	9	1	10	
17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			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	Cuddalore	Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	518-38	305-81	514-94
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	588-24	..	543-48
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	490-20	..	490-20
		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	518-69	293-26	514-95
16	Tanjore	Convicts	2	..	2	..	..	..	401-40	..	401-40
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	193-05	..	193-05
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	49-95	..	49-95
		Total	2	..	2	..	..	..	378-31	..	378-31
17	Madura	Convicts	1	..	1	..	..	..	427-94	445-83	430-82
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	233-19	1,219-51	263-68
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	86-36	..	86-36
		Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	349-97	473-12	365-12
18	Palamecottah	Convicts	1	..	1	5	..	5	518-38	..	518-38
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	174-22	..	174-22
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	267-74	..	267-74
		Total	1	..	1	5	..	5	465-78	..	465-78
19	Mangalore	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	563-29	423-73	558-04
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	503-78	..	502-20
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	519-29	414-94	516-27
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	48	4	52	9	..	9	756-19	889-99	759-61
		Under-trial	2	..	2	..	..	..	390-64	2,685-95	438-92
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	226-67	..	226-67
		Total	50	4	54	9	..	9	737-84	931-29	742-69
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Jails and Secondary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

13														
Ratio per mille of average strength.														
			C.			D.			E.			Serial Number.		
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
18-75 26-47 7-35	3-06	18-49 24-46 7-35				7-55		7-43	7-55		7-43	15		
18-70	2-93	18-44	..	..	..	7-41	..	7-29	7-41	..	7-29			
21-08 7-72 50		21-08 7-72 50				12-26		12-26	12-26		12-26	16		
19-71	..	19-71	..	..	..	11-38	..	11-38	11-38	..	11-38			
10-53 5-05 1-73	9-81 12-20 ..	10-41 5-27 1-73				17-12		14-36	17-12		14-36	17		
8-45	9-89	8-33	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12-07	..	10-58	12-07	..	10-58			
21-98 4-65 4-02		21-98 4-65 4-02	15-90		15-90	15-90		15-90	31-80		31-80	18		
19-22	..	19-22	13-38	..	13-38	13-38	..	13-38	26-76	..	26-76			
34-29 15-74 ..	46-61	34-76 15-69 ..				16-57		15-94	16-57		15-94	19		
28-68	45-64	29-18	..	..	..	12-36	..	12-01	12-36	..	12-01			
28-79 11-72 6-72	28-35 105-37 ..	28-7 13-69 6-72	1-15		1-12	18-14 13-32 7-82	38-91 413-22 ..	18-67 21-73 7-82	19-29 13-32 7-82	38-91 413-22 ..	19-79 21-73 7-82	20		
27-98	30-12	28-03	1-10	..	1-07	17-84	47-51	18-59	18-94	47-51	19-66			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Classes of prisoners.	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.			5 Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil	71	..	71	25-23	..	25-23
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts	..	..	..	490-76	26-28	517-04
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	812-52	26-30	838-82
		Civil	..	..	..	3-33	..	3-33
		Total ..	4,043	1,777	5,820	1,306-61	52-58	1,359-19
	Grand Total ..	Convicts	..	..	..	8,332-81	231-90	8,564-71
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	1,037-79	31-14	1,068-93
		Civil	..	..	..	156-50	..	156-50
		Total of all ..	14,112	2,179	16,291	9,527-10	263-04	9,790-14

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

6			7			8			9			10			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.	
46	..	46	62	..	62	1-22	..	1-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	12-22	97	13-19	6	..	6	3	..	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	6-69	57	7-26	6	1	7	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	13-91	1-54	20-45	12	1	13	4	..	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	5,920	183	6,103	237-62	6-80	244-42	157	8	165	12	1	13	
..	..	..	88	13	101	9-33	1-08	10-41	9	3	12	1	..	1	
..	..	..	91	..	91	2-08	..	2-08	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,099	196	6,295	249-03	7-88	256-91	167	11	178	13	1	14	

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Classes of prisoners.	11			12			A.		
			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admissions into hospital.		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,457-39	..	2,457-39
	Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	60	4	54	9	..	9	710-44	789-13	712-58
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	84-80	417-47	94-49
		Civil	..	..	..	..	..	..	581-47	..	581-47
		Total of all ..	52	4	56	11	..	11	640-17	745-13	642-99

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(VITAL)—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

13													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.		
48-36	..	48-36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
24-90 8-23 ..	36-91 21-67 ..	25-51 8-66 ..	2-46 .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 2-38 ..	12-23 4-92 ..	.. 38-02 ..	11-60 5-96 ..	12-23 7-38 ..	.. 38-02 ..	11-60 8-34 ..		
14-47	29-29	15-05	1-53	..	1-47	7-65	19-02	8-09	9-18	19-02	9-56		
28-52 8-99 13-29	9-32 34-68 ..	28-54 9-74 13-29	1-08 1-93 ..	.. .. ..	1-05 1-87 ..	17-76 6-74 8-39	34-50 96-34 ..	18-21 9-38 6-39	18-84 8-67 6-39	34-50 96-34 ..	19-26 11-23 6-39		
26-14	29-06	26-24	1-15	..	1-12	16-37	41-82	17-06	17-52	41-82	18-18		

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

Serial Number.	Jails.										
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Other Fevers.		Cholera.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	..	..	235	2	10	1	..	..	2	..
2	Vellore ..	..	..	123	..	190	..	..	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	197	3	8	..	23	..	1	1
4	Coimbatore ..	1	..	11	..	122	..	1	1	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	..	..	50	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	..	..	30	..	11	..	14	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	1	..	236	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2	..	682	5	420	1	33	1	3	1
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	4	..	14	..	1	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	10	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram ..	..	..	35	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore ..	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary ..	..	..	288	1	12	2	..	..	1	1
14	Cuddapah ..	..	..	160	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cuddalore ..	..	..	11	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
16	Tanjore ..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Madura ..	..	..	0	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	Palani ..	..	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	6	5
19	Mangalore ..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	..	576	1	139	2	1	..	10	8
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	2	..	1,458	6	559	3	39	1	13	9
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	2	..	1,458	6	559	3	39	1	13	9

(VITAL).

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

3												4				Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		K.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from				
Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anemia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.				
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
13	2	41	..	26	3	175	4	..	..	4	..	311.24	2.65	1		
6	2	4	..	50	2	152	9	..	..	54	..	116.42	..	2		
4	2	7	..	36	4	29	4	..	..	20	..	215.88	3.29	3		
16	7	13	..	46	1	103	..	..	..	24	..	11.91	..	4		
1	1	..	..	47	3	71	6	..	..	30	..	70.92	..	5		
8	1	12	..	31	..	44	1	1	..	50	..	52.36	..	6		
14	..	73	..	55	1	70	3	1	..	19	..	288.33	..	7		
62	15	150	..	291	14	644	27	2	..	201	..	153.54	..	8		
..	..	5	..	2	..	14	1	..	..	5	..	61.31	..	9		
..	..	2	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	1	..	349.62	..	10		
..	..	2	1	11	2	7	1	..	..	3	..	50.56	..	11		
1	..	4	2	4	3	36	12	..	..	3	..	188.18	..	12		
..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	23.75	..	13		
5	..	11	..	15	1	135	..	..	..	13	..	855.39	2.97	14		
..	..	7	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	2	..	2,183.41	..	15		
6	..	1	..	17	1	88	1	1	..	3	..	27.23	..	16		
..	1	3	..	4	..	59	1	..	..	1	..	49.03	..	17		
..	..	2	..	4	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	43.08	..	18		
1	..	5	..	9	2	43	1	..	..	10	..	3.18	..	19		
..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	127.55	..	20		
13	1	44	3	83	13	439	18	1	..	48	..	251.52	..	21		
75	16	194	3	374	27	1,083	45	3	..	249	..	181.47	..	22		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23		
75	16	194	3	374	27	1,083	45	3	..	249	..	181.17	..	24		

No. XV.—(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 1895.

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	13.24	1.32	2.65	..	231.78	5.30	1
2	Vellore	179.84	..	..	..	143.87	8.52	2
3	Trichinopoly	8.77	..	1.09	1.09	31.78	4.38	3
4	Coimbatore	132.08	..	..	..	111.51	..	4
5	Cannanore	56.74	..	..	..	100.70	8.51	5
6	Salem	19.20	..	..	..	76.79	1.75	6
7	Penitentiary	47.65	..	..	..	85.52	3.67	7
	Total ..	73.12	.17	.52	.17	112.11	4.70	
	<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	214.59	..	..	..	214.59	15.33	8
9	Berhampur	..	..	29.97	19.98	259.71	9.99	9
10	Vizagapatam	80.89	..	..	..	35.39	5.06	10
11	Párvatipuram	37.64	..	..	..	193.56	64.52	11
12	Nellore	166.23	..	..	..	23.75	..	12
13	Bellary	35.64	5.94	2.97	2.97	400.96	..	13
14	Cuddapah	13.65	..	..	..	68.23	..	14
15	Cuddalore	84.17	..	..	..	217.86	2.48	15
16	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	180.78	3.06	16
17	Madura	50.26	..	..	..	143.61	..	17
18	Palamcottah	95.41	..	19.08	15.90	136.75	3.18	18
19	Mangalore	63.78	..	..	..	63.78	..	19
	Total ..	60.70	.87	4.37	3.49	191.70	7.86	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	69.58	.37	1.62	1.12	134.80	5.60	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
	Grand Total ..	69.46	.37	1.62	1.12	134.57	5.59	

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, according to the length of original sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3			4			5			Serial Number.
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 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.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	176.08	3	17.04	134.67	7	51.98	184.92	3	16.22	1
2	Vellore ..	231.17	3	12.98	89.75	2	22.28	244.17	3	12.29	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	119.75	..	..	83.50	2	23.95	192.50	5	25.97	3
4	Coimbatore ..	109.92	2	18.20	81.83	2	24.44	110.83	..	..	4
5	Cannanore ..	157.75	5	31.70	36.08	1	27.72	177.08	2	11.29	5
6	Salem ..	124.58	1	8.03	49.34	..	..	131.58	1	7.60	6
7	Penitentiary ..	193.25	1	5.17	80.33	2	24.90	167.33	1	5.98	7
Total ..		1,112.50	15	13.48	555.50	16	28.80	1,208.41	15	12.41	
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	27.25	2	73.39	8.00	..	..	11.17	1	89.53	8
9	Berhampur ..	46.25	..	..	14.25	1	70.18	22.58	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	133.50	1	7.49	22.83	1	43.30	20.08	2	99.60	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	108.33	14	131.67	37.67	6	159.28	32.42	3	92.54	11
12	Nellore ..	65.50	..	..	9.92	..	..	5.33	..	..	12
13	Bellary ..	178.25	2	11.22	30.17	..	..	47.84	2	41.61	13
14	Cuddapah ..	42.16	..	..	8.75	2	228.57	11.42	2	175.13	14
15	Cuddalore ..	262.75	1	3.81	44.83	..	..	74.75	1	13.38	15
16	Tanjore ..	136.67	1	7.32	47.42	..	..	68.42	3	43.85	16
17	Madura ..	85.75	1	11.66	19.33	1	50.43	11.17	..	..	17
18	Palamecottah ..	64.50	4	62.02	90.42	2	22.12	81.75	2	24.46	18
19	Mangalore ..	23.83	..	..	13.75	..	..	14.83	..	..	19
Total ..		1,172.74	26	22.17	347.84	13	37.87	401.76	16	39.82	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		2,285.24	41	17.94	903.34	29	32.10	1,610.17	31	19.25	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	1.50	..	..	2.58	..	..	2.42	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..		483.92	6	12.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		2,770.66	47	16.96	905.92	29	32.01	1,612.59	31	19.22	

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, according to the length of original sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	6			7			8			Serial Number.
		Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.			
		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 ..	167-50	5	29-85	89-58	1	11-16	752-75	19	25-24	1
2	Vellore ..	231-67	5	21-58	261-58	6	22-94	1,058-34	79	17-95	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	337-91	8	23-67	183-67	3	16-33	917-33	18	19-62	3
4	Coimbatore ..	392-92	2	5-09	226-50	4	17-66	922-00	10	10-85	4
5	Cannanore ..	156-58	5	31-93	181-13	3	16-56	708-67	16	22-68	5
6	Salem ..	137-92	..	..	231-50	1	7-60	574-92	3	5-22	6
7	Penitentiary ..	182-25	4	21-95	187-50	..	..	810-66	8	9-87	7
Total ..		1,606-75	29	18-05	1,261-51	18	14-27	5,744-67	93	16-19	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	10-91	..	..	6-00	..	..	63-33	3	47-37	8
9	Berhampur ..	8-67	2	230-68	8-58	..	..	100-33	3	29-90	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	12-42	1	80-52	8-67	..	..	197-50	5	25-32	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	6-58	..	..	4-2	..	..	183-42	23	125-39	11
12	Nellore ..	1-75	..	..	1-42	..	..	83-92	..	..	12
13	Bellary ..	54-58	1	18-32	20-08	3	149-40	330-92	8	24-18	13
14	Cuddapah ..	3-00	..	..	3-42	..	..	68-75	4	57-97	14
15	Cuddalore ..	28-33	1	35-30	6-09	..	..	416-75	3	7-20	15
16	Tanjore ..	61-58	..	..	10-08	..	..	324-17	4	12-34	16
17	Madura ..	9-17	..	..	5-75	..	..	131-67	2	15-19	17
18	Palamcottah ..	61-92	2	32-30	14-24	..	..	312-63	10	31-97	18
19	Mangalore ..	5-33	1	187-62	4-17	..	..	61-91	1	16-15	19
Total ..		264-24	8	30-28	88-92	3	33-74	2,275-50	66	29-00	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,870-99	37	19-78	1,350-43	21	15-55	8,020-17	159	19-83	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	5-42	..	..	1-00	..	..	12-92	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	483-92	6	12-40	
Grand Total ..		1,876-41	37	19-72	1,351-43	21	15-54	8,517-01	165	19-37	

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, according to the length of time passed in jail.

1		2		3			4			
Serial Number.		Jails.		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Serial Number.
				Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	334-99	9	26-87	107-17	2	18-66	1
2	Vellore	..	..	389-08	5	12-85	143-33	3	20-93	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	232-41	3	12-91	142-66	2	14-02	3
4	Coimbatore	..	..	340-25	3	8-82	93-83	1	10-66	4
5	Cannanore	..	..	282-42	8	28-33	93-58	2	21-37	5
6	Salem	..	..	218-42	1	4-58	89-34	1	11-19	6
7	Penitentiary	..	..	220-08	2	9-09	153-66	2	13-02	7
Total ..				2,017-65	31	15-36	823-57	13	15-78	
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellkonda	..	..	34-92	2	57-27	7-58	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	..	..	79-33	3	37-58	10-67	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	160-25	3	18-72	29-92	1	33-42	10
11	Parratipuram	..	..	149-42	18	120-47	23-66	5	211-33	11
12	Nellore	..	..	79-09	..	..	4-08	..	..	12
13	Bellary	..	..	250-67	4	15-96	18-84	2	106-16	13
14	Cuddapah	..	..	57-00	1	17-54	8-58	3	349-65	14
15	Cuddalore	..	..	355-42	1	2-81	41-33	2	48-39	15
16	Tanjore	..	..	211-50	3	14-18	41-58	..	..	16
17	Madura	..	..	118-42	2	16-89	5-25	..	..	17
18	Palamcottah	..	..	224-33	6	26-69	43-00	3	69-77	18
19	Mangalore	..	..	44-75	..	..	12-50	..	..	19
Total ..				1,766-10	43	24-35	246-99	16	64-78	
Total, Central and District Jails ..				3,783-75	74	19-56	1,070-56	29	27-09	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	2-92	..	..	2-25	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..				483-92	6	12-40	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..				4,270-59	80	18-73	1,072-81	29	27-03	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—continued.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, according to the length of time passed in jail.

Serial Number.	Jails.	5			6			Serial Number.
		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			
		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	103.33	1	9.68	63.42	4	63.07	1
2	Vellore	157.25	3	19.08	111.17	3	26.99	2
3	Trichinopoly	147.58	5	33.88	135.41	5	36.92	3
4	Coimbatore	125.00	1	8.00	112.17	1	8.92	4
5	Cannanore	107.25	..	..	64.17	3	46.75	5
6	Salem	111.91	..	..	34.92	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	179.83	2	11.12	92.50	1	10.81	7
Total ..		932.15	12	12.87	613.76	17	27.70	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	7.25	1	137.93	5.08	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	6.33	..	..	1.92	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	4.75	1	210.53	2.08	..	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	8.12	..	..	1.17	..	..	11
12	Nellore	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	29.33	1	34.09	18.75	..	..	13
14	Cuddapah	2.42	..	..	7.5	..	..	14
15	Cuddalore	7.25	..	..	2.58	..	..	15
16	Tanjore	24.67	1	40.54	26.67	..	..	16
17	Madura	3.58	..	..	2.00	..	..	17
18	Palamcottah	17.92	1	55.80	16.00	..	..	18
19	Mangalore	4.41	..	..	25.	1	4,000.00	19
Total ..		117.08	5	42.71	77.25	1	12.94	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,049.23	17	16.20	691.01	18	26.05	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.25	..	..	1.92	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		1,051.48	17	16.17	692.93	18	25.98	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895, according to the length of time passed in jail.

Serial Number.	Jails.	7			8			Serial Number.
		Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			
		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	112.42	2	17.79	31.42	1	31.83	1
2	Vellore	173.58	1	5.76	83.93	4	47.66	2
3	Trichinopoly	232.76	3	12.89	26.51	..	..	3
4	Coimbatore	159.83	..	..	90.92	4	45.99	4
5	Cannanore	110.42	2	18.11	50.83	1	19.67	5
6	Salem	72.08	..	..	48.25	1	20.73	6
7	Penitentiary	139.92	1	7.15	24.67	..	..	7
Total ..		1,001.01	9	8.99	356.53	11	30.85	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	7.50	..	..	1.00	..	..	8
9	Berhanpur	1.58	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	50	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	11.25	1	88.89	2.08	..	..	13
14	Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Cuddalore	8.33	..	..	1.84	..	..	15
16	Tanjore	16.75	..	..	3.00	..	..	16
17	Madura	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	17
18	Palamcottah	11.08	..	..	..	..	..	18
19	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Total ..		60.16	1	16.62	7.92	..	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,061.17	10	9.42	364.45	11	30.18	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3.50	..	..	.08	..	..	20
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		1,064.67	10	9.39	364.53	11	30.18	

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in

Serial Number.	2		3		4		5			6		
			Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Daily average number.		
	Jails.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Prisons.												
1	Rajahmundry	.. ..	3	..	51	5	54	5	59	2-75	11	2-86
2	Vellore	.. ..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	2-28	..	2-28
3	Trichinopoly	.. ..	..	..	10	..	10	..	10	6-2	..	6-2
4	Coimbatore	.. ..	23	..	513	12	536	12	548	38-37	80	39-17
5	Cannanore	.. ..	..	..	7	..	7	..	7	1-21	..	1-21
6	Salem	.. ..	16	..	149	..	164	..	164	14-27	..	14-27
7	Penitentiary	.. ..	17	..	209	16	226	16	242	9-58	99	10-55
Total ..			59	..	941	33	1,000	33	1,033	67-08	1-90	68-96
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	.. ..	1	..	89	1	90	1	91	1-96	01	2-00
9	Berhampur	.. ..	6	..	133	6	139	6	145	9-48	45	9-93
10	Vizagapatam	.. ..	5	..	129	5	134	5	139	12-73	11	12-84
11	Párvatipuram	.. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1-10	..	1-10
12	Nellore	.. ..	4	2	152	7	156	9	165	5-98	26	6-24
13	Bellary	.. ..	20	1	319	13	339	14	353	21-83	83	22-71
14	Cuddapah	.. ..	6	..	77	6	83	6	89	4-20	13	4-33
15	Cuddalore	.. ..	8	..	69	4	77	4	81	3-40	28	3-68
16	Tanjore	.. ..	8	..	70	..	78	..	78	5-18	..	5-18
17	Madura	.. ..	19	2	561	16	580	18	598	25-73	82	26-55
18	Palamcottah	.. ..	7	..	310	..	317	..	317	51-66	..	51-66
19	Mangalore	.. ..	14	..	121	3	135	3	138	15-88	05	15-93
Total ..			98	5	2,031	61	2,129	66	2,195	158-21	2-94	161-15
Total, Central and District Jails ..			157	5	2,972	94	3,129	99	3,228	225-27	4-84	230-11
Subsidiary Jails ..			705	25	21,757	875	22,462	900	23,362	812-52	23-30	838-82
Grand Total ..			862	30	24,729	969	25,591	999	26,590	1,037-79	31-14	1,068-93

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

7			8			9			10			11			12			Serial Number.
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1895.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
19	5	24	29	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	1
2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
253	4	257	237	8	245	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	39	..	39	4
5	..	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
84	..	84	54	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	6
74	9	83	139	6	145	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	11	7
437	18	455	461	14	475	19	..	19	..	..	..	2	1	3	81	..	81	
29	..	29	43	1	44	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	8
51	5	56	80	1	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	9
48	..	48	61	5	66	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	10
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
96	5	101	56	3	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	..	3	12
197	4	201	119	10	129	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	19	13
53	5	58	29	..	29	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
36	2	38	41	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	15
13	..	18	58	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	16
284	9	293	269	8	277	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	17
115	..	115	191	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	18
62	2	64	59	1	60	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	19
989	32	1,021	1,007	30	1,037	52	2	54	1	..	1	1	1	2	79	1	80	
1,426	50	1,476	1,468	44	1,512	71	2	73	1	..	1	3	2	5	160	1	161	
7,746	339	8,085	5,029	238	5,267	8,875	295	9,170	34	..	34	6	1	7	772	27	799	
9,172	389	9,561	6,497	282	6,779	8,946	297	9,243	35	..	35	9	3	12	932	28	960	

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-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Prisons. Rajahmundry.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	11	42	..	*13	..	..	..
		Total	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..
		Total average population.	24.07	4.50	14.39	..	4.45	..	† 2.73	..11
2	Vellore ..	Cells	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	54	..	**10	..	..	..
		Total	64	12	60	1	10	..	..	..
		Total average population.	31.77	1.47	36.87	..	7.66	..	‡ 2.28	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	18.76	..	22.89	..	†† 5.55	..	†† 6.62	..
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.	28.77	..18	14.89	..	19.82	..	†† 37.57	..66
5	Cannanore ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total average population.	19.90	..20	18.60	..	14.07	..	‡ 1.21	..
6	Salem ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	..	..	31	..
		Total	29	4	66	..	..	..	31	..
		Total average population.	15.51	..	51.50	..	*** 6.54	..	14.07	..

MENT A.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1895.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1895 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.								
..	..	..	2	93	95	127	2,194 1 9	2,430 9 9	* Increase due to the conversion of the building known as the Warders' hospital into a yard for civil debtors. † Under-trials (males) and Europeans were accommodated separately in available wards. ‡ Juveniles were confined in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward. § Does not include area of new Civil Debtors' yard which is outside the enclosing walls.
..	..	..	44	958	1,132				
..	..	..	46	1,051	*1,227				
† 24	..	† 3.27	20.54	201.41	762.46				
..	..	..	2	100	109	171	5,835 1 5	731 6 11	|| Under-trials were accommodated in available wards and Europeans in cells in the Solitary cell yard. ¶ Juveniles were confined in the close prison.
..	..	..	88	857	1,085				
..	..	..	90	957	1,194				
|| 02	..	¶ 08	68.63	917.68	1,064.46				
..	..	..	..	120	120	161	711 7 7	1,636 11 5	* Increase due to the conversion of two store-rooms into a separate yard for the convict warder guard. †† Civil debtors, under-trials and juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards.
4	..	..	..	**1,117	1,217				
4	..	..	..	1,237	**1,341				
11	..	†† 76	..	870.04	918.73				
..	..	..	..	120	121	110	1,753 14 3	4,589 14 11	†† Surplus under-trial prisoners were accommodated in available wards. ‡‡ Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison.
2	..	..	..	1,088	1,817				
2	..	..	..	1,208	1,443				
96	..	§§ 1.42	§§ 34	878.60	983.21				
..	..	..	..	66	66	162	1,200 1 7	..	||| Under-trials and juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward.
..	..	..	30	773	999				
..	..	..	30	839	975				
..	..	|| 2.10	8.36	655.93	720.37				
..	..	..	..	¶¶ 85	85	92	1,878 11 8	875 14 6	* A new close prison containing 50 cells was finished and taken over during the year. *** Civil prisoners were accommodated in some of the observation cells. The civil debtors' yard was completed during the year but was not occupied until 1896. ††† Europeans were accommodated in available wards and juveniles in the close prison.
..	..	..	..	503	633				
..	..	..	..	588	¶¶ 718				
††† 05	..	††† 1.36	..	504.82	593.85				

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-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Central Prisons —contd. Penitentiary ..	Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	51	8	40	..	..	..	28	12
		Total ..	51	8	43	..	..	..	28	12
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill.	Total average population.	29-50	1-47	36-25	..	..	..	8-87	7-0
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	Total ..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1-97	1-01	..	..	1-14	..	1-98	1-01
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	Do. without do. ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total ..	13	4	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total average population.	3-59	1-58	..	..	1-90	..	9-43	1-45
		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.	3-16	1-16	6-29	..	1-55	..	12-62	1-11
12	Nellore ..	Cells	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore ..	Total average population.	5-65	..	1-92	..	..	..	11-10	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
12	Nellore ..	Total ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total average population.	1-81	1-17	..	..	1-55	..	6-63	1-22

continued.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1895.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1895 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	..	..	1	125	166	54	RS. A. P. 4,906 4 8	RS. A. P. 10,774 6 1	* Represents State prisoners who were accommodated in cells in the European yard. † Surplus male convicts were accommodated in verandahs of blocks and in available cubicles in the juvenile block.
..	..	20	..	..	20				
..	..	..	43	538	720				
37	..	20	44	663	906				
15-59	02	4-92	36-86	† 694-18	829-28	61	478 11 4	..	‡ Civil prisoners, under-trials and juveniles were accommodated separately in available wards.
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	11	127	155				
..	..	..	11	130	158				
..	..	† 17	37	62-73	67-38	¶ 109	154 14 8	4,189 10 4	§ Revised with reference to recent alterations. || Juveniles were accommodated in available wards intended for male convicts. ¶ The increase is due to the main wall on the north and south having been thrown out during the year.
..	..	..	3	3	6				
..	..	..	§ 14	140	206				
..	..	..	17	143	§ 212				
..	..	|| 1-18	3-55	91-26	110-94	109	147 13 6	2,422 12 9	** Europeans were accommodated in a separate ward.
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	9	29	230	336				
..	..	9	29	236	344				
** 05	..	1-14	10-09	177-02	212-19	57	305 15 2	6,297 8 9	†† A new block to accommodate 25 convicts was finished and taken over during the year. ‡ Under-trials were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	..	..	6				
..	..	..	..	† 192	198				
..	..	..	..	192	† 204				
..	..	..	..	178-42	186-09	43	319 6 2	61 1 5	§§ One of the two wards hitherto occupied by under-trial prisoners was appropriated to the use of civil debtors during the year. || Juveniles were accommodated in a separate ward.
..	..	..	..	2	2				
..	..	..	14	206	261				
..	..	..	14	208	263				
..	..	|| 05	1-28	81-30	91-01				

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-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	Bellary	District Jails—contd.								
		Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	38	6	20	4	5	..	36	..
		Total ..	38	6	23	4	5	..	36	..
		Total average population.	11.57	.92	19.07	..	*5.25	..	21.70	.82
14	Cuddapah	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	17	..	14	..	8	..	13	..
		Total ..	17	..	14	..	8	..	13	..
		Total average population.	7.47	.02	3.13	..	1.11	..	4.17	.11
15	Cuddalore	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..
		Total ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..
		Total average population.	7.57	.02	..	..	4.05	..	3.31	.28
16	Tanjore	Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	13	..	2	..	12	..	30	..
		Total average population.	6.93	..	1.35	..	20.01	..	5.14	..
17	Madura	Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	26	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
		Total ..	28	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
		Total average population.	1.40	.23	..	..	23.12	..	25.60	.81
18	Palamcottah	Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	20	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	20	..	2	..	12	..	30	..
		Total average population.	7.18	..	..	..	7.44	..	§§ 51.42	..

continued.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1895.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1895 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.								
..	..	..	2	99	104	80	RS. A. P. 1,090 12 0	RS. A. P. 1,780 11 3	* Surplus Civil prisoners were accommodated in available wards. † Juveniles were confined in separate cells. ‡ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in workshops and in available wards.
5	..	..	21	178	313				
5	..	..	23	277	417				
14	..	† 1.45	18.36	‡ 285.42	364.70				
..	..	..	..	6	6	130		574 12 2	Jail closed in August 1895.
..	..	..	5	170	227				
..	..	..	5	176	233				
..	..	..	.02	62.69	78.72				
1	..	..	..	2	3	81	2,244 5 2		§ The increase is temporary and is due to the erection of 5 new wards to accommodate prisoners drafted from Madura for employment on the building operations carried on in the jail.
..	..	..	6	§ 397	472				
1	..	6	12	399	§ 475				
.07	..	.09	6.52	389.78	411.69				
..	..	..	..	274	276	274	4,705 1 4		Revised with reference to actual area. ¶ Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and under-trials the Civil Debtors' yard in order to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class. ** Surplus male convicts were accommodated in available wards and Europeans in cells.
..	..	8	..	26	81				
..	..	8	..	300	|| 365				
** 20	..	1.93	..	** 316.00	351.56				
..	..	..	2	6	10	122	714 3 2	120 0 0	†† A small bath-room was built in one of the hospital wards which has reduced the accommodation by one bed. ‡‡ Surplus female prisoners were accommodated in the hospital ward.
..	..	7	16	292	441				
..	..	7	18	298	451				
..	..	..	†† 22.21	115.61	188.98				
..	..	..	..	235	237	246	2,895 2 9	185 13 2	§§ Surplus under-trials were accommodated in the quarantine yard. The Government has sanctioned the extension of the under-trial ward. || Juveniles were confined in cells. ¶¶ Surplus convicts were accommodated in a large shed outside the jail and in verandahs of blocks.
..	..	..	..	50	112				
..	..	..	..	285	349				
..	..	|| 85	..	¶¶ 306.68	373.57				

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-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	Mangalore	<i>District Jails</i> <i>—contd.</i>								
		Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	6	..	..	11	8	21	5
		Total ..	25	6	4	..	11	8	21	5
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Total average population.	2.32	11	..	..	4.64	..	15.63	05
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Civil Jail, Madras.	Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1.22	..	..	..	24.01	..	..	..

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concluded.

prisoner in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1895.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Remarks.
December 1895 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.								
						67	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
..	..	..	..	9	13		211 3 11	896 12 0	
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	4	28	172	280				
..	..	4	28	181	293	60	32 6 9	..	
..	..	24	2.25	58.05	83.29				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	22	22				
..	..	..	..	22	22	45	67 8 0	1,986 10 10	
..	..	..	..	13.30	13.30				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	81				
..	..	..	..	..	81	25.23			
..	..	..	..	..	..				

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.	
<i>Central Prisons.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	1,153	176	77	246	239	140	702
2	Vellore	1,220	125	174	300	235	177	886
3	Trichinopoly	* 855	94	73	216	155	97	541
4	Coimbatore	1,014	180	128	291	135	40	594
5	Cannanore	1,611	578	..	397	182	88	667
6	Salem	817	198	18	254	117	48	437
7	Penitentiary	2,289	837	162	374	244	87	867
	Total ..	8,959	2,188	632	2,078	1,307	677	4,694
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	172	33	17	46	20	13	96
9	Berhampur	325	73	40	70	45	14	169
10	Vizagapatam	638	41	85	204	137	81	507
11	Párvatipuram	395	41	26	128	98	59	311
12	Nellore	364	62	46	92	78	37	253
13	Bellary	978	142	97	266	138	62	563
14	Cuddapah	255	39	25	62	19	9	115
15	Cuddalore	989	63	52	293	246	138	729
16	Tanjore	590	51	..	207	151	65	423
17	Madura	584	84	51	175	109	50	385
18	Palamcottah	638	42	47	190	145	83	465
19	Mangalore	194	43	17	53	20	12	102
	Total ..	6,122	714	503	1,786	1,206	623	4,118
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	15,081	2,902	1,135	3,864	2,513	1,300	8,812
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13	3	1	2	3	2	8
	Grand Total ..	15,094	2,905	1,136	3,866	2,516	1,302	8,820

* Column 3 includes, but columns 4, 5 and 6 exclude 1 convict

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

6 Number who had lost weight.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	7 Serial Number.	Remarks.
	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
	18	146	67	44	275	1	
	67	98	30	14	209	2	
	62	93	41	23	219	3	
	82	106	46	6	240	4	
	..	278	70	19	366	5	
	21	127	29	5	182	6	
	161	320	91	13	585	7	
	411	1,168	374	123	2,076		
	11	19	9	4	43	8	
	21	51	7	4	83	9	
	38	41	10	1	90	10	
	9	23	6	5	43	11	
	5	32	9	3	49	12	
	70	117	59	27	273	13	
	29	49	20	3	101	14	
	45	110	32	10	197	15	
	..	76	32	8	116	16	
	32	68	11	4	115	17	
	39	56	27	9	131	18	
	17	25	5	2	49	19	
	316	667	227	80	1,290		
	727	1,835	601	203	3,366		
	..	1	..	1	2	20	
	727	1,836	601	204	3,368		

released on medical grounds who was too ill to be weighed at the time.

STATE

Showing the working of the mark system in the

1	2	3	4										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										
			Sentenced to										
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years
Central Prisons.													
1	Rajahmundry	1	71	74	20	7	22	..	9	1	..	1	1
2	Vellore	3	54	99	31	8	8	2	11	1	..	4	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	82	85	39	35	36	6	9	2	..	..	4
4	Coimbatore	..	43	44	33	24	16	1	3	..	..	2	..
5	Cannanore	..	52	34	20	4	8	..	10	..	..	1	1
6	Salem	..	23	57	19	4	9	..	..	2	..	2	..
7	Penitentiary	1	63	86	20	28	14	1	1	..	..	1	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	..	5	9	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	..	6	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	12	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram	..	15	15	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary	..	11	17	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Cuddapah	1	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Cuddalore	..	18	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Tanjore	1	21	24	6	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
17	Madura	..	7	14	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Palamcottah	..	23	18	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Mangalore	..	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..

MENT-C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

5											
Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.											
Sentenced to											
One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Serial Number.
26	52	81	103	201	..	369	163	..	242	764	1
26	54	77	156	172	145	329	168	..	274	520	2
27	55	87	127	228	138	234	382	..	..	366	3
25	53	79	123	195	138	227	..	..	468	..	4
27	53	88	126	174	..	328	..	..	269	229	5
27	52	90	117	135	..	..	273	..	235	..	6
28	71	79	152	215	152	315	..	..	325	..	7
25	51	..	128	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
25	38	77	..	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
23	41	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
26	51	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
26	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
25	56	91	..	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
26	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
26	33	38	133	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	15
27	51	76	138	164	..	260	..	..	..	..	16
21	39	..	96	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
25	48	71	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
20	24	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
27	..	..	89	..	..	234	..	..	..	..	20

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	6								
		Average remission gained by the convic: s								
		Sentenced to								
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	
Central Prisons.										
1	Rajahmundry	21	37	66	79	126	..	207	163	
2	Vellore	18	33	52	85	121	140	188	168	
3	Trichinopoly	23	37	68	95	128	124	181	301	
4	Coimbatore	21	43	70	99	141	138	174	..	
5	Cannanore	22	39	61	97	127	..	240	..	
6	Salem	24	36	65	86	91	..	..	242	
7	Penitentiary	20	36	63	96	154	152	315	..	
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	25	38	..	117	179	..	..	..	
9	Berhampur	24	32	66	..	167	..	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam	14	24	71	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Párvatipuram	22	40	..	99	..	..	..	..	
12	Nellore	23	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Bellary	23	43	73	..	109	..	..	..	
14	Cuddapah	21	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Cuddalore	24	29	38	120	..	..	304	..	
16	Tanjore	23	37	70	109	146	..	227	..	
17	Madura	17	22	..	96	146	..	..	..	
18	Palamcottah	18	34	67	98	..	..	..	..	
19	Mangalore	15	22	32	..	..	..	..	..	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	25	..	..	89	..	..	234	..	

concluded.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

			7	8	9	Remarks.
entered in column 4.			Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial Number.	
Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.				
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
..	242	764	8 4 11	0 11 8	1	
..	146	513	10 0 0	0 12 6	2	
..	..	309	7 10 0	0 15 1	3	
..	388	..	15 11 3	1 1 1	4	
..	269	229	7 10 7	0 13 4	5	
..	214	..	6 10 6	0 11 4	6	
..	325	..	7 7 9	0 11 3	7	
..	..	..	2 11 4	0 9 7	8	
..	..	..	2 9 0	0 9 3	9	
..	..	..	0 14 9	0 3 10	10	
..	..	..	1 8 0	0 4 10	11	
..	..	..	0 8 0	0 3 3	12	
..	..	..	5 12 7	0 10 6	13	
..	..	..	0 3 4	0 2 9	14	
..	..	..	7 7 0	0 9 11	15	
..	..	..	6 9 6	0 11 9	16	
..	..	..	2 5 0	0 7 2	17	
..	..	..	1 9 10	0 5 5	18	
..	..	..	0 6 6	0 3 0	19	
..	..	..	3 10 0	0 15 7	20	

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

[illegible]

STATE

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

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	..	..	..	4	..	5	1	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355. Hurt and assault with or without provocation	97	8	283	8	54	3	36	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338. Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	22	..	185	10	132	..	53	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348. Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	..	31	..	20	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357. Aggravated assault	19	..	67	3	29	..	6	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373. Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	..	..	6	1	8	1	7	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374. Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376. Rape	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
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	363	66	1,970	136	1,754	55	425	8
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385. Extortion unaggravated	2	..	17	1	6	..	5	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389. Do. aggravated	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394. Robbery and aggravated theft.	..	..	11	..	28	..	76	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402. Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404. Dishonest misappropriation	1	..	34	4	43	..	10	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	34	6	120	7	66	2	33	3
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414. Receiving and concealing stolen property	24	8	104	18	91	4	39	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating	1	1	42	..	22	1	11	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440. Mischief	25	..	71	2	42	..	12	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448. Simple trespass and house-trespass	24	..	59	5	23	..	7	..
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	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 453. House-breaking and house-trespass	28	2	627	30	1,005	32	319	12

MENT D—continued.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

Jail during the year 1895 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	17
7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	478	19	497
39	..	11	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	11	458
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	4	138
2	..	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	3	76	1	21	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4,862	270	5,132
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	37
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
100	..	33	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	..	267
19	..	154	..	127	..	6	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	334	..	334
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	4	96
12	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	18	298
35	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295	31	326
9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	2	88
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	3	169
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	5	118
..	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	3	38
169	2	53	1	27	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2,232	79	2,311

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	2	..	5	..	51	3	7	..
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	1	..	5	..	6	..	..	..
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	1	1	58	4	30	2	8	..
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 511.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	7	..	7	..	6	..	2	..
O. C. P., Chap. VIII, Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	..	..	8	..	50	..	24	..
	Offences against other laws ..	1,801	112	492	21	88	1	4	..
Total ..		2,670	212	4,838	275	3,965	117	1,203	30

Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1895 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	Total.
14	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	4	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	11	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	86
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,390	134	2,524
757	15	517	9	258	4	12	..	101	12	33	..	94	1	14,448	675	15,123

Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Jails
of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895.

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.	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
PART II.												
For safe custody	2,367	..	2,591	..	1,585	..	330	..	260	..	7,133	..
Total ..	2,369	..	2,591	..	1,585	..	331	..	260	..	7,136	..

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1895 (Vide G.O., No. 385,
Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	Serial Number.
	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total Number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.				
1	Ganjām ..	14	822	802	..	27-86	26-02	..	53-88	12-37	1-09	18-56	1
2	Vizagapatnam ..	22	2,923	2,226	2	50-73	48-39	04	99-16	6-34	1-76	20-17	2
3	Godāvari ..	18	903	952	..	14-68	24-03	..	38-71	5-93	05	..	..
4	Kistna ..	20	886	887	..	16-59	34-90	..	51-49	6-34	33	..	..
5	Nellore ..	15	448	494	..	10-11	15-14	..	25-25	8-24	80	..	..
6	Kurnool ..	12	591	832	..	14-13	33-18	..	47-31	8-72	1-71	21-14	1
7	Bellary ..	9	340	579	..	6-42	28-58	..	35-00	6-89	09	..	..
8	Anantapur ..	6	164	388	..	4-98	13-48	..	18-46	11-07	09	..	..
9	Chidāpah ..	14	600	940	..	12-09	32-92	..	45-01	7-33	88	..	..
10	North Arcot ..	19	1,043	1,416	..	10-42	46-44	..	56-86	3-63	16	..	..
11	Salem ..	17	1,022	1,455	..	16-87	59-14	..	76-01	6-03	74	..	..
12	Chingleput ..	12	1,180	828	..	20-39	24-35	..	44-74	6-31	..	..	..
13	South Arcot ..	18	1,300	1,363	..	23-46	49-17	..	72-33	6-59	..	..	..
14	Tanjore ..	17	1,119	1,425	2	13-05	52-52	01	65-39	4-26	38	..	..
15	Tichinopoly ..	9	604	842	..	9-92	33-23	..	43-15	6-00	87	..	..
16	Madura ..	18	1,046	1,800	..	17-82	68-73	..	86-55	6-22	23	..	..
17	Tinnevely ..	16	774	1,669	..	15-32	84-32	..	99-84	7-32	1	..	..
18	Malabar ..	21	8,100	2,242	3	190-33	85-28	16	275-83	8-53	4	..	..
19	South Canara ..	8	330	205	..	8-07	7-85	..	15-92	8-93	1	..	..
20	Coimbatore ..	15	1,687	1,841	..	29-43	66-29	..	95-72	6-37	1-09	..	..
21	Nilgiris ..	4	135	173	58	4-10	4-86	3-12	12-08	11-10	..	..	..
	Total ..	304	25,022	23,362	45	517-04	838-82	3-33	1,359-19	7-25	20-45	9-56	13

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	2		3		4			5			6		
		Number of Subsidary Jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.		
		Convicts.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total cost.
1	Ganjam	27-86	26-02	53-88	1,430	1,430	1,430	20 8 8	RS.	110	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatnam	50-73	48-39	99-16	1,571	1,571	1,571	15 13 6	RS.	196	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari	14-68	24-03	38-71	321	321	321	8 4 8	RS.	67	...	...	...	...
4	Kistna	16-89	31-99	48-88	683	683	683	13 7 4	RS.	19	...	...	...	...
5	Nellore	10-11	15-14	25-25	439	439	439	12 2 2	RS.	32	...	...	...	...
6	Kurnool	14-13	33-18	47-31	365	365	365	7 11 5	RS.	26	...	...	...	...
7	Bellary	6-42	28-58	35-00	244	244	244	6 15 7	RS.	26	...	...	...	...
8	Anantapur	4-98	19-43	24-41	65	65	65	3 8 4	RS.	37	...	...	...	...
9	Cuddapah	12-09	32-92	45-01	179	179	179	8 4 3	RS.	47	...	...	...	...
10	North Arcot	10-42	46-14	56-56	868	868	868	15 4 3	RS.	37	...	...	...	...
11	Salem	16-87	59-14	76-01	601	601	601	7 14 6	RS.	45	...	...	...	...
12	Chingleput	20-39	24-35	44-74	630	630	630	14 4 6	RS.	26	...	...	...	...
13	South Arcot	23-46	40-17	63-63	753	753	753	17 8 11	RS.	37	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	13-06	52-52	65-58	435	435	435	8 10 4	RS.	81	...	...	...	...
15	Tiruchinopoly	9-92	33-23	43-15	373	373	373	11 7 2	RS.	32	...	...	...	...
16	Madura	17-82	68-73	86-55	991	991	991	3 3 0	RS.	32	...	...	...	...
17	Tinnevely	15-52	84-82	100-34	318	318	318	2 13 11	RS.	327	...	...	...	...
18	Malabar	180-39	85-28	275-67	687	105	687	2 13 11	RS.	4	...	...	...	...
19	South Canara	8-07	7-85	15-92	...	...	...	...	RS.	51	...	...	...	...
20	Coimbatore	28-43	66-29	95-72	835	835	835	8 11 7	RS.	4	...	...	...	...
21	Nalgonda	4-10	4-95	12-08	411	411	411	36 12 1	RS.	943	...	...	...	...
	Total	517-04	838-82	1,355-86	13,127	298	13,425	9 14 0	RS.	46,650	...	...	...	47,393
		304	333	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	6—cont.		7		8			9			10			11	
		Hospital charges—cont.		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.			Travelling allowances.	
		F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.
		Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for good conduct and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.
1	Ganjam	RS. A. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Nalgonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1895 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	Number of Subordinate Jails.	Contingencies.										Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 8 years and upwards.										14	
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.				
			Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and Telephone charges.	Current Office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Hospital and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conveyance and water-supply (dead-stock).	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Daily live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Damaged cattle (excluding keep, which goes under I F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
1	Chajam ..	14	15	..	..	54	..	..	..	Rs. A. P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	0 5 11	4,045	Rs. A. P.
2	Vengalunam ..	23	49	..	62	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 3	7,400	75 1 2
3	Goatvart ..	13	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	2 3 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 3	2,124	54 13 11
4	Kistna ..	20	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 7	3,223	62 9 6
5	Nellore ..	13	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	0 10 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 8	1,601	63 6 6
6	Kurnool ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 8	2,788	58 14 11
7	Bellary ..	9	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 11	1,762	50 5 6
8	Anantapur ..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 10	1,341	72 10 4
9	Cuddapah ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 7	2,028	65 0 10
10	North Arcot ..	19	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 11 2	3,634	62 15 11
11	Salem ..	17	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	1 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 1	3,652	47 12 11
12	Chingleput ..	12	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	0 5 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 2	2,772	61 15 4
13	South Arcot ..	13	20	..	2	..	..	..	..	0 4 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 2	4,432	61 13 7
14	Tanjore ..	17	31	..	8	..	..	..	..	0 9 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 3	3,601	54 14 5
15	Tiruchinopoly ..	9	79	..	15	..	..	..	..	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0 3	2,245	52 0 5
16	Madura ..	18	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	0 3 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 4	4,032	54 1 6
17	Tinnevely ..	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	4,555	45 11 3
18	Madabar ..	21	..	..	233	..	..	..	..	0 13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 2	12,599	46 12 3
19	South Canara ..	13	8	..	10	3	..	..	..	0 13 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 1	740	46 7 9
20	Coimbatore ..	15	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	0 4 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	5,020	58 11 5
21	Milgris ..	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	0 11 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 11	981	81 3 4
	Total ..	304	310	6	572	12	900	900	900	0 10 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 5	77,025	56 10 9

APPENDIX II.

BUILDINGS.

The total outlay incurred on jail buildings by the Jail and the Public Works Departments during the year 1895 amounted to Rs. 75,034-2-11 or less than half the sum expended in the previous year. This expenditure was distributed among the several classes of jails in the Presidency as shown in the following table:—

Classes of Jails.	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Central Jails	18,500	10	11	20,638	15	7
District Jails	13,267	10	2	17,745	5	7
Civil Jail, Madras	67	8	0	1,986	10	10
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	32	6	9			
Subsidiary Jails	242	4	1	2,546	12	0
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons				6	0	0
Total	32,110	6	11	42,923	12	0

2. In the accompanying table the expenditure on jail buildings during the year 1895 is compared with that of the four preceding years:—

	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.			Total.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1891	13,102			99,230			1,12,332
1892	29,502			64,616			94,118
1893	29,506			1,16,859			1,46,365
1894	24,522			1,23,047			1,52,569
1895	32,110			42,924			75,034

3. The details of the works carried out during the year are given below:—

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—Departmentally, this jail expended a sum of Rs. 2,194-1-9 on the following works, viz., enclosing the circular kitchen with wooden palisading, Rs. 893-4-0; re-construction of gallows, Rs. 307-14-11; providing wooden doors and shutters to certain barracks, Rs. 264-8-0; white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 240-13-3; tarring the palisading, Rs. 152-6-6; providing chicks to the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 101-13-2; minor works and repairs, Rs. 238-5-11. In addition to the above, the Public Works Department carried out the following works at a total cost of Rs. 2,030-9-9: constructing a circular kitchen, Rs. 240-11-5; converting the Warders' Hospital into a Civil Debtors' yard, Rs. 1,006-2-11; constructing solitary cells for female convicts, Rs. 31-10-10; repairs to the Superintendent's quarters and out-houses, Rs. 514-12-10; repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 164-7-11; extending a masonry drain, Rs. 72-11-10.

Vellore Central Jail.—Departmentally the following works were executed: constructing 15 warders' huts, Rs. 2,710-14-9; purchasing and fixing two deep well-lift pumps for the drinking wells, Rs. 453-11-6; repairing the looms in the carpet workshop, Rs. 441-6-2; repairs to the roof of No. 7 work shed, Rs. 385-3-5; enclosing Nos. 1, 3 and 7 workshops with wirenetting, Rs. 444-2-3; purchasing and fitting up a rotary lift pump, Rs. 311-4-0; repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 199-5-2; white and colour-washing the buildings, Rs. 157-11-6; constructing cholera sheds, Rs. 217-4-0; making arches in the partition walls of certain blocks, Rs. 125; constructing a store room in No. 5 barrack, Rs. 118-3-5; minor works and repairs, Rs. 291-15-3. Only one work was executed by the Public Works Department, viz., constructing a circular kitchen at a cost of Rs. 731-6-11.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—By departmental agency the following works were carried out, viz., enclosing convict warders' room with wirenetting, Rs. 299-11-0; altering and improving the system of locking cellular prison doors Rs. 124-2-3; enclosing No. 3 workshop with wirenetting, Rs. 109-0-6; extending hospital drains, Rs. 97-4-0; minor works and repairs, Rs. 81-5-10.

The works done by Public Works Agency were these, viz., providing the close prison blocks with verandah, Rs. 1,434-15-6; additions and improvements to the jail, Rs. 135; minor repairs, Rs. 63-11-11.

Coimbatore Central Jail.—Under departmental agency the following works were executed, viz., colour-washing and repairing the jail buildings, Rs. 500; removing the store room in No. 9

workshop to the end of the building and so extending the workshop, Rs. 336-11-6; deepening jail wells, Rs. 263-4-0; converting European warders' quarters into Hospital Assistants' quarters, Rs. 160-8-4; enclosing the circular kitchen with wirenetting, Rs. 90-5-6; matting the floor of the Superintendent's and Jailor's quarters, Rs. 97-14-4; erecting cholera sheds, Rs. 59-1-2; other alterations and repairs, Rs. 246-1-5.

The Public Works Department spent Rs. 4,589-14-11 in the jail on the following, viz., constructing 60 warders' huts, Rs. 1,920-10-3; deepening the main gate well, Rs. 938-4-10; converting certain blocks from association wards into cells, Rs. 406-10-0; ceiling the roof of the quarantine wards with jungle wood planks, &c., Rs. 500; renewing the shutters of doors and windows, Rs. 373-8-0; enclosing the cook-house yard with iron-railings, Rs. 371-2-8; miscellaneous works, Rs. 179-10-2.

Cannanore Central Jail.—By departmental agency the works executed were improving locking arrangements of the wards and close prison cells, Rs. 405-8-0; repairs to the Superintendent's and the Subordinates' quarters, Rs. 224-14-10; repairing and white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 199-5-1; constructing drinking water cisterns, Rs. 127-12-0; fixing lockers in work sheds, Rs. 60-2-8; other repairs and works, Rs. 182-7-0. No works were executed by Public Works Agency.

Salem Central Jail.—The following works were done by departmental agency, viz., repairing the central kitchen and rebuilding the fireplace with fireproof bricks, Rs. 454-8-10; white and colour-washing the jail buildings and officials' quarters, Rs. 308-10-9; coping the compound wall of the warders' lines, Rs. 171-7-5; deepening the wells, Rs. 482-6-3; extending the main drain, Rs. 87-8-8; substituting smooth coping of chunam in place of glass pieces on the top of enclosing walls, Rs. 63-7-10; constructing a tiffin shed for warders, Rs. 83-5-5; sundry works and repairs, Rs. 204-4-6.

By Public Works Agency the following expenditure, aggregating Rs. 875-14-6, was incurred: constructing 50 close prison cells, Rs. 274-0-6; constructing masonry drains in the Civil Debtors' yard, Rs. 343-0-6; improvements to the jail, Rs. 148-2-6; constructing stair cases to certain blocks and fixing iron gratings to two wells, Rs. 67-11-0.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—The following works were executed by the Jail Department, viz., providing new doors to the wards of No. 6 block lower storey, Rs. 562-10-2; providing new doors to the wards of No. 6 block upper storey and verandah, Rs. 633-3-0; constructing an enclosure round the admission ward and the convict warder guard block, Rs. 855; improving the ventilators of No. 4 block, Rs. 813-8-5; making new iron doors for the European yard, Rs. 662-8-0; putting up iron doors to the adolescent block, Rs. 379-0-6; altering the doors of No. 3 block, Rs. 322-8-0; extending and re-roofing the tread-mill shed, Rs. 338-0-4; minor works and repairs, Rs. 389-5-3.

The Public Works Department carried out the following at a total cost of Rs. 10,774-6-1, viz., re-roofing the work shed, Rs. 5,202-10-10; constructing a latrine, Rs. 312-8-0; minor additions to the Penitentiary and out-houses, Rs. 1,711-3-3; repairs to the Press buildings, Rs. 1,461-10-9; repairs to the female yard, Rs. 1,344-10-4; repairs to the kitchen and work shed, Rs. 741-10-11.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department cost Rs. 478-11-4 and included repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 196-8-1; repairing wells, Rs. 209-9-9; repairing main gate, Rs. 72-9-6.

By Public Works Department *nil*.

Berhampur District Jail.—The Jail Department carried out works to the value of Rs. 154-14-8, viz., repairing doors and windows of the store room, Rs. 104-14-8; white and colour-washing, &c., Rs. 50, while the Public Works spent Rs. 4,189-10-4 on the following, viz., throwing back the main wall of the jail, constructing a female yard, &c., Rs. 3,628-9-2; providing new iron doors to the condemned cells, &c., Rs. 487-11-4; making opening in the walls for lanterns and tarring the wooden railings in the jail, Rs. 73-5-10.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—Departmentally, a sum of Rs. 147-13-6 was spent in this jail in repairing and improving the kitchen, in erecting a shed over the oil mill and in raising a portion of the parapet wall, while a sum of Rs. 2,422-12-9 was spent by the Public Works Department in re-roofing the hospital and in constructing a work shed.

Pérvattipuram Hill Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 305-15-2 was spent in re-hatching certain temporary sheds, in purchasing an acme pump with piping, in constructing a temporary shed for segregation purposes and in certain minor repairs. The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 6,227-8-9 in additions and alterations to the jail.

Guntur District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 1,216-3-9 was spent by the Public Works Department in maintaining the late District Jail buildings in good repair and in paying the municipal taxes on those buildings.

Nellore District Jail.—Of the works that were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 319-6-2, the following deserve mention, viz., constructing an enclosure for Civil prisoners, Rs. 128; purchasing and fixing two pumps, Rs. 83-14-5; the Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 61-1-5 in repairing the jail buildings.

Bellary District Jail.—This jail expended a sum of Rs. 1,090-12-0 in additions and alterations, of which the most important were the following: constructing sheds for cholera patients and attendants, Rs. 681-13-9; constructing a V-shaped drain, Rs. 143-7-0; constructing a bathroom in the hospital compound, Rs. 98-6-10; enclosing the kitchen with wirenetting, Rs. 78-8-1; besides the above, the Public Works Department built certain additional blocks of cells and built up the sides of the drinking-water well at a total cost of Rs. 1,780-11-3.

Cuddapah District Jail.—The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 574-12-2 in repairing the Jailors' quarters, &c.

Cuddalore District Jail.—This jail incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,214-5-2 on the following works, viz., erecting extra barracks for prisoners received from the Madura District Jail, Rs. 516-3-9; constructing a bungalow for the Superintendent and ten huts for additional warders, Rs. 767-13-6. Ordinary repairs were executed to the jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 711-6-4 and to the officials' quarters at a cost of Rs. 167-7-5; temporary cholera sheds were built for Rs. 81-6-2. No works were executed by the Public Works Department.

Tamper District Jail.—By the Jail Department, the following works were executed at a cost of Rs. 4,705-1-4, viz., constructing 15 warders' huts, Rs. 2,498-5-0; erecting cholera sheds, Rs. 774-3-9; improving the locking arrangements of the cell doors, Rs. 687-4-0; erecting a store-room, Rs. 477-11-10; building two temporary work sheds and cementing the floor of a work shed, Rs. 148-9-7; sundry works and repairs, Rs. 118-15-2. No works were executed by the Public Works Department.

Madura District Jail.—The following were the chief works that were executed by the Jail Department at an aggregate cost of Rs. 714-3-2, viz., construction of two cholera sheds in front of the jail, Rs. 590; constructing a tile drain in the jail garden, Rs. 92-9-8; the Public Works Department carried out certain repairs at a cost of Rs. 120.

Palmcottah District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 2,895-2-9 was spent departmentally and the following were the chief works executed, viz., constructing a cholera shed for patients, Rs. 650; constructing a cholera shed for attendants, Rs. 650; making weather-beards, Rs. 880; coping the boundary wall, Rs. 123-6-0; erecting a cow shed, Rs. 122-2-6; the Public Works Department repaired the drains and the jail at a cost of Rs. 185-13-2.

Mangalore District Jail.—Rs. 211-3-11 were spent departmentally on certain minor works and Rs. 896-12-0 by the Public Works Department in constructing a new double gate.

Civil Jail, Madras.—Departmentally a sum of Rs. 67-8-0 was spent in laying water pipes to the jail. The Public Works Department carried out the following works at a cost of Rs. 1,986-10-10.

	RS.	A.	P.
Providing windows to the office room, &c.	253	1	6
Repairs to doors and windows	749	13	7
Repairs to the jail	539	15	3
Altering ventilators	423	12	6

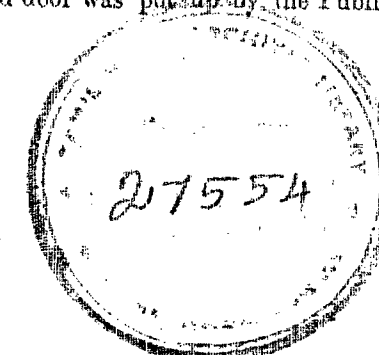
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.—A surface drain from the kitchen was constructed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 32-6-9. No works were executed by the Public Works Department.

Sub-Jails.—Departmentally a sum of Rs. 242-4-1 was spent in repairing the compound wall of the Trichinopoly sub-jail and in white-washing certain other sub-jails of the Trichinopoly district.

The following amounts were spent by the Public Works Department:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Improving and extending the Koraput sub-jail	1,570	5	10
Building a latrine for the sub-jail at Gúdalur	300	0	0
Constructing a shed in the sub-jail at Kumbakóram	374	0	9
Constructing drains in and repairing the sub-jail at Naga-patam	93	1	11
Repairing the Jailor's quarters of the sub-jail at Trichinopoly	147	0	0
Examining the wood work of the sub-jail at Masulipatam	43	12	6
Draining the premises of the sub-jail at Kurnool	18	7	0
Total	2,546	12	0

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.—A glazed door was put up by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 6.



GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 24th March 1896, No. 4.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of jails of the Madras Presidency during 1895.

ORDER—No. 973, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896.

Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., continued to be in charge of the Jail Department throughout the year 1895. His report on its administration during that period has been punctually submitted, and is, as usual, full and clear.

2. *Jail population.*—The District Jails at Cuddapah and Párvatipuram were ordered to be temporarily closed in the course of the year in consequence of their unhealthiness. The number of Central and Subsidiary Jails remained unaltered.

Excluding transfers, the total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 44,478, of whom 26,517 were convicts, 16,455 under-trial, and 1,506 civil prisoners, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 49,507, 30,498, 17,426 and 1,583. The number of direct admissions of convicted prisoners was 13 per cent. less than in 1894, and 29 per cent. less than in 1892. The admissions to Central and District Jails (15,127) exhibited variations (usually susceptible of satisfactory explanation) in particular instances, but taken together differed but little from the figures of the previous year, and almost the whole of the decrease referred to occurred in the case of subsidiary jails, in which only prisoners under sentences of thirty days and less are confined. The statistics given by the Inspector-General in paragraph 18 of his report show that an increase (apparently merely accidental) has occurred both in the number of sentences of imprisonment for more than one month and in the proportion borne by such sentences to the total number of punishments of imprisonment inflicted, but in both instances the increase was inconsiderable. The decrease in the admissions to subsidiary jails is thus apparently due not so much to any general enhancement by the Magistracy of the average scale of sentences as to a decline in the number of the less serious offences which were committed. This, as the Inspector-General suggests, is probably an effect of the fall in the price of grain which continued during the year, crime usually varying directly with the price of food stuffs.

Taking all classes of prisoners together, it is noticeable that though the numbers remaining in jail at the beginning (9,647) and end (9,671) of the year were almost identical, the daily average (9,790) remained high. This high average occurred among under-trial and civil prisoners, and, as the number of admissions of both classes varied but slightly, was apparently due in the former case to an increase in the pendency of cases before the Magistracy and in the latter to an extension of the average duration of imprisonment undergone by debtors. These points may be more appropriately considered in connection with the annual reports on Criminal and Civil Justice.

The gradual advance in the number of civil prisoners which has occurred of recent years did not continue. The Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court will be requested to be so good as to state whether any explanation exists of the fact mentioned by the Inspector-General that 58 per cent. of the mufassal civil prisoners came from the four districts of Madura, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Malabar.

The number of juvenile convicts again declined, falling from 562 to 470. One hundred and nine of these were girls. The Government has under consideration the desirability of legislating to enable girls to be kept in reformatory schools. Of the 361 boys imprisoned 217 were convicted of offences under local and special laws under which corporal punishment cannot be inflicted. There is apparently no reason why a portion at any rate of the remaining 144 should not have been sentenced to whipping instead of imprisonment. The attention of all District and Divisional Magistrates will once more be drawn to the importance of impressing upon the subordinate magistracy the desirability of saving male juvenile offenders from the evil influences of prison-life by as a general rule awarding, wherever the law allows it, the punishment of whipping rather than imprisonment, and care should be taken in scrutinizing calendars to ensure that every omission to follow this instruction, except for adequate reasons, is suitably noticed.

Of the 217 boys imprisoned under local and special laws more than one-third were convicted under the Abkari Act. The majority of these sentences were probably light and in default of payment of a fine, and as the boys would in the great majority of cases be confined for only a few days in a sub-jail they could have been exposed for but a short time to the risk of contamination arising from jail life; the Government is of opinion that it would be advisable to await the figures of the current year before deciding as to the advisability of legislating to make offences committed by juveniles against special and local laws punishable with whipping in lieu of other penalty.

The Inspector-General will, accordingly, be requested to again note in his next annual report the number of cases in which juveniles are imprisoned for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping.

The statistics showing the previous occupations of convicts are mainly noticeable for the steady increase under the head 'persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.' This is however accompanied by a corresponding decline under the heading 'miscellaneous,' and is thus clearly due rather to increased care in classification than to any growth of crime among the cultivating classes.

3. *Identification of old offenders.*—The proportion of convicts in Central and District jails who were recognized as, or confessed themselves to be, old offenders again rose, advancing from 14.6 to 16.5. The increase was, however, mainly due to a large number of identifications by the Jail Department in the Cannanore Jail and the Penitentiary at Madras of individuals who had been previously convicted of offences against the Abkari Law or the Police Acts. Excluding recognitions by the Jail Department, which, under G.O., No. 2454, Judicial, dated 9th October 1894, is no longer responsible in the matter, it is observed that the number of identifications before conviction was less than in 1894. The introduction of the Bertillon system in the Police Department has not as yet had time to exhibit any marked effect, as the great majority of the individuals whose measurements have been recorded are still in jail, and it will not be until they are set at liberty and return to crime that the test of anthropometry can be brought to bear on the identification of old offenders. At the same time there appears to be no valid reason why the number of identifications should have fallen, and very considerable variations occurred in the several jails in the proportions of old offenders who were recognized before conviction which appear to point to inequalities in the degrees of attention devoted to the subject by the police of different districts, and to call for notice by the Inspector-General of Police. In the Párvatipuram and Cuddalore Jails, for example, over 20 per cent. of the convicts were identified as old offenders before conviction, while in Cannanore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah and Mangalore, the ratio was less than 7 per cent. The attention of the Inspector-General of Police is invited to the matter.

The number of previously convicted individuals who were awarded sentences of thirty days and less decreased, falling from 986 in 1894 to 731. In the absence of statistics showing how many of these had been previously convicted merely of petty offences against local and special laws it is unsafe to assert that a large proportion of them were too leniently treated by the courts, but it appears probable that this was the case, and the attention of all District Magistrates is again drawn to the necessity of ensuring that habitual criminals are adequately dealt with.

The suggestions in paragraph 20 of the Inspector-General's report regarding the alteration of Judicial Statement No. IV and the table based thereon should form the subject of a separate communication.

4. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes from Central and District jails rose from six to nine but was still small. Escapes of convicts from subsidiary jails, which are guarded by the police, were fewer than in any year in the previous decade, but the under-trial prisoners who succeeded in escaping from this class of jails were still numerous. A continuance of the system of prosecuting all constables upon whom responsibility can be reasonably fixed should, however, result in a reduction of this number.

5. *Discipline.*—The number of convicts who were brought before the Criminal Courts for offences in prisons fell from 22 in 1894 to 15, but the ratio of punishments inflicted by Superintendents of Jails to the total jail population rose in the case of both Central and District jails, and amounted on the whole to 148.04 against 123.39 in the preceding year. This increase appears mainly under breaches of the rules relating to work and of the other ordinary prison regulations. In the former class of jails 'major' punishments advanced slightly in number, but in the latter they fell by more than a hundred per cent., the net result being a decrease in the number of such punishments, and in its ratio to the jail population. Of the various forms of major punishments fetters were as usual very sparingly employed, separate confinement with and without penal diet was resorted to in a slightly increased number of instances, and corporal punishment was inflicted in 150 cases (50 of which occurred in Rajahmundry jail) against 115 in the year previous.

On the whole, therefore, there appears to be good reason to accept the Inspector-General's conclusion that the increase in recorded offences combined with the fall in the severer forms of punishment inflicted is an indication of an improvement rather than of a relaxation in discipline.

Among Central Jails, Rajahmundry, where some difficulty has occurred in exacting work from the convicts, exhibited the largest number of punishments. It is hoped that the effect of this will be a reduction in the number of offences committed in the current year. The Penitentiary and the Trichinopoly Central Jail also showed a considerable increase in offences recorded. In Vellore offences 'relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes' rose from 20 to 57, but it appears from the Superintendent's report that only two of these were in any way serious. In Cannanore where discipline was defective in 1894 an improvement occurred, assaults, &c., declining from 39 to nine and the detection and record of other offences being more thorough.

Of District jails Tanjore again showed the highest number of punishments, offences relating to work being again numerous, and breaches of the regulations regarding prohibited articles increasing. No explanation of this has been given. Berhampur and Palamcottah also exhibited considerable and unexplained advances in the number of punishments inflicted. In Nellore, as the Inspector-General remarks, discipline appears to have been lax, and the Government trusts that an improvement may be effected in the current year.

As usual, almost every convict entitled to remission under the mark system availed himself of the privilege, and there can be little doubt that the system affords a powerful incentive to good behaviour. The difficulty of inducing Telugu convicts to appreciate its advantages, referred to in paragraph 104 of the report, appears to Government to be capable of being surmounted if the Superintendents of the Jails in which they are confined took personally trouble in the matter. Uniformity in the award of marks seems to be still difficult of attainment, and the personal equation of the disposition of Superintendents must always render it so.

6. There was again a fall in the number of convicts employed as prison officers, but the proportion of them who were found deserving of punishment (39 per cent.) was higher than ever. Rajahmundry headed the list.

7. A revised dietary, designed to reduce the cost of the jail rations without lessening their nutritive value as exhibited in their chemical constituents, was introduced experimentally towards the end of the year in certain selected jails. The experience of it which has as yet been obtained is insufficient to enable a definite opinion as to its merits to be formed, but the Government is glad to observe that the accounts of it which have so far been received are generally favourable, and trusts that the quarterly reports upon its working which the Inspector-General has been asked to submit may continue to be satisfactory.

8. *Finance.*—The financial aspect of the year's administration has been fully dealt with in the Inspector-General's report, and but few remarks by Government are called for. Exclusive of a sum of Rs. 42,924 expended by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, but including Rs. 32,111, the cost of petty construction and repairs undertaken departmentally, and Rs. 3,54,491 laid out upon manufactures, the gross cost of the department was Rs. 10,34,700 against Rs. 10,34,228 in 1894. The subjoined table compares certain of the figures for the two years:—

	Total cost.		Cost per head of daily average jail population.		
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	All India in 1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Establishment	2,53,252	2,44,130	25 4 2	24 15 0	28 15 8
Dietary charges	2,33,470	2,52,020	28 10 8	26 2 1	28 14 6
Hospital charges	17,982	25,617	1 12 8	2 9 10	2 1 4
Clothing and bedding	19,287	19,484	2 2 8	2 0 4	3 4 0
Other charges	62,631	57,857	6 4 0	5 14 7	6 2 2
Total	6,36,582	5,99,108	63 8 0	61 3 1	58 11 9

	1894.	1895.	All India in 1894.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cash earnings per head of population.	11 7 0	8 13 0	17 9 9
Net cost per head of population ..	52 1 0	52 6 0	41 2 0

The only item under which a reduction has not been effected is hospital charges, and the Inspector-General shows that the increase there is due to the debit to the Jail Department, for the first time, of the cost of articles purchased from the Medical Stores. The considerable reduction in the cost per head which has been effected occurs mainly under dietary charges (the average cost of which, excluding subsidiary jails, was considerably the lowest on record), and is due to the care exercised by the officers of the department in the purchase of rations. Economy in these purchases was facilitated by the low prices of grain which ruled during the year, but it is evident that, apart from this, much trouble has been taken to obtain supplies at minimum rates and the Inspector-General and his subordinates are deserving of much credit for the results which have been achieved.

Some reduction was effected in all districts except Ganjam in the cost per head of the dietary charges of prisoners in subsidiary jails, but it is evident that in many districts (notably Ganjam, Anantapur, Coimbatore, Madura, Vizagapatam and Malabar), further reductions are feasible and should be carried out. The particular attention of all District Magistrates will be called to the matter.

9. *Manufactures.*—The average number of convicts who were sentenced to labour fell from 8,731 in 1894 to 8,419 in the year under review, but the number employed on jail manufactures only declined from 3,489 to 3,339. The cash earnings of the prisoners fell to Rs. 86,262, which is considerably less than the earnings of 1892 (Rs. 1,19,132) or 1894 (Rs. 1,14,859). This figure however does not take into account raw material or manufactures in stock, or bills outstanding. Including these

and the value of plant and machinery the Inspector-General reports that the net profit on jail manufactures was Rs. 1,33,499, which is the highest on record. The Penitentiary at Madras and the Vellore Central Jail as usual show the largest profits. Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Rajahmundry and Salem Jails exhibited less satisfactory results. The Government trusts that the efforts which the Inspector-General appears to be making to remedy matters may result in an improvement in the current year.

The figures exhibiting cash earnings do not, as has been explained, represent accurately the total profits of manufactures, but as they are calculated in other provinces on a similar system they may be used without unfairness in a comparison between Madras and the rest of India. Such a comparison shows that, as has already been noted in the statement in the preceding paragraph, the cash earnings of convicts in Madras amounted to Rs. 8-13-0 per head of the daily average jail population against Rs. 11-7-0 in 1894 and Rs. 17-9-9 for all jails in India in the same year and that the average net cost to the State of each Madras convict was thus Rs. 52-6-0 against Rs. 52-1-0 in 1894 and Rs. 41-2-0 for all India in that year. It therefore appears evident that notwithstanding the great advance in this direction which has taken place in recent years, there still remains much scope for the development and extension of jail manufactures in this Presidency. Several circumstances, such as the debit to the department for the first time of supplies purchased from the Medical Stores, the fall in the average convict-population, the retention in stock of considerable quantities of rations and manufactures, and the employment of over 200 men (the value of whose work is not credited to the department) on the construction of the Cuddalore Jail, have combined in the year under review to prevent a fall in the net cost of each prisoner, and in the current year an improvement in this respect may be looked for. With reference to his remarks in paragraph 72 on the defects in the arrangements for exacting labour from convicts in subsidiary jails, the Inspector-General will be requested to report the description of labour which would in his opinion be best suited to these short-term prisoners and the method by which a daily task could be insisted upon.

The Government notices with satisfaction the excellent results obtained in the building of the new jail at Cuddalore, which is the first work of the kind undertaken departmentally.

The Inspector-General's observations on the question whether imprisonment is, under present circumstances, sufficiently deterrent and on the subject of separate confinement are noted. A discussion on matters of this description would be out of place in an annual review, but it may be observed that even were evidence forthcoming to prove that imprisonment is inadequately deterrent, the expediency of endeavouring to correct this tendency by confining convicts separately would appear to be open to much debate.

10. *Vital Statistics.*—The subject of the health of the jail population in 1895 has been thoroughly gone into by Mr. Cardew, and here again but few remarks on the part of Government are necessary. The Cuddalore and Parvatipuram Jails, as has already been noted, were ordered to be temporarily closed during the year, in consequence of their persistent unhealthiness, but the need for this step was not obvious at a sufficiently early date to prevent the deaths in the latter jail from appreciably raising the total rate of mortality. There was further a very great advance in the admissions to hospital for fever, the ratio per mille of average strength reaching 250 against 128 in 1893 and 190 in 1894. Fever is a disease which cannot usually be traced to insanitary arrangements within a jail. The Inspector-General will be requested to notice in his next report the effects which have followed the systematic administration of prophylactics in feverish jails during the fever seasons, which has now been introduced. The admissions for fever were the main cause of the rise in the ratio of daily average sick to the total jail population, which was higher than in any year since 1884, but it is satisfactory that the mortality from all causes once more declined and was the lowest since 1886, being 18.2 per mille against a recorded death-rate among the free population of 20 per mille in 1894.

The health statistics of the various Central and District Jails are sufficiently dealt with by the Inspector-General and appear to require no further discussion.

The percentage of prisoners who had at the time of discharge gained weight to the total number discharged fell from 62.2 to 58.4, but the ratio in 1894 was unusually high.

There appears to have been no overcrowding during the year except in the Palamcottah District Jail. Special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the surplus prisoners there, but the Inspector-General will be requested to explain the reasons which led to the retention of this surplus in the jail when the ordinary buildings were insufficient for them. Six prisoners, as against three in 1894, were released by Government on medical grounds.

It is observed that the number of prisoners transferred to Lunatic Asylums has steadily, though slowly, increased, rising from four in 1889 to twenty-one in 1895. The Inspector-General is requested to report whether any explanation of this fact is forthcoming.

11. *General.*—Inspection of jails was less thoroughly carried out in 1895 than in 1894 both by non-official visitors and by all classes of officials. The Sessions Judge of Madura and one of the two non-official visitors omitted to inspect the jail there on any occasion throughout the year, and at Cannanore and Bellary the visits of the non-officials were very few.

The features of the year's work are summarized by the Inspector-General in paragraph 110 of his report, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has much pleasure in again recording his satisfaction with the progress which the department has made under the administration of Mr. Cardew and the officers named by him in paragraph 111.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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