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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1896.

OOTACAMUND,
24th March 1897.

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 accordance with the provisions of Rules 37 and 1325 of the Jail Code, I have the honour to submit the following report on the administration of the Jails and Sub-Jails in the Madras Presidency during the calendar year 1896, together with the several statistical tables which have from time to time been prescribed.

2. I held the office of Inspector-General of Prisons throughout the year, except for a period of three months, from the 23rd September to the 23rd December when I was on privilege leave, and Mr. E. H. Gadsden, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, acted for me.

3. The number of Central Jails, which was 7, remained unchanged during the year. The number of District Jail was reduced from 11 on 1st January 1896 to 10 at the end of the year by the closing of the Parvatipuram Jail. The number of Sub-Jails at the end of 1896 was 303 against 304 at the end of 1895, one Sub-Jail having been opened at Yercaud in the Salem District and two, one at Rambha in Ganjam and one at Tinnevely, having been closed.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—GENERAL SUMMARY, STATEMENTS
Nos. I TO VIII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT C.

4. The first Statement in Appendix I is the General Summary, which includes all classes of prisoners, whether convicted, under-trial or civil, and in which all admissions, whether direct from the courts or by transfer from one jail to another, are counted. It thus gives a general view of the state of the jail population, and the net result is to show that, during the greater part of 1896, the decline in the jail population, which had been going on during the three previous years (1893-1895), continued, but

that towards the end of the year under report there was a rise, found chiefly in Under-trial Prisoners, which raised the number of prisoners remaining on 31st December considerably above both the corresponding figure of 1895 and the daily average population of 1896. This feature will be apparent from the following table, which gives the chief results of the General Summary for ten years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	8,328	7,529	8,879	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638	9,647	9,671
Received during the year ...	53,568	57,784	61,132	67,881	75,562	97,555	75,893	73,888	69,995	70,411
Total ...	62,266	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,575	90,743	84,026	79,642	80,082
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	54,737	56,494	61,465	66,284	74,293	87,730	80,105	74,350	69,971	69,809
Remained at the end of the year ...	7,529	8,879	8,546	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646	9,671	10,273
Daily average number ...	7,372.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.48	11,164.37	10,652.14	10,026.13	9,790.14	9,590.39

5. The first class of prisoner included in the General Summary, viz., convicts, is dealt with below. The statistics relating to Under-trial Prisoners are of special interest this year, because they exhibit the rising tide of crime which began too late in the year to influence the number of convicts very much, but which is plainly shown in the number of Under-trial Prisoners admitted, in the daily average number and, especially, in the number remaining at the end of the year which was the highest since 1891. The following table shows the chief results as regards this class of prisoners for a period of ten years:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054	892	960
Received during the year ...	23,761	27,136	25,661	25,728	29,510	34,881	29,774	25,610	25,698	28,089
Total ...	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,539	35,494	30,808	26,664	26,590	29,049
Released ...	9,468	10,903	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,754	11,502	9,671	9,561	10,151
Convicted and sentenced ...	9,797	10,895	10,850	11,504	12,046	14,525	9,776	7,854	6,779	6,648
Transferred ...	4,411	5,157	2,748	2,885	6,397	7,115	8,412	8,184	9,243	10,292
Escaped ...	36	43	42	37	61	33	48	48	35	23
Died ...	10	20	35	16	15	33	16	15	12	16
Total ...	23,792	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,460	29,754	25,772	25,620	27,450
Remained at the end of the year ...	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,619	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619
Daily average number ...	798.47	871.32	857.44	827.25	1,042.60	1,338.42	1,110.03	986.48	1,068.93	1,444.40

6. The reasons which have led to the steady growth since 1891 in the number of Under-trial Prisoners transferred are not very apparent. Almost the whole of these transfers (10,143 out of 10,292) appertain to Sub-Jails, and cannot have been caused by the closing of District Jails. The Districts which contributed most to the increase in 1896 were South Arcot, Cuddapah, Gódvári, Kistna and Tanjore. These transfers are carried out entirely under the orders of the magistracy and there is no information regarding them in this office. It seems possible, however, that the increase may be after all mainly nominal and may be due to Under-trial Prisoners being now admitted into Sub-Jails, while in transit, more generally than

was the case in previous years, when they were possibly detained in Police lock-ups. A more important aspect of the statistics relating to Under-trial Prisoners is the heavy and continuous fall in the proportion convicted. Excluding transfers, deaths and escapes, the percentage of such persons convicted to the total number disposed of has been as follows during the last five years:—

1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.2
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.9
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.8
1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.5
1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.9

It must be a matter of concern that, out of every ten persons committed to jail pending trial, less than four are convicted. But here again it is possible that the figures are misleading, and that the increased proportion of releases only points to a larger use by the courts of the power of granting bail.

7. Under the heading Civil Prisoners are included Judgment-debtors, Revenue defaulters, State Prisoners, and any other prisoner ordered by law to be kept in the Civil Jail. The revision of the law relating to imprisonment for debt, which was effected by the Debtors' Act, 1888, was followed by a large reduction in the number of Judgment-debtors admitted to jail in 1888 and 1889. In 1890 the admissions of Civil Prisoners again began to increase and have continued to rise steadily since (except for a slight interruption in 1895) until in the year under report the number of Civil Prisoners received into jail has been the largest in the last twenty years, i.e., since 1876. But the larger admissions of Civil Prisoners during 1896 was not entirely due to increased resort to imprisonment as a means of execution of civil decrees. Of the increase of 106 over 1895, about 45 represent admissions and re-admissions (after transfer) of State Prisoners, while another 40 represent admissions on transfer of Civil Prisoners who had to be removed from the Tanjore District Jail to make room for Negapatam rioters. The real increase in civil debtors was, therefore, small, and the rise in the daily average number was mainly accounted for by the State Prisoners of whom 30 remained in confinement at the end of the year. The following table gives a summary of the figures relating to Civil Prisoners for ten years ending 1896:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Remaining at the commencement of the year ...	177	156	107	125	146	130	141	173	197	195
Admitted during the year ...	1,563	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468	1,594	1,525	1,631
Total ...	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609	1,767	1,722	1,826
Released ...	1,575	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428	1,559	1,507	1,529
Transferred ...	4	5	3	...	...	25	8	11	19	64
Died ...	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,584	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436	1,570	1,527	1,596
Remaining at the end of the year ...	156	107	125	146	129	141	173	197	195	230
Daily average number ...	201.05	167.35	168.23	149.62	196.27	117.41	130.62	146.93	156.50	178.94

8. The statistics regarding convicts are shown both in the General Summary, which includes admissions by transfer, and in Judicial Statement No. I which separately exhibits (column 4) admissions direct from the courts. The following table summarizes the principal figures of both statements and compares them with those of the previous nine years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Remained at the commencement of the year	7,281	6,491	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,675	9,411	8,558	8,516
Admitted by direct committal	21,904	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502	38,535	30,498	26,517	25,660
Admitted by transfer	6,423	7,095	9,505	12,804	13,010	14,058	15,116	15,686	16,255	15,031
Total	35,608	35,612	41,546	47,607	52,745	61,037	58,326	55,595	51,330	49,207
Deduct—										
Transported beyond seas	58	61	1	76	155	206	194	199	230	127
Transferred to other jails	6,450	6,519	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864	14,978	15,827	15,979	14,918
Transferred to lunatic asylums	18	12	4	5	6	13	17	19	21	14
Released with remission	482	700	709	648	643	736	752	1,749	1,681	1,034
Released otherwise	21,821	20,504	23,270	25,455	29,694	35,591	32,702	29,001	24,680	23,856
Escaped	14	33	45	17	45	51	12	6	5	8
Died	146	176	284	191	321	470	231	184	135	108
Executed	33	32	21	36	40	33	29	53	63	68
Total discharged	29,021	28,043	34,069	39,202	43,621	51,931	48,915	47,038	42,614	40,783
Remaining at the end of the year	6,484	7,560	7,477	8,395	9,124	9,073	9,411	8,557	8,516	8,424
Daily average number	6,879.95	6,882.69	7,418.63	7,953.85	8,580.61	9,708.54	9,411.49	8,891.72	8,564.71	8,263.25

9. As already pointed out, the fall in prison population which characterized 1893, 1894 and 1895 continued during the greater part of 1896 and was only interrupted towards the close of the year. Even then, the increase in crime, produced by the abrupt and acute rise in grain prices, appears chiefly in the augmented number of Under-trial Prisoners; there was not time for it to affect the figures of convicts. Even in those tracts in which the north-east monsoon failed and in which there is now pronounced scarcity, e.g., Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, the number of direct admissions of convicts was not larger in 1896 than in the previous year, Gódvári and Kistna being the only districts which show a marked advance. No doubt the effect of the famine will be more apparent in 1897. The chief effect in the year under report was to raise the closing population above the average of the year, a phenomenon which points to increasing crime, just as the fact that in 1894 and 1895 the number of prisoners remaining at the end of those years was below the daily average indicated that crime was on the decrease.

10. The following table shows the direct admissions of convicts district by district during 1896 and nine previous years. It does not call for much detailed remark. The increase appearing against the Vizagapatam District Jail is due to the closing of the Párvatípuram Jail, and some part of the increase shown against the Rajahmundry Central Jail is due to the same cause, but there was evidently a decided increase of crime in the Gódvári and Kistna Districts. The reduction of crime in many of the Southern districts, notably Trichinopoly, where all the Sub-Jails together received only 130 direct admissions of convicts, is very noticeable. In Malabar, though the Central Jail received less, and the Sub-Jails more, prisoners than in 1895, the total direct admissions hardly varied:—

Districts.	Jails.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Gaujam	Russellkonda, Hill	217	608	325	262	194	199	178	224	129	116
	Borhanapur, District	337	774	1,012	519	449	448	297	298	361	374
	Subsidiary Jails	1,299	1,108	1,568	1,409	883	1,141	519	564	498	453
Vizagapatam	Párvatípuram, Hill	377	227	518	574	543	491	414	587	398	9
	Vizagapatam, District	117	714	768	400	456	675	564	597	624	810
	Subsidiary Jails	1,194	1,336	2,004	1,646	1,091	1,348	855	789	501	645
Gódvári	Rajahmundry, Central	545	529	443	517	486	600	505	922	1,157	1,465
	Subsidiary Jails	601	681	595	608	535	618	688	589	396	637
	Guntur, District	108	180	122	84	39	550	507	...	...	...
Kistna	Subsidiary Jails	278	573	377	332	405	578	384	268	405	529
	Nellore, District	269	270	246	264	327	502	374	398	379	800
	Subsidiary Jails	287	181	186	267	451	506	380	320	225	175
Kurnool	Kuracool, District	256	238	230	245	379	440	189	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	232	260	258	211	342	402	343	362	313	293
	Bellary, District	466	396	491	476	546	727	874	1,077	1,177	1,150
Bellary	Subsidiary Jails	161	171	147	167	223	235	126	129	141	107
	Anantapur	54	117	97	76	164	274	200	132	107	89
	Subsidiary Jails	358	398	459	526	976	1,010	631	576	194	...
Cuddapah	Subsidiary Jails	317	318	293	330	379	507	434	461	297	301
	Vellore, Central	466	481	583	832	1,078	1,600	1,093	977	1,173	1,196
	Subsidiary Jails	443	354	353	223	335	323	418	336	242	209
North Arcot	Salem, Central	430	449	570	713	846	1,111	782	831	780	602
	Subsidiary Jails	391	323	381	606	933	1,053	698	614	614	537
	Madras	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,935	2,720	3,448	2,816	2,248	2,175	2,186
Madras	Penitentiary	651	492	577	632	1,041	1,233	1,144	840	806	678
	Chinglipat	506	509	392	569	890	929	1,106	795	640	674
	Subsidiary Jails	759	748	682	664	994	1,235	1,306	1,339	808	871
South Arcot	Tanjore, District	500	576	655	714	629	637	784	614	704	571
	Subsidiary Jails	560	533	405	760	656	876	822	550	516	...
	Trichinopoly, Central	465	375	411	530	503	546	742	492	560	444
Trichinopoly	Subsidiary Jails	537	421	369	297	407	431	576	286	102	120
	Madura, District	591	462	517	664	923	1,005	1,199	1,043	1,145	1,114
	Subsidiary Jails	729	641	682	615	673	633	621	618	353	403
Madura	Palamcottah, District	561	629	522	958	745	907	859	872	777	521
	Subsidiary Jails	277	248	321	225	233	401	439	417	394	349
	Tinnevely	649	478	761	913	808	56	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Calicut, District	21	36	38	173	405	1,120	1,159	1,211	1,568	1,118
	Cannanore, Central	1,737	1,440	1,948	3,170	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968	3,216	3,675
	Subsidiary Jails	196	175	212	274	312	329	300	265	211	203
South Canara	Madgulore, District	483	175	164	201	343	242	279	411	265	225
	Subsidiary Jails	618	482	621	879	956	1,034	1,262	1,067	980	1,080
	Coimbatore, Central	577	561	598	527	952	933	939	1,013	984	734
Coimbatore	Subsidiary Jails	67	147	114	59	67	169	122	141	117	67
	Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Central and District Jails	10,217	11,183	12,015	14,031	15,199	18,395	16,649	15,057	15,127	14,111
	Subsidiary Jails	11,537	10,849	12,057	13,235	16,141	19,167	16,886	15,444	11,390	11,549
	Grand Total	21,804	23,032	24,072	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,517	25,660

11. The admissions of convicts by transfer were less by 1,224 or 7.5 per cent. than in 1895, while the reduction in direct admissions was equal only to 3.2 per cent. It is impossible to explain this divergency, because the figures depend on the local conditions of districts, viz., the distance between the court where conviction occurs and the district or central jail. Thus, if a man is convicted in the Ponnáni taluk of the Malabar District and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, he will be admitted on his way to the Central Jail at Cannanore into four Sub-Jails, viz., those at Ponnáni, Calicut, Badagara and Tellicherry. He thus represents four admissions by transfer, and a reduction of 50 committals from the Ponnáni Courts to the Central Jail would reduce the number of convicts admitted by transfer by 200. If, on the other hand, he were sentenced at Tellicherry, he would probably be admitted only in one Sub-Jail en route to the Central Jail and therefore a reduction of 50 committals from the Tellicherry Courts to the Central Jail would reduce the number of convicts admitted by transfer during the year by 50 only. It will thus be seen that admissions by transfer will be increased in direct ratio to the distance between the convicting court and the central or district jail, and to the number of Sub-Jails at which the convicted prisoner has to halt en route.

12. The daily average population of convicts was less by 301.46 equal to 3.5 per cent. than that of 1895, showing how decided was the fall in the jail population up to the last few months of the year. The decrease occurred in all classes of jails, but was

least in Sub-Jails. The number of convicts transported was considerably smaller than in the previous five years. This was because during the second half of 1896 the deportation of convicts belonging to Bombay and the Berars *via* Madras was in abeyance owing to the presence of bubonic plague in the Bombay Presidency. The same cause explains the lesser number of convicts received from jails outside the Presidency in transit for deportation. The increase in the number of convicts transferred from one Central Jail to another to undergo sentence was due to special causes, viz., the concentration of boot-making for the Police Department in the Penitentiary and the removal of chuckler convicts to the Penitentiary for that purpose, and the abandonment of the carpentry industry in the same Jail, with the resulting removal of carpenter convicts to the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails. The figures were also affected by a change of procedure in regard to convicts removed from one jail to another under the Prisoners' Testimony Act. These are now recorded as disposals and admissions by transfer. Formerly they did not appear in the returns at all. Releases on appeal were comparatively more numerous in 1896 than in 1895, this being due to the action of the courts, while releases by Government numbered 13 against 10 in 1895. It will be noticed that the number of convicts removed from jails to Lunatic Asylums, which was referred to in paragraph 5, sub-division 10 of G.O., No. 973, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896, and in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 4493, dated 10th July 1896, fell from 21 to 14, showing that the steadiness of the increase in previous years was, as surmised, merely accidental. Other features of Statement No. I relating to releases on remission, escapes, deaths, etc., will be more conveniently noticed in other parts of this report.

13. Judicial Statement No. II shows the religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts admitted to jails during 1896. In this and the two next Statements, direct admissions only are taken into account. As usual, the proportion to free population is slightly higher among Muhammadans than among other classes, and, as has been suggested on previous occasions, this may be due to the fact that the Muhammadan population is more largely urban than the Christian or Hindu.

14. There was a further fall in the number of juvenile convicts committed to jail during the year, and in 1896 the proportion borne by this class of convict to the total number of admissions also declined. This fact appears to indicate that the repeated orders of Government discouraging the commitment to jail of boys under 16 years have had some effect. The number and proportion of sentences on juveniles in the Madras Presidency and in the whole of India during the last five years have been as follow:—

	Madras.		India.	
	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.
1892	727	1.9	2,232	1.2
1893	593	1.8	2,051	1.2
1894	562	1.8	1,825	1.0
1895	470	1.8	1,822	1.0
1896	379	1.5	Not available.	

15. Of the 379 juveniles admitted to jail in 1896, 294 were boys and 85 girls. Of the former, 190 or nearly 65 per cent. were convicted of offences against local and special acts, for which the courts cannot legally award whipping. If, therefore, the imprisonment of male juveniles in jails is inexpedient, a good case thus appears for amending section 5 of the Act VI of 1864 by a provision that the word 'offence' therein contained shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force. It is not quite clear that the word has not already this meaning, but the High Court in a proceedings of the 10th March 1880, No. 456, has taken the contrary view. The special and local acts under which male juveniles were imprisoned in 1896 are shown in the following table:—

	1895.	1896.
The Madras Abkari Act I of 1888 (Madras) ...	80	63
The Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889 (Madras) ...	42	36
The Madras City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras) ...	29	31
The Madras Forest Act V of 1882 (Madras) ...	21	26
The Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 (Madras) ...	19	13
The Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 (Madras) ...	13	14
The Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	7	6
Other special and local Acts ...	6	1
Total ...	217	190

16. In accordance with the directions given in paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 1066, Judicial, dated 25th May 1893, information is added showing the length of the sentences which juvenile convicts received. It will be seen that the proportion of juveniles falling within each division is much the same each year, and may be thus stated:—

Not exceeding one month ...	79 to 83 per cent.
Above one and not exceeding three months ...	9 to 12 per cent.
Above three and not exceeding six months ...	6 per cent.
Above 6 months ...	2 per cent.

Instructions are solicited whether the separate exhibition of details showing the length of sentences passed on juveniles is to be continued in future reports. The following table shows the results for the four years ending 1896:—

Years.	Distribution of Juvenile Convicts admitted according to length of sentence.												Total.		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G.		
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
1893 ...	383	97	45	12	35	5	4	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	478
1894 ...	373	80	50	16	31	5	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	467
1895 ...	279	93	43	13	27	8	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	361
1896 ...	243	71	26	11	21	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	294

17. There was an increase during the year under report in the proportion of illiterate convicts admitted into jail. This increase is not favourable to the idea that the percentage of illiterate convicts is highest when the total number of admissions is large, and it is perhaps safest to admit that the fluctuations are purely accidental and due to causes which cannot be ascertained. The following table compares the figures for the only three years for which complete statistics regarding the state of education of convicts admitted into jail are available:—

Percentage of Convicts to Total Direct Admissions.

	1894.	1895.	1896.
Able to read and write ...	9.5	8.7	8.1
Able to read only ...	3.7	4.5	3.9
Illiterate ...	86.8	86.8	88.0

18. The occupations followed by convicts prior to their admission to jail are shown in the next table in comparison with the corresponding figures of the five previous years. The increase in the percentage of convicts whose previous occupations are classed

as 'Miscellaneous' is due to the constantly recurring tendency of officers in charge of Jails and Sub-Jails, especially the latter, to save themselves the trouble of ascertaining the precise nature of the occupation prisoners have followed by entering them as 'coolies.' No explanation of the other fluctuations shown in this table is forthcoming:—

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Males.						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	1.98	1.52	1.85	1.92	2.05	2.15
B. Professional persons	5.63	3.00	3.64	4.01	3.45	3.60
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	10.08	9.80	10.62	12.89	13.00	14.24
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	34.21	45.37	51.40	51.30	53.60	51.72
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	5.56	5.38	6.41	6.12	6.74	5.90
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	8.57	5.69	5.58	6.48	6.22	5.37
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	26.38	20.92	18.50	11.04	9.06	11.20
Females.						
H. Married women	4.07	4.69	4.17	3.94	3.50	3.74
I. Unmarried women	.60	.65	.70	.56	.59	.54
J. Widows	2.70	2.78	1.97	1.46	1.43	1.33
K. Prostitutes	.22	.20	.16	.28	.36	.21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

19. The next Statement contained in Appendix I deals with the length and nature of the sentences imposed on convicts during 1896. The reduction in very short sentences, which was noticed in the previous year, was not fully maintained, and the proportion of sentences above one year fell from 5.92 in the previous year to 5.01 in that under report. It was still, however, in excess of that shown in 1894 (4.64 per cent.) and 1893 (4.43 per cent.). There were no sentences of transportation for a term less than life, this result being presumably connected with the remarks of Government in G.O., No. 2050, Judicial, dated 24th August 1894. In the usual table the chief results of Statement No. III are summarized for 1896 and the five previous years:—

Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Total.
									For life.	For term.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1891	57.53	19.31	13.46	4.75	2.43	1.61	.40	.01	.47	.08	.25	100.00
1892	57.69	18.95	13.45	4.67	2.21	1.86	.67	.01	.28	.06	.15	100.00
1893	57.92	18.54	13.64	4.82	2.29	1.67	.55	.02	.33	.13	.20	100.00
1894	57.68	19.42	13.06	4.57	2.45	1.49	.67	.03	.36	.05	.22	100.00
1895	52.71	20.41	15.40	4.65	2.91	1.98	.99	.04	.43	.12	.36	100.00
1896	54.74	19.38	15.06	5.19	2.51	1.74	.72	.04	.35	...	.27	100.00

20. In Judicial Statement No. IV, which stands next in Appendix I, figures are given showing the number and proportion of convicts admitted into Jails and Sub-Jails, who had been previously convicted. The percentage of reconvicted prisoners found among the total direct admissions under each class of jails during the last five years is shown in the following table. The increase apparent under Central Jails in 1895 and 1896 is due, as explained last year, to reconvictions for offences under special and local laws having previously been excluded:—

	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Sub-Jails.	Total.
1892	12.80	12.22	3.30	7.82
1893	13.18	11.79	4.52	8.48
1894	15.83	13.34	6.39	10.45
1895	18.93	13.53	6.42	12.28
1896	18.60	13.24	5.95	11.65

21. The proportion of previously-convicted prisoners admitted into Madras Jails is low when compared with that recorded in other provinces in India, and still more so when contrasted with the statistics of England and Wales or even of Ceylon. Whether this result is due to prisoners, who have been previously convicted, failing to be recognised by the Police and Jail officers of this Presidency, or to the fact that the total number of convicts admitted into Madras Jails includes an immense number of persons convicted of petty offences who would not be likely to come within the clutches of the criminal law again; or whether it is due to the real criminal class being smaller in this Presidency, can only be conjectured. The following comparison is, however, not without interest:—

Local area.	Period.	Average percentage of re-convicted prisoners.
Madras	5 years ending 1896	10.12
Bengal	5 years ending 1895	10.57
North West Provinces and Oudh	do.	10.62
Bombay	do.	15.19
Punjab	do.	15.22
Central Provinces	do.	17.95
Burma	do.	20.04
Ceylon	do.	20.3
England and Wales—Convict Prisons	do.	32.3
Do. Local Prisons	do.	48.4

22. Of the 2,989 previously-convicted prisoners who were admitted into jail in 1896, 1,707 had been identified as old offenders before conviction, while 595 were recognized after their arrival in jail as having been previously convicted. The following table shows how the work of recognition of old offenders was distributed between the Police and the Jail Department in each Central and District Jail during the last five years. Some convicts were recognized after conviction in every jail except the District Jail, Mangalore, and in that Jail it will be seen that the number of prisoners recognized before conviction increased by 57 per cent. On the whole the percentage recognized before conviction during the year under report was 12.1 as compared with 11.4 in the preceding year, while the percentage of prisoners recognized after conviction was 4.2 against 5.2 in 1895. The smaller number of prisoners recognized after conviction in the Penitentiary and the Central Jail, Cannanore, chiefly accounts for the lower percentage of jail recognitions:—

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.
Rajahmundry.	1892 .. 600. 1893 .. 566 1894 .. 922 1895 .. 1,157 1896 .. 1,465	91 89 130 117 163	19 1 27 17 22	 1 .. 10	110 90 158 134 195
Vellore	1892 .. 1,606 1893 .. 1,093 1894 .. 977 1895 .. 1,173 1896 .. 1,195	174 154 97 134 151	3 12 20 17 12	.. .. .. .. ..	177 166 117 151 163
Trichinopoly.	1892 .. 566 1893 .. 742 1894 .. 492 1895 .. 560 1896 .. 544	69 107 82 88 87	7 5 7 9 8	4 2 2 .. 2	80 114 91 97 97
Coimbatore	1892 .. 1,034 1893 .. 1,262 1894 .. 1,067 1895 .. 980 1896 .. 1,080	142 178 145 129 153	19 25 38 27 31	7 4 6	168 207 133 156 190
Cannanore	1892 .. 1,120 1893 .. 1,159 1894 .. 1,211 1895 .. 1,563 1896 .. 1,118	125 103 124 93 60	 8 4 151 99	.. .. .. .. ..	125 111 128 244 159
Salem	1892 .. 1,111 1893 .. 782 1894 .. 831 1895 .. 780 1896 .. 602	107 94 104 88 96	6 2 5 4 8	1 6	114 102 109 92 104
Penitentiary.	1892 .. 3,443 1893 .. 2,810 1894 .. 2,243 1895 .. 2,175 1896 .. 2,186	431 314 259 267 260	8 5 181 451 327	.. .. .. .. ..	439 319 440 718 597
Russellkonda.	1892 .. 199 1893 .. 178 1894 .. 224 1895 .. 129 1896 .. 115	20 24 15 18 16	11 6 3 2 2	.. .. .. .. ..	31 30 18 20 18
Berhampur	1892 .. 448 1893 .. 297 1894 .. 286 1895 .. 361 1896 .. 374	85 49 52 56 48	9 4 1 4 3	.. 6	94 59 53 60 51
Vizagapatam.	1892 .. 675 1893 .. 564 1894 .. 597 1895 .. 624 1896 .. 810	104 104 99 112 171	1 3 2 2 3	 1	105 107 101 114 175
Párvatipuram	1892 .. 481 1893 .. 414 1894 .. 567 1895 .. 398 1896 .. 9	86 83 128 95 1	24 24 20 5	4 4 1 1 ..	114 116 149 101 1

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.
Guntur	1892 .. 550 1893 .. 507	46 30	5 10	.. ..	51 40
Nellore	1892 .. 502 1893 .. 374 1894 .. 398 1895 .. 379 1896 .. 360	53 44 39 36 30	12 6 10 19 14	 2 2	65 50 49 57 46
Kurnool	1892 .. 440 1893 .. 139	24 8	7 2	6 ..	37 10
Bellary	1892 .. 727 1893 .. 874 1894 .. 1,077 1895 .. 1,177 1896 .. 1,150	57 62 71 82 94	10 2 3 8 5	.. .. .. .. ..	67 64 74 90 99
Cuddapah	1892 .. 1,010 1893 .. 631 1894 .. 576 1895 .. 194	32 11 38 12	2 2 ....	.. .. .. ..	34 11 40 12
Cuddalore	1892 .. 929 1893 .. 1,106 1894 .. 795 1895 .. 640 1896 .. 674	159 184 156 131 131	2 9 5 27 19	 3 3 ..	161 193 164 161 150
Tanjore	1892 .. 657 1893 .. 784 1894 .. 614 1895 .. 704 1896 .. 571	81 81 85 69 88	6 10 25 9 7	1 1 1	88 92 111 78 95
Madura	1892 .. 1,005 1893 .. 1,199 1894 .. 1,043 1895 .. 1,145 1896 .. 1,144	106 94 94 88 80	5 6 5 9 2	.. .. .. .. ..	111 100 99 97 82
Palamecottah.	1892 .. 907 1893 .. 859 1894 .. 872 1895 .. 777 1896 .. 551	72 56 87 94 56	19 12 11 9 2	18 7 3 2 ..	109 75 101 105 53
Calicut	1892 .. 56	....	....	..	..
Mangalore	1892 .. 320 1893 .. 309 1894 .. 265 1895 .. 211 1896 .. 263	22 23 15 14 22	 1 1 3	 1	22 24 17 17 22
ABSTRACT.					
1892 ..	18,395	2,086	175	41	2,302
1893 ..	16,649	1,897	153	33	2,080
1894 ..	15,057	1,820	370	12	2,202
1895 ..	15,127	1,723	773	8	2,504
1896 ..	14,111	1,707	574	21	2,302

23. The next Statement which appears in Appendix I shows the escapes and recaptures of convicts during the year under report. The work of the department in this respect was less satisfactory than in either of the two preceding years, though the total number of escapes from central and district jails was only a fraction (0·7) above the average of the past ten years. The figures are largely affected by the occurrence at the Vizagapatam District Jail, noticed below, when eight hill-men escaped at one time. The principal results of Statement No. V are summarized 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.
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	13	19
1895	6	3	9	6	15
1896	7	11	18	7	25
Average ..	10·1	7·2	17·3	13·6	30·9

24. There were 5 escapes of convicts representing three separate occurrences from inside central jails. The first case occurred in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, where a convict possessed himself of the key of an unoccupied cell next his and in the night crept through the lantern opening between the cells and escaped. The loss of the key of the unoccupied cell had been reported the night before, but the Deputy Jailor, who was in charge of the jail at the time, took no action beyond ordering the warder who had lost the key to go and sleep near the cell. The warder disobeyed this order, and was therefore dismissed, while the Deputy Jailor has reverted to the post of Assistant Jailor. The prisoner was recaptured. In the second case two convicts escaped at night from the Cannanore Central Jail by getting through the roof of the latrine attached to the sleeping wards. The roofs were not secure, but the escape could not have occurred if the night-watching which is performed, both inside and outside the wards by convict officers, had been properly carried out. These convict officers were severely punished, and the warders who went rounds were reduced. The convicts who escaped have been recaptured, and proposals for making the wards more secure are now before Government (my letter No. 158, dated 8th January 1891). The third case in which two convicts escaped from the cellular yard of the Salem Central Jail was mainly due to the faulty construction by the Public Works Department of the locking arrangements of the cells. The bolts did not work evenly and the jarring shook loose the pins securing the hasps, which were not properly welded to the bolts. The prisoners were thus able to knock out the pins and open their cell doors. The Public Works Department is now engaged in making the locking arrangements secure. The defects had been indicated to that department before the escape occurred. The warders who were on duty as sentries at the time of the escape were prosecuted, but were acquitted by the sub-magistrate who tried the case, the first on the ground that he was duly relieved by the second and the second on the ground that he did not duly relieve the first. One was removed from the service and the other reduced.

25. Ten escapes, representing three separate occurrences, occurred from inside district jails. The first escape was from inside the Russelkonda Jail, which is enclosed by a wall only six feet high. A convict sentenced to transportation for life, having eluded observation

for a few minutes, got over the wall about midday and made good his escape, though he was subsequently recaptured. In my letter No. 847, dated 12th February 1894, I proposed to raise the wall of this jail, but the Government did not sanction the proposal (G. O., No. 528, Judicial, dated 3rd March 1894). A warder was prosecuted, sentenced to pay a fine, and dismissed the service. A second escape occurred from inside the Cuddalore District Jail, where the new buildings are now under construction, and a convict at the meal hour, escaping observation for a short while, scaled the wall with the help of the scaffolding. He was recaptured, and two warders, who were held to be responsible, were punished by a fine. The third and most serious case occurred at the Vizagapatam District Jail, where eight hill-men on the night of the 10th February succeeded in wrenching out a bar from one of the windows, after burning away the wood work, and all escaped, five being recaptured. The enquiry which followed showed the existence of great laxity of discipline and many irregularities. The Jailor was reduced; four warders were convicted by a Criminal Court and dismissed the service; and a head warder was reduced. At the time of the escape the Superintendent of the Jail was absent on tour in the Malahs.

26. There were only three escapes from outside jails. At the Rajahmundry Central Jail a convict escaped from a gang employed in cleaning the warders' lines. The head warder responsible was prosecuted and convicted. In the second case a convict employed as a bricklayer in executing repairs to the Superintendent's quarters at the Coimbatore Central Jail evaded the vigilance of the sentries, who were punished departmentally. The convict was recaptured. In the other case a convict employed in grazing cattle outside the Tanjore District Jail, finding that the sentry in charge of him had gone off to look after two other prisoners, took the opportunity to escape. He was recaptured, and the sentry was successfully prosecuted and dismissed the service.

27. Various attempts to escape occurred during the year. In one case, as the sentry on duty at night in the cellular yard of the Coimbatore Central Jail came round a corner, he saw the head of a prisoner protruding through the wall of a cell. The cells in this jail are unfortunately all built of mud, and the convict had very nearly dug himself out with an old mortising chisel which he had secreted. In another case a prisoner in the Trichinopoly Central Jail actually got out of his cell through the ventilator at the back. Fortunately he was missed within a few minutes by the convict warder on duty, and the alarm being given, he was caught before he could get over the main wall. In several cases convicts concealed themselves at lock-up and were missed and discovered.

28. Sub-jails are guarded entirely by the police, and escapes from this class of jail are really unconnected with jail administration. The year under report shows a very satisfactory reduction in these escapes, 7 convicts and 22 under-trial prisoners having got away against an average of 13·6 and 39·5 per annum, respectively, during the last ten years.

29. Judicial Statement No. VI, which stands next in Appendix I, shows the number of prison offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted for them under the powers given by the Prisons Act, 1894. Some important alterations in the form and method of compilation of this statement were introduced by Home Department Resolution No. 12, Jails—500-510, dated 31st August 1896, recorded in G. O., No. 1707, Judicial, dated 29th October 1896. In the first place, the Government of India, following the view which I have always advocated (*vide* G. O., No. 2347, Judicial, dated 27th September 1894), abandoned the idea of classifying prison offences into major and minor, and adopted the only possible plan, namely, that of distinguishing between offences punished by major punishments and offences punished by minor punishments. In consequence the sub-columns of column 5 of the statement are now for the first time sub-divided so as to show this distinction. In the second place the Government of India decided, also in

accordance with the representations made from this office, to avoid any attempt to fix particular punishments for particular prison offences, but merely to classify punishments into major and minor. In previous years, as was stated in paragraph 28 of the Annual Report for 1895, the classification of offences and punishments into major and minor was, in the absence of any rules under section 59 (2) and (3) of the Prisons Act, based on the classification proposed by the Jail Conference of 1892. The Government of India, in the rules under section 59 (3) of the Act which are printed in Appendix II, Part II, to the Home Department Resolution above referred to, have for the most part adopted the classification proposed by the Jail Conference of 1892. But an important divergence has been introduced by the last clause of the rules in question which directs that any combination of minor punishments shall be classified as a major punishment. This clause, though apparently of trifling moment, will seriously affect the results of the whole classification. A large number of offences in jails is annually punished by the imposition of 1 day's cells or 1 day's penal diet and a fine of marks. Under the classification proposed by the committee of 1892, this punishment, which is one of the lightest a Superintendent can award, would have been classified as a minor punishment; it will now, under the Government of India's rules, have to be returned as a major punishment. The full effect of this change is not apparent in the figures in the present report, for the Government of India's rules did not reach Superintendents till the end of November 1896, and the effect of the change seems to have been mostly overlooked. In two or three jails (those at Rajahmundry, Cuddalore and Palamcottah) it has already had an effect. It is desirable that the clause in question, which seems to have been adopted without its effects on the classification being fully foreseen, should be modified. The best course, when two punishments are awarded, would be to classify them according to the severer of the punishments.

30. The growth in the number of recorded prison offences and punishments, which commenced in this Presidency in 1892, continued during the year under report. In the following table an abstract of the results during the past five years is exhibited :—

General results of Statement No. VI.

Years.	Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.					Other breaches of Jail Rules.	Total
			Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.				
1892	61,637	9,708.54	31	2,375	928			1,481	4,815
1893	58,326	9,411.49	29	4,451	1,185			2,424	8,089
1894	55,595	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,808			2,778	10,205
1895	51,330	8,564.71	18	6,361	2,132			3,415	11,926
1896	49,207	8,263.25	41	10,253	1,957			3,226	15,477

Years.	Punishments.						Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.	
	By Criminal Courts.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.			Total.
1892	31	..	2,460	393	60	1,871	4,815	7.81	49.60
1893	29	..	4,001	385	88	2,986	8,089	13.87	85.95
1894	23	353	3,559	580	115	5,575	10,205	18.36	114.77
1895	18	727	3,874	288	150	6,863	11,926	23.23	139.25
1896	41	1,339	3,160	309	152	10,446	15,477	31.45	187.30

31. The increase in the number of offences dealt with by Criminal Courts was due to two causes, viz., the larger number of prisoners prosecuted for escapes or for attempt to escape and the larger use made by Superintendents during the year of the provisions of section 52 of the Prisons Act. The increase in the number of offences relating to work occurred entirely in central jails, especially in those at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Cannanore. In the last-named jail the number of offences of this class has advanced from 253 in 1895 to 2,423 in the year under report. This change was due to the procedure adopted by the Superintendent of awarding a convict, who had done short work every day for a week, six distinct fines of marks. These six fines, representing six separate offences and punishments, were all awarded at once, marks not being given daily but once a week. Such a system has the effect of enormously increasing the number of punishments and loading the prisoners concerned with a huge debt of forfeited marks, but it has not much effect in enforcing tasks, for it soon defeats its own object and practically suspends the remission system. When, on inspecting this jail in September 1896, I found this method to be in force, I directed that it should be abandoned in place of a regularly-graduated scale of punishment, increasing in severity if failure to perform tasks was persisted in. In the Trichinopoly Central Jail an improvement in the general administration of the manufacturing department led to an increase in punishments. The falling off in the Palamcottah District Jail is attributed by the Superintendent to a smaller population and to a combination among the convicts to resist the enforcement of tasks having broken down. The fluctuations in other jails cannot be definitely accounted for.

32. Offences relating to prohibited articles were somewhat less numerous in 1896 than in 1895, the decrease occurring under District Jails. It was most marked in the Jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Palamcottah, and is generally ascribed by Superintendents to the supply of contraband in the jails having been reduced by careful searches. Except in the case of the Trichinopoly Central Jail, where the large number of seizures of contraband in 1895, probably had some effect in checking the traffic in prohibited articles, this explanation may reasonably be regarded with suspicion. There are usually prohibited articles to be found in jails, if a sufficient search is made. Offences relating to assaults are also less numerous than in 1895, but this is probably due to some change in compilation, it being far from easy to ensure a uniform practice on the part of jail clerks in preparing a return so complicated as Statement No. VI. Other offences are also slightly less numerous, a fact which is probably connected with the smaller prison population.

33. Of the 15,436 offences punished by Superintendents, 13,675 are returned as having been dealt with by minor punishments. The number of warnings was nearly the same as in 1895; the resort to penal diet shows a considerable decrease, spread over all jails. except those at Trichinopoly, Nellore and Cuddalore; separate and solitary confinement was more largely used than in the previous year; and other punishments, principally connected with the Remission system, show a great advance, due to the procedure followed at the Cannanore Central Jail and already described, and to the increase of offences relating to work at Trichinopoly. The number of major punishments is larger than in 1895, and would have been much larger still had Superintendents correctly applied the Government of India's rule requiring any two minor punishments to be classified as a major one. The Rajahmundry, Cuddalore, and Palamcottah Jails alone show that some effect has been given to this rule by the number of 'other punishments'—major—returned in column 8 (c). In future reports, it is hoped that a larger amount of uniformity in the classification of punishments will be arrived at.

34. The resort to corporal punishments scarcely calls for any remark, the number of prisoners whipped being almost the same as in 1895, and the use of corporal punishment being in no case excessive. No case of sickness or death following flogging was returned during the year. A table in the usual form, giving particulars of the resort to corporal punishment in each jail, 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 8.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.				
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.			Total.	(a) Death.	(b) Illness.		
Central Jails.															
1	Rajahmundry	2,284	1,613	...	13	...	14	27	1.18	1.67	Nil.	Nil.			
2	Vellore	2,276	1,744	...	1	3	3	4	11	.43					
3	Trichinopoly	1,778	2,939	...	3	8	10	21	1.18	1.03					
4	Coimbatore	2,089	1,125	...	4	8	3	15	.72	1.33					
5	Cannanore	1,933	2,760	...	3	6	1	12	.62	.43					
6	Salem	1,311	857	...	1	...	1	2	.15	.23					
7	Penitentiary	3,150	1,311	...	5	7	7	19	.60	1.45					
Total		14,821	11,449	...	7	40	19	41	107	.72			.93		
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	152	75	...	1	...	...	1	.68	1.33					
9	Borhampur	490	194	1	...	6	...	7	1.43	3.61					
10	Vizagapatam	1,061	280	1	...	...	1	2	.19	.69					
11	Pervatipuram	125	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
12	Nellore	427	298	1	...	...	...	1	.23	.34					
13	Bellary	1,412	440	...	...	5	...	5	.35	1.14					
14	Cuddalore	1,413	894	...	...	2	...	2	.14	.22					
15	Tanjore	918	862	...	...	4	4	4	1.31	1.39					
16	Madura	1,147	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
17	Palamcottah	857	535	...	...	...	10	10	1.17	1.87					
18	Mangalore	319	169	...	...	4	...	4	1.25	2.37					
Total		8,321	3,852	2	1	22	4	15	44	.53	1.14				
Total, Central and District Jails.															
		23,142	15,311	2	8	62	23	56	151	.65	.99				
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Subsidiary Jails		23,961	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	14.29					
Grand Total		47,124	15,328	2	9	62	23	56	152	.62	.99				

35. Statement C in Appendix I shows the working of the mark system during the year 1896. The number of convicts released under this system was less than in the previous year, in consequence of the reduced convict population, but was still more than double that shown in years prior to 1894, when no convict under sentence of less than two years received marks. There was an increase in the number of convicts who earned no remission, but the aggregate was not excessive. As regards the average amount of remission earned, the figures vary a good deal, but it is not practicable to offer any explanation of these discrepancies without making an exhaustive examination of the working of each jail. The following table compares the chief results of Statement C for a period of five 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.	Exceeding 10 years.	
1892 ..	4	..	310	150	70	103	27	33	15	1	16	4	736
1893 ..	11	..	310	166	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	752
1894 ..	23	615	637	134	82	119	25	42	6	..	26	11	1,749
1895 ..	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6	..	11	8	1,681
1896 ..	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	1,634

36. In paragraph 24 of Home Department Resolution No. 14 Jails—545-556, dated 25th September 1896, the Government of India, in reviewing the jail statistics of 1895, remarked that it observed with concern the apparent failure of the mark system to fulfil the object with which it was instituted, viz., the improvement of the behaviour and discipline of convicts. The Government of India went on to state that the plan upon which the registers of prison offences are prepared is clearly not uniform as between province and province, and it requested local Governments specially to consider what conditions operate against the efficiency of the mark system. So far as these observations of the Government of India are based on the assumption that a large number of jail offences is evidence that the behaviour and discipline of convicts are bad, they are unquestionably due to a misconception. In the first place it may well be contended that in no province is the number of jail offences really larger than is to be expected. Prisoners in jail are notoriously drawn from the ranks of the lazy, the inefficient and the violent. The habitual criminal is a man who selects crime as a career, because it involves larger gains and less work than honest industry. The weak-minded criminal is largely represented in all jails, and the violent element is evidenced by the nature of the crimes for which imprisonment is inflicted. It is not to be expected, as I remarked in paragraph 24 of the report for 1894, that such persons will, on admission to jail, at once exhibit habits of steady industry, perseverance, and self-control. In jail a convict has some 300 working days in the year. If each of the average 7,752 convicts confined in Madras Jails in 1896 were punished only once in these 300 days for neglect of due industry, the total number of offences relating to work alone would be 7,752. In 1896 the total of such offences was 10,252, allowing to each convict less than 1½ offences per annum. The only deduction that can be drawn from such figures is that the number of offences is absurdly low. Even in the Punjab, where the ratio of offences to population is highest, each convict in the average population only committed 2½ offences relating to work in the year. Many a lazy convict ought strictly to be punished every day of the year for failure to show due industry, but even if only 10 per cent. of the average population of Madras Jails in 1896 were so punished, the number of offences relating to work for these 775 men would be 232,500!

37. It is thus plain that the number of offences recorded in Indian Jails is nowhere excessive, but is rather below the mark, and it therefore follows that an increase in the number of offences is rather evidence of improved administration than the reverse. It does not mean that the convicts behaved worse, but that a rather larger percentage of the occasions on which work was neglected, contraband concealed, &c., was detected and punished. Nor can it be at all admitted that, because a number of offences is recorded which, divided among the total population, allows at most some 3 offences per head per annum, therefore the mark system has failed of its effect. If the number of recorded offences in Indian Jails were reduced 50 per cent., no experienced Jail officer would believe that there had been such a reduction in the number of offences committed. It would merely follow that fewer offences were reported, the remainder being either winked at or punished by unrecorded means. The mark system is doing excellent work in all Jails where the convicts have sufficient intelligence to understand it. It is not to be expected that the average Khond or Saora would comprehend the advantages held out to him, and even the Uriya and the Telugu are often unable to see the benefit of purchasing future reward by present labour. But the more intelligent convicts, the Tamil, and above all the Burman, fully appreciate the system, and among these it is of great use in rewarding the industrious and well-behaved and in punishing the lazy and ill-conducted.

38. There is one point however, in the Government of India's remarks to which attention should be drawn, because it refers to an undoubted anomaly in Jail administration in India. This is the great discrepancy between the different Provinces as regards the number of offences recorded. It is hardly seemly that the North-West Provinces with an average number of 30,000 convicts should show a record of only 10,700 offences, while the Punjab with 10,000 convicts records 35,000 offences. The cause of the discrepancy does not lie, as the Government of India seems to suppose, in the form or plan of the register of prison offences in use,

for that has been prescribed by section 51 of the Prisons Act, 1894, and it must be the same in all Provinces. But though the form is the same, the practice in regard to the record of offences is very different. It differs even between jail and jail, in accordance with the methods of work of the Superintendent and Jailor, and the difference between Provinces is naturally still more marked. What is wanted is, first, the declaration of a general policy, viz., the recognition of the fact that few offences do not mean good administration, but rather the reverse. When that has been assured, the lines on which a reasonable degree of uniformity can be assured could be best settled by personal conference between the heads of the Jail departments of the several Provinces. It is probable that the measurement of tasks and the award of marks daily instead of once a week would do something to produce an approximately uniform result, but other provisions might be agreed upon which would prevent such glaring inconsistencies as at present exist between the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, Bengal and the Central Provinces, Burma and Bombay.

39. Judicial Statement No. VII, which follows Statement VI in Appendix I, shows the employment of convicts as convict officers. In this Presidency convict officers are divided into three grades, the convict maistry, the convict overseer, and the convict warder. All three classes are included in the figures given in the statement. Convict warders are almost exclusively employed in guarding prisoners and buildings, principally by night, while convict overseers and maistries are utilized in superintending the work of gangs and of prisoners in workshops. The provisions of Rule 297 of the Jail Code, which prohibit the employment of habitual convicts as convict officers, are strictly enforced.

40. The number of convict officers employed and the ratio which that number bore during 1896 to the daily average population, closely follow the figures of the preceding year, and are in no case excessive. In the District Jails of Mangalore, Madura and Nellore, the number of convict officers employed was insufficient for the proper working of the jails, and the Superintendents concerned have been instructed to increase the number. In these small District Jails it is impossible to find convicts who are qualified under the provisions of the Jail Code for employment as maistries, but even in such cases the recognition of some one convict as responsible for discipline, outturn and quality of work, &c., is a material assistance to the administration. The number of reductions and other punishments imposed on convict officers was excessive in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The Superintendent offers no direct explanation of this fact, but observes "Callousness and indifference to responsibility still remain characteristic of the convict officers of this jail in a remarkable degree." It is doubtless true that the Telugu, as represented in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, is a very indifferent worker; but it is also clear that the large number of punishments inflicted on convict officers is mainly due to the idiosyncrasy of the Superintendent, for the same feature marked his administration at Salem.

	Percentage of punishments to total number of convict officers.			
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Salem Central Jail	*90.1	*77.4	43.2	39.5
Rajahmundry Central Jail ..	30.3	37.7	*116.0	*99.2

* The asterisk shows the years in which Mr. Young was Superintendent.

The administration of the Salem Central Jail has not fallen off in point of efficiency during the two latter years when the proportion of punishments to convict officers has been 41 per cent., while that of the Rajahmundry Central Jail has not very markedly improved with a proportion of from 99 to 116 per cent. of punishments to total number of convict officers. It must, however, be remembered that column 7 in Statement No. VII includes all punishments, so that the same convict

officer may be punished more than once. In the Penitentiary the number of punishments on convict officers was swelled by all the convict warders being punished on one occasion for having their yard untidy. The usual table showing the ratio of convict officers to average population in Central Jails during a term of years is appended:—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichino-poly.	Coimba-tore.	Canna-nore.	Salem.	Penite-tiary.
1890	7.46	10.02	7.57	7.83	10.43	7.77	7.70
1891	6.97	8.74	6.95	8.45	8.74	10.12	12.5
1892	10.03	7.58	9.39	8.84	7.11	6.34	11.61
1893	11.83	7.63	10.06	9.29	8.17	8.30	11.85
1894	8.61	8.28	8.28	9.54	7.76	8.56	8.74
1895	9.45	8.12	9.53	8.99	7.56	8.95	7.83
1896	8.06	8.45	9.44	8.94	8.80	9.06	7.73

41. The last of the Judicial Statements in Appendix I exhibits the various dietaries that have been in use during the year. The old Madras diet scale for native convicts was in force in the Central Jails of Rajahmundry and the Penitentiary and in the District Jails of Russellkonda, Berhampur, Cuddalore, Madura and Mangalore throughout the year. It was also in force in the Cannanore Central Jail during the first five months. The revised diet scale, which was proposed in my letter No. 3562, dated 20th June 1895, and sanctioned in G.O., No. 2053, Judicial, dated 4th October 1895, was in force in the Cannanore Central Jail during the remainder of the year and throughout the year in the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem and in the District Jails at Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore and Palamcottah. A special report on the effects of the revised diet scale was submitted in my letter No. C-413, dated 2nd February 1897, which was recorded in G.O., No. 247, Judicial, dated 19th February 1897. The general result of this report was to show that there had been no increase in mortality in the jails in which the new dietary has been in force, but that there has been some diminution in the number of convicts gaining weight after admission to jail, and that further experience is needed before the revised dietary can be pronounced to be suitable for general adoption. By far the worst health results of the year are shown by a jail (Rajahmundry) on the old dietary. On the other hand, that the new dietary effects a distinct economy will be evident when the financial results of the year come under notice. The chief feature of the revised scale is the substitution of an increased ration of grain and dāl for part of the meat ration allowed by the old scale.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX—XIII AND STATEMENT G.

42. The classification of jail expenditure underwent a complete revision from the commencement of 1895 in accordance with the instructions issued in Home Department Resolution No. 10, Jails—668-79, dated 13th December 1894. All expenditure is now classified and exhibited in much greater detail than was previously the case, and as regards these details, figures for comparison are not available for years prior to 1895. The total expenditure of the Jail department during 1896 amounted to Rs. 9,97,395 as against Rs. 10,34,700 in the previous year. This total expenditure differs from that recorded in the Accountant-General's books by a sum of Rs. 624-14-9, the

difference being caused by certain adjustments which were carried out by the Accountant-General in March 1896, but which had been taken account of by this office in the accounts of 1895. The following table distributes the gross expenditure as recorded in the Accountant-General's books under the principal sub-heads of account now recognised. —

	1893.	1904.	1895.	1896.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	39,952	39,057	38,394	42,428
Establishment	2,48,473	2,53,252	2,14,130	2,50,561
Dietary charges	3,08,233	2,83,470	2,53,874	2,31,425
Hospital charges	18,340	17,962	25,617	24,934
Clothing and bedding	22,502	19,267	19,484	23,472
Charges for moving prisoners—				
Transfer of prisoners and batta to discharged prisoners	* 19,787	* 22,049	22,003	19,976
Transportation of convicts	4,153	2,653	3,154	2,825
Uniform and equipment of warders	5,299	4,646	4,260	5,141
Travelling and conveyance allowances. { Gazetted officers.	3,044	1,315	724 gazetted.	553
{ Non-gazetted officers.			1,876 non-gazetted.	1,838
Rent, rates and taxes	8,284	7,555	7,852	4,676
Execution charges	81	124	129	107
Service postage	1,724	1,826	1,766	1,732
Service telegrams	248	250	258	150
Rewards for recapture and service†	† 163	† 155	729	2,612
Sanitation charges			4,903	5,041
Lighting			5,375	7,321
Disciplinary charges			286	598
Other miscellaneous services and supplies			1,520	1,959
Current office expenses	26,090	21,057	911	428
Office furniture			248	334
Registers and stationery			21	2
Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools and plant			3,016	2,717
Purchase of land	188	900	218	..
Petty construction and repair	29,506	24,521	32,111	31,819
Total ..	7,36,067	7,00,160	6,73,374	6,62,649
Manufactures	3,10,347	3,28,974	3,54,491	3,25,592
Charges incurred on account of released convicts from Port Blair	..	302	..	..
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	6,407	4,789	4,970	1,502
Charge allowance drawn by the Medical officer of Bassein Jail (Burma) at Madras	..	3	..	..
Pay and conveyance allowance drawn by the Superintendent, Deccan gang, at Bangalore	..	..	711	..
Law charges paid on account of the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore	..	..	1,154	..
Charges for Police custody	..	..	..	7,633
Refunds	..	..	..	19
Grand Total ..	10,52,821	10,34,228	10,34,700	9,97,395

* This includes batta to prisoners' children and gratuity to convict warders (1893 and 1894).

† This includes rewards for recapture only not for service (1893 and 1894).

43. It will be seen that the total expenditure of the year under report was less by Rs. 37,305 than that of the year 1895. This reduction was the result chiefly of less expenditure under manufactures (Rs. 28,899) dietary charges (Rs. 22,449), rents, rates, and taxes (Rs. 3,176), and charges for transportation of convicts belonging to other provinces (Rs. 3,468), while the savings thus produced were lessened by larger outlay under the following, general supervision (Rs. 3,534), establishment (Rs. 6,431), clothing and bedding (Rs. 3,988), rewards for recapture and service (Rs. 1,892), &c., and by the

creation of a new sub-head of account called 'Charges for Police custody.' The reduction in manufacturing charges was principally caused by smaller drawings from the Treasury at the Penitentiary and at the Tanjore District Jail. The cessation of carpentry at the former, and the withdrawal from the latter by the Ordnance department of a part of their order for cotton goods produced smaller drawings. The savings under dietary charges were due to a smaller jail population, to the revised dietary, and to economy in purchase of articles of rations. The reduction under rent, rates and taxes was caused by the assessment leviable on certain jails not having been paid within the year, while the smaller charges for transporting convicts of other provinces was the result of the smaller number transported (*vide* paragraph 12 *supra*). The larger expenditure of the year under general supervision was due to my absence on privilege leave, that under 'Establishment,' was principally due to Mr. Standen, late Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail, having drawn in 1896 the arrears of pay due to him for 1895. The cost of clothing and bedding increased in consequence of larger issues and the outlay classified under rewards for recapture and service has been raised by the debit to this detailed head of gratuities paid to prisoners on release. In 1895 these gratuities were wrongly charged to the head 'Transfer of prisoners and batta to discharged prisoners.' The new sub-head 'Charges for Police custody' has been created by the Comptroller-General for the exhibition of the charges, which the Government of India decided in Home Department Resolution No. 2-Jails-77-88, dated 14th February 1896, were no longer to be included in the accounts of the Jail department. Under the arrangement thus introduced these charges, which are budgeted and accounted for by the High Court, and spent by Criminal Courts, are eventually charged to the Jail department, although the expenditure is not controlled or audited by this office. The object of the procedure thus laid down by the Comptroller-General has not been explained, but as the Accountant-General, in his letter No. 3566, dated 19th November 1896, reported that the Comptroller-General must have a reason, it was not thought necessary to refer the matter to the Government of India. The outlay debited to the new sub-head amounted to Rs. 7,633. In previous years this expenditure would have been charged partly under dietary charges, partly under charges for moving prisoners, partly under corresponding sub-heads in the accounts of 19-A Criminal Courts.

44. The expenditure of the department which has thus been set forth in accordance with the Accountant-General's record is distributed in the Financial Statements shown in Appendix I in accordance with the orders of the Government of India. Financial Statement No. IX shows that the total outlay on "Guarding and maintaining prisoners" aggregated Rs. 5,86,904. This figure differs from the corresponding figure, viz., Rs. 6,62,649, in paragraph 42 *supra* by Rs. 75,745 which is thus accounted for. Expenditure on general supervision, travelling allowances of Gazetted officers, and cost of petty construction and repairs, these heads aggregating Rs. 74,800, are under various orders of the Government of India excluded from Financial Statement No. IX. Under the instructions contained in paragraphs 6 and 7 of Home Department Letter No. 1, Jails 7, dated 6th January 1894, the cash realized by sales of vegetables, old stores, &c., are deducted in Statement No. IX from the total drawings under those heads of charge under which the property was originally purchased. In accordance with this procedure Rs. 1,240 have been deducted under dietary charges, Rs. 24 under hospital charges, Rs. 11 under contingencies, and Rs. 315 under extraordinary charges, or a total of Rs. 1,590. On the other hand, the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery department to jails has been included in column 12 (f) of Statement No. IX to the value of Rs. 645, although this outlay is not debited to the Jail department in the books of the Accountant-General. This adjustment is also in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India.

45. The total expenditure, Rs. 5,86,904, shown in Financial Statement No. IX, is equivalent to an outlay of Rs. 61-3-6 per head of the daily average population; the rate per head is thus practically the same as that shown in 1895, viz., Rs. 61-3-1, while it is Rs. 2-4-6 less than that of 1894. Savings in the rate per head under dietary charges, charges for moving prisoners, and contingencies are

counterbalanced by a higher rate on account of establishment, clothing and bedding, and miscellaneous supplies and services. The reasons for these variations are noticed in detail below. Meantime a table comparing the outlay under each head for each class of jail in 1896 with that of 1895 is appended:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1895.	1896.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1895.	1896.		
Central Jails.	Establishment	Rs. 1,56,102	Rs. 1,65,088	8,986		Rs. 26 9 4	Rs. 28 9 0	1 15 8	
	Dietary charges	1,45,419	1,23,599	21,820		24 15 8	21 9 4	3 6 4	
	Hospital charges	17,692	17,963	271		3 0 2	3 1 5	0 1 3	
	Clothing and bedding	12,843	16,322	3,479		2 3 4	2 14 2	0 30 10	
	Sanitation charges	2,548	2,697	149		0 6 11	0 7 2	0 0 3	
	Charges for moving prisoners.	9,971	9,551	420		1 11 2	1 14 5	0 2 3	
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	4,541	9,011	4,470		0 12 8	1 8 11	0 12 3	
	Travelling allowances	1,012	1,181	169		0 2 9	0 3 3	0 0 6	
	Contingencies	6,837	3,787	3,050		1 2 7	0 10 6	0 3 1	
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	1,507	1,323	184		0 4 1	0 3 8	0 0 5	
	Total	3,58,572	3,50,522	8,050		61 1 0	60 10 4	0 6 8	
District Jails including Criminal, Leprosy and Civil Jail.	Establishment	Rs. 74,503	Rs. 70,829	3,674		Rs. 29 2 6	Rs. 30 1 0	0 14 6	
	Dietary charges	59,008	57,409	1,599		23 15 1	25 6 7	1 7 6	
	Hospital charges	7,901	6,010	1,891		3 1 5	2 8 10	0 8 7	
	Clothing and bedding	5,735	6,324	489		2 5 3	2 12 1	0 6 10	
	Sanitation charges	459	617	158		0 2 10	0 4 2	0 1 4	
	Charges for moving prisoners.	7,309	5,446	1,863		2 13 8	2 5 0	0 8 8	
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	3,007	3,849	842		1 8 5	1 10 2	0 1 9	
	Travelling allowances	833	647	186		0 5 3	0 4 5	0 0 10	
	Contingencies	3,259	3,464	205		1 4 5	1 7 6	0 3 1	
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	492	613	121		0 3 1	0 4 5	0 1 4	
	Total	1,53,511	1,55,143	1,632		63 14 5	65 13 6	1 15 1	
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment	Rs. 13,425	Rs. 14,044	619		Rs. 9 14 0	Rs. 10 1 6	0 3 6	
	Dietary charges	47,593	49,177	1,584		35 1 8	33 15 10	1 1 10	
	Hospital charges	24	1,037	1,013		0 0 3	0 11 5	0 11 2	
	Clothing and bedding	906	726	180		0 10 8	0 8 0	0 2 8	
	Sanitation charges	1,986	1,827	159		1 7 5	1 4 2	0 3 3	
	Charges for moving prisoners.	7,877	7,604	273		5 12 9	5 6 1	0 6 8	
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	3,742	4,878	1,136		2 12 1	3 5 10	0 9 9	
	Travelling allowances	26	10	16		0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 3	
	Contingencies	900	705	195		0 10 7	0 7 9	0 2 10	
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	546	431	115		0 6 5	0 4 9	0 1 8	
	Total	77,025	81,239	4,214		56 10 9	56 0 1	0 10 8	
Grand Total.	Establishment	Rs. 2,44,130	Rs. 2,50,561	6,431		Rs. 24 15 0	Rs. 26 2 2	1 3 2	
	Dietary charges	2,52,020	2,30,185	21,835		26 2 1	24 6 5	1 11 3	
	Hospital charges	25,617	24,910	707		2 9 10	2 9 7	0 0 3	
	Clothing and bedding	19,484	23,472	3,988		2 0 4	2 7 10	0 7 6	
	Sanitation charges	4,993	5,041	48		0 8 2	0 8 5	0 0 3	
	Charges for moving prisoners.	25,157	22,801	2,356		2 9 1	2 6 1	0 3 0	
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	12,290	17,739	5,448		1 4 1	1 13 7	0 9 6	
	Travelling allowances	1,876	1,838	38		0 3 1	0 3 1	...	
	Contingencies	10,990	7,956	3,034		1 11 1	0 13 3	0 4 8	
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	2,545	2,402	143		0 4 2	0 4 0	0 0 2	
	Total	5,99,108	5,86,904	12,204		61 3 1	61 3 6	0 0 5	

16. The aggregate charges for establishment, the first sub-head included in Financial Statements Nos. IX and X, are larger by Rs. 6,431 than in the previous year, and as these charges were incurred

in guarding and maintaining a smaller jail population, the cost per head of average strength was proportionately higher. The increase did not occur under temporary establishment entertained under Rules 220-222 of the Jail Code, as that showed a reduction of Rs. 812, but is found in each class of jail under permanent establishment. In Central Jails the chief cause was the payment in 1896 to Mr. Standen of arrears of pay due to him in 1895 and not previously disbursed for want of sanction of the Government of India. The Penitentiary and the Vellore Central Jail also show increases, due to the grant of privilege leave to the Superintendents. Among District Jails, the increases at Cuddalore and Tanjore are due to higher incremental salaries drawn by the Superintendents and other officers, while at Vizagapatam additional warder establishment was sanctioned in G.O., No. 397, Judicial, dated 26th February 1896, consequent on the closing of the Párvatipuram Jail. The rate per head under 'Establishment' depends mainly on the state of the jail population, and is highest in the small District Jails of Russellkonda and Mangalore. Many of the small District Jails have been closed of late years, but there will always be difficulties in the way of closing the Russellkonda and Mangalore Jails.

47. Under the second sub-head included in Financial Statements Nos. IX and X, viz., dieting charges, the most important detailed head is rations. Under 'Miscellaneous dietary charges' are included

cost of purchase of plates, sacks, grinding stones, &c., and these are highest at the Penitentiary and the Vellore Central Jail where charges for tin pots and plates, and charges for carriage of grain were incurred. The entries under 'Garden and agricultural expenses' are minus quantities in many jails owing to the deduction of receipts from sales of vegetables in the manner already explained. The outlay under rations was less by Rs. 20,361 than in 1895, and the rate per head under dietary charges was Rs. 24-6-5, which is considerably the lowest on record. The rate per head in Central and District Jails, viz., Rs. 22-10-8 forms a strong contrast to that which prevailed ten years ago, e.g., in 1886, when the cost of dieting a prisoner in Central and District Jails was Rs. 41-12-5, nearly double the present figure.

48. The reduction in the cost of dietary charges from Rs. 26-2-1 in 1895 to Rs. 24-6-5 took place in spite of a rise in grain prices. In the

Prices.

table printed below the average prices of the principal food grains, as returned weekly by the Board of Revenue, are exhibited, and it will be seen that on the four quarters taken together each of the grains for which statistics are given were dearer in 1896 than in 1895.

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896 in number of seers (80 tolas) per rupee.

		Northern Circars.				Ceded Districts.				Central Districts.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1892	10.7	10.6	11.0	12.3	8.8	8.9	9.8	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	10.2	10.8	10.1
	1894	14.1	14.1	13.5	13.9	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.2	13.4	12.5	12.5
	1895	15.2	15.3	14.9	15.5	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.4	12.5
	1896	16.1	15.4	14.3	10.2	12.8	12.8	12.4	9.5	13.6	13.8	13.0	11.0
Cholam	1892	16.4	15.1	16.2	18.6	13.8	14.3	16.9	19.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	16.2
	1893	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.1	21.5	21.2	20.6	14.2	11.7	12.4	13.1
	1894	20.0	21.1	22.2	20.4	22.5	23.4	23.8	25.2	16.2	17.9	18.3	20.6
	1895	23.4	25.0	24.8	24.1	27.4	27.5	27.6	28.2	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.6
	1896	24.5	24.2	21.3	15.2	29.0	29.2	27.3	16.1	21.8	21.9	21.2	15.8
Baggi	1892	17.4	17.0	18.9	24.5	14.6	15.6	18.3	21.9	13.5	14.8	16.8	19.7
	1893	24.6	23.8	24.4	24.7	21.7	23.3	23.7	23.1	17.4	18.4	18.7	18.8
	1894	25.8	25.9	25.0	26.1	24.8	25.6	25.0	26.4	19.5	21.3	21.5	23.6
	1895	27.7	28.3	29.0	29.5	25.1	29.7	30.1	30.3	24.4	24.5	23.9	25.6
	1896	29.7	28.5	26.9	17.5	31.5	31.7	30.1	19.3	26.0	25.7	23.7	19.2

		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	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	10.3	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	12.2	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.1
	1896	13.7	13.7	10.5	11.9	13.1	12.9	12.7	11.8	13.9	13.7	12.6	10.9
Cholum	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
	1896	24.3	22.3	21.2	19.0	...	...	...	...	24.9	24.4	22.8	16.5
Raggi	1892	16.5	16.1	17.0	18.4	15.3	15.4	15.9	16.3	15.4	15.8	17.4	20.5
	1893	16.5	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	19.7	19.2	20.4	20.7
	1894	22.0	22.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.9	23.4	24.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.9	32.2	28.6	25.5	26.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.9
	1896	28.5	26.9	24.8	23.3	30.6	29.5	28.8	27.1	29.3	28.5	27.2	21.3

49. The causes of the reduction in cost of dieting, in spite of a rise in grain prices, are to be found in two matters. In the first place the rise in prices occurred towards the latter part of the year and as most jails lay in, when prices are low after harvest, a stock of grain sufficient to last the year, they were not much affected by the sudden advance which the failure of the autumn rains produced. In the second place the revised dietary has undoubtedly produced an economy in those jails in which it was in force. Although the saving does not average much more than a pie per head per diem, it represents a saving of Rs. 10,000 per annum in a population of 5,300 prisoners, which is approximately the average population of the jails where the new dietary has been applied.

50. The fact that a stock of rations is, as above stated, laid in when prices are low, draws attention to the fact that in order to arrive at an accurate estimate of the cost of rationing, account must be taken of the value of the stocks of grains in hand at the beginning and end of the year. The total value of stock at the end of 1896 was Rs. 23,964 as compared with Rs. 27,020 at the end of 1895 and Rs. 24,402 at the end of 1894, so that the year under report benefited somewhat at the cost of its predecessor. The more important variations, however, occur in individual jails, and before it is possible fairly to assess the degree of economy shown by the several Superintendents, it is necessary to correct the actual expenditure by allowing for the value of the increase or decrease in the stock of rations. This is done in the following table:—

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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rajahmundry	23 11 3	22 6 0
Vellore	23 3 10	20 8 8
Trichinopoly	14 1 9	21 12 8
Coimbatore	20 3 10	23 3 1
Cannanore	22 4 7	25 15 5
Salem	19 14 9	22 13 6
Penitentiary	27 8 5	28 8 5
Total, Central Jails	21 9 4	23 6 4

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.
<i>District Jails.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Russellkonda	19 4 6	15 7 8
Berhampur	25 1 8	25 7 4
Visagapatam	20 3 4	19 4 11
Párvatipuram	20 4 4	34 15 6
Nellore	20 8 10	19 14 4
Bellary	23 3 2	22 5 2
Cuddalore	31 4 9	23 6 2
Tanjore	28 3 9	23 1 8
Madura	19 10 6	20 2 11
Palamcottah	29 3 6	22 14 2
Mangalore	20 14 11	20 7 11
Total, District Jails	23 6 2	22 1 11
Criminal Loper Ward	29 13 5	30 8 11
Total, Jails	22 10 8	23 0 9

51. The highest cost of rationing in any Central or District Jail is again shown by the Penitentiary, Madras, and this is explained by the following facts. Fish was issued to the prisoners once a week, but as the old dietary was in force in this jail, mutton had still to be supplied twice a week throughout the year and the actual outlay on this article was Rs. 4,343. It was purchased at 8 lb. per rupee, and I think it may be taken that mutton without bone cannot be procured in Madras at a cheaper rate than this. Adopting the actual rates paid for mutton, dal and ragi in this jail, it is found that the new dietary would have been cheaper by Rs. 3-2-5 per head, and, if allowance is made for this difference, the cost of dieting in the Penitentiary must, for purposes of comparison, be reduced to Rs. 25-6-0. As this is the only jail in the Presidency in which European prisoners are confined, and as 1 European diet costs as much as 3.4 native diets, a further allowance must be made on this account, which, taking the actual number of European diets issued, brings the rationing rate down to Rs. 24 or only Rs. 1-4-0 a head more than the average among central jails other than the Penitentiary. This excess is explained by the Superintendent to be due to the necessity of buying part of the vegetable supply and to the absence of any land for growing cereals owing to the limited area (just one acre) of the garden attached to the jail. On the whole and taking all circumstances into consideration I am unable to find that there was any want of economy on the part of the Superintendent of Prisons in the rationing of his jail.

52. The second highest cost of rations is shown by the Cannanore Central Jail and in this case also an explanation of some validity is forthcoming, though the Superintendent, in his annual report, does not deal with the matter very fully. He merely remarks that the reduction in the cost per head of rations in 1896 as compared with 1895 is due to the adoption of the revised dietary during seven months of the year, but the reduction in question only amounts to ten annas a head, while the reduction in all Central Jails taken

together is Rs. 1-6-0 and in the four Central Jails in which the revised dietary was in force throughout the year the reduction was just Rs. 2 a head. As this dietary was in force in the Cannanore Central Jail for only seven-twelfths of the year, the reduction should have been about Rs. 1-3-0 instead of only half that amount. The explanation of the high cost of rations in the Cannanore Central Jail is really to be found in the distance (60 miles) between it and a railway. The existence of this long road journey makes it an extremely difficult matter to buy grain at a distance, and in consequence this jail more than any other has always been in the hands of local merchants. No Superintendent has yet been found able to break through the local connection. Moreover, raggi is but little grown in the Malabar district, and as the grain has in any case to be brought from Mysore, Coorg or Canara, the cost of transport necessarily enhances the cost. The climate of the West Coast makes it difficult to put in a large stock of articles of rations and this cause also places the jail at a disadvantage. I fear that the cost of rations in the Cannanore Central Jail will continue to compare unfavourably with that of other Central Jails until the Madras Railway is extended to North Malabar.

53. The third highest rate per head under rations is shown by the Berham-
pur District Jail, and in this case there is no adequate reason for the high cost apparent. The Superintendent reports that to some extent the expenditure was increased by the famine rates at which food grains, &c., were purchased towards the latter end of the year. But if a stock of grain had been bought when prices were low at the beginning of the year in accordance with Rule 833 of the Jail Code, the rise in prices would not have affected the jail. The omission to lay in a stock of grain is discreditable to the jailor. Doubtless it was caused by the changes in the personnel of the Superintendent. During a considerable part of the year the charge of the jail was held by the Medical officer of the local regiment, who may be reasonably assumed to have done his best, but whose want of acquaintance with jail administration fully accounts for the want of foresight shown in the rationing of the prisoners. The arrangement which placed him in charge may have been quite unavoidable, but such changes could hardly be favourable to the jail administration. The cost of rations in other jails does not call for remark.

54. Passing on to the third sub-head of account shown in Financial Statement No. IX, namely, Hospital Charges, it will be found that the gross expenditure is slightly less than in 1895, but the cost per head of average sick shows an advance. Before, however, it is possible fairly to judge of the incidence of these charges, it is necessary to analyse the expenditure more closely than is done in the Government of India's statement. This is carried out in the following table:—

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.		Cost of extra or sub-situated diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.		Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.		Proportion of dairy expenses.		Total hospital charges.
			Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average 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.	
Rajahmundry	849-89	2656	Rs. 1,138	Rs. A. P. 42 10 6	Rs. 1,276	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0	Rs. 882	Rs. A. P. 1 0 7	Rs. 110	Rs. A. P. 0 2 1	Rs. 3,401
Vellore	1,016-05	4217	1,949	46 8 6	1,871	0 13 9	816	0 12 10	60	0 0 11	3,696
Trichinopoly	873-03	1704	640	37 8 11	1,010	1 2 6	513	0 9 5	59	0 1 1	2,222
Coimbatore	994-27	2963	2,075	70 0 6	889	0 13 6	449	0 7 7	...	...	3,893
Cannanore	640-40	1963	675	34 6 2	531	0 13 3	609	1 0 9	1	...	1,873
Salem	589-78	798	232	36 9 6	152	0 4 1	294	0 8 0	34	0 0 11	772
Penitentiary	816-94	2481	1,467	59 2 1	151	0 2 11	895	1 1 6	...	...	2,513
Total, Central Jails	5,779-86	16782	8,231	40 0 0	4,830	0 13 4	4,538	0 12 7	264	0 0 9	17,863
Bussellkonda	51-81	162	46	28 6 4	5	0 1 7	116	2 3 10	...	...	167
Berhampur	118-82	366	114	31 2 4	91	0 12 4	146	1 3 9	...	...	351
Vinayapatnam	232-21	491	102	20 12 5	54	0 3 1	122	0 6 11	...	...	279
Pirvairpuram	10-41	97	6	85 11 5	0	0 13 10	282	27 1 5	...	...	297
Nellore	90-33	140	44	31 6 10	5	0 0 11	17	0 3 0	...	...	65
Bellary	856-24	1304	641	49 2 6	228	0 10 3	404	1 2 2	...	...	1,373
Cuddalore	492-90	1188	503	44 3 2	225	0 7 4	500	1 0 3	...	...	1,381
Tanjore	333-58	785	320	40 12 3	130	0 6 3	364	1 1 6	...	...	829
Madura	188-08	331	106	32 0 5	88	0 3 3	65	0 5 8	14	0 0 8	210
Palamcottah	306-27	672	228	33 14 10	84	0 4 5	225	0 11 9	...	...	537
Mangalore	86-15	117	31	26 7 11	61	0 11 4	400	4 10 3	...	...	492
Total, District Jails	2,314-30	5513	3,141	38 13 4	930	0 6 5	2,642	1 2 3	67	0 0 6	5,780
Criminal Leper Ward	13-94	...	149	...	5	0 5 9	11	0 12 8	...	...	165
Civil Jail, Madras	27-90	45	...	...	...	...	65	2 5 3	...	...	65
Total, Jails	8,156-00	22340	10,521	47 1 6	5,765	0 11 4	7,266	0 14 3	331	0 0 8	23,873
Subsidiary Jails	1,450-59	2063	347	16 13 1	...	...	890	0 7 7	...	...	1,087
Grand Total	9,556-59	24403	10,868	44 8 7	5,765	0 9 7	7,946	0 13 3	331	0 0 7	24,910

55. The first sub-division of Hospital Charges deals with the cost of feeding the sick in hospital and excluding Párvatipuram, this ranges from Rs. 70 a head in the Coimbatore Central Jail to Rs. 21 a head in the Vizagapatam District Jail. As no explanation has been offered by the Superintendent of the high rate appearing in the former jail under hospital charges, a reference will be made to the Medical officer. There was an epidemic of influenza in the jail which raised the gross expenditure on hospital diet, but as it also raised the average number of sick it should not have affected the cost per head. An outlay of Rs. 70 a head appears excessive. The second highest cost per head under Hospital Diet is shown by the Penitentiary, but here the high price of mutton and milk in the Presidency Town deserves to be taken into account. The third highest rate is shown by the Bellary District Jail, and the attention of the Superintendent and Medical officer will be drawn to the matter.

56. The second sub-division of hospital charges shows the expenditure on special rations issued, on medical recommendation, to prisoners not in hospital. Practically this represents special food, generally rice-diet, supplied to invalids, and it will be seen that by far the largest expenditure as well as the highest rate per head is shown by the Rajahmundry Central Jail. In my letter No. C-991, dated 3rd March 1897, I have dealt at length with the practice which has prevailed in this jail of accumulating an immense gang of invalids, many of whom were on rice-diet. The second highest rate is shown by the Trichinopoly Central Jail. In paragraph 48 of my report for 1895 some remarks were made on the system of keeping weakly convicts on the invalid gang on rice-diet. It was pointed out that it encourages malingering and that except in cases of real anæmia, steady labour is generally beneficial. The advantages of rice as a dietary are far from certain, and to place a convict on a rice-diet is far from being such a panacea as the action of Medical officers often seems to assume. These remarks still hold good. If a convict is so out of health as to be unable to eat the jail dietary, he is generally much better in hospital, while if he is well enough to be discharged from hospital, he ought in a few days to be able to eat the ordinary jail food. Some convicts in some jails pass months and years on the invalid gang in receipt of rice-diet. It is easy to see how wide this opens the door to favouritism by Medical subordinates and connected abuses.

57. The third sub-division of Hospital Charges shows the cost of medicines, instruments and other supplies (other than diet) obtained by Medical officers. As I have no check over the expenditure on Medical Stores and no information as to how it is made up, no remarks on the divergencies between individual jails are offered. In September last I addressed the Surgeon-General enquiring whether he would object to the indents for medicines, &c., from Medical officers of jails being submitted to him through this office, in order to enable me to maintain some check over the expenditure on this head. The Officiating Surgeon-General replied that as the indents in question were carefully checked in his office, he considered a further check—especially of a non-professional nature—neither necessary nor advisable. In January of the current year I enquired of the Surgeon-General whether he agreed with his *locum tenens* objection to my exercising a check over jail indents for medical supplies, and he replied in the affirmative.

58. The fourth sub-head included in Financial Statement No. IX shows the expenditure in each jail on clothing and bedding issued to prisoners. The total cost and the rate per head show a decided advance on the figures of 1895 and 1894, but are not appreciably higher than the cost of clothing and bedding in 1893 and 1892, and are much lower than the expenditure of any earlier year. In paragraph 50 of the annual report for 1895 it was pointed out that economy in this respect had been carried to its utmost limits and probably in some cases to excess, and the increase in expenditure apparent in the year under report was unavoidable. Excluding Párvatipuram, the highest rate per head on account of clothing and bedding is shown by the Cannanore Central Jail, where the provision of special protection against the weather is rendered

necessary by the heavy rains of the west coast. The second highest rate, that of the Berhampur District Jail, is sufficiently explained by the fact that a very small expenditure was incurred in the previous year; the average of the two years is only Rs. 2-4-0 a head. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail the rate per head is high, but this appears to be due to the adjustment within the year of the cost of clothing and bedding issued in 1895, and a reduction may be looked for in the next year's accounts. A similar explanation applies in the case of the Bellary, Cuddalore and Palamcottah District Jails. The rather large expenditure shown by the Trichinopoly and Mangalore Jails was consequent on a very low rate of outlay in the previous year. On the whole, in spite of the higher cost, it does not appear to me that the expenditure on this sub-head has been in any jail excessive. The tendency is more in the direction of stinting the issues of necessary clothing and bedding than of over issue.

59. The charges classified under 'Sanitation' which stand next in Financial Statement No. IX closely approximate to those of the preceding year and call for little remark. The highest expenditure is shown by the Penitentiary, owing to the heavy payments which have to be made to the Madras Municipality for water. The outlay of Rs. 236 at the Tanjore District Jail was on account of land taken up as a site for a cholera camp. At the Rajahmundry Central Jail expenditure was incurred on boiling the drinking water, and as has been pointed out in my letter No. C. 991 this money was wasted, because only a small portion of the water drunk was really boiled.

60. The expenditure on the next sub-head 'Charges for moving Prisoners' has been reduced by the exclusion from it of the money spent on gratuities to convicts on release. This, as already explained, has now been correctly debited to charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies, detailed head D. The highest rate per head under charges for moving prisoners is shown by the Madura District Jail and is due to the large number of prisoners sent from this jail to Cuddalore for employment on the works there. These transfers have now ceased. The second highest rate is shown by the Bellary District Jail which, as usual, furnished a large number of convicts for deportation, and from which various transfers to relieve overcrowding had to be made. The Berhampur, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry Jails come next, the high cost per head shown in these cases being due partly to the heavy rail fares incurred whenever prisoners are transferred and partly to the great size of the districts served by these jails, which necessitates the grant of larger sums in batta to released prisoners. The expenditure of other jails does not call for remark. Although the rate per head shown at the Tanjore, Palamcottah and Russellkonda Jails is low, the Superintendents concerned have reported that due effect is given to the rules regarding grant of batta to released prisoners.

61. The outlay on lighting is higher than in 1895, but the arrangements for lighting the jails at night are still defective and their improvement is still under consideration. A request was addressed to all other Provinces asking whether any means of surmounting the difficulties met with in efficiently lighting jail barracks had been discovered, but no useful information was obtained. The Bengal Department did indeed recommend a lantern which was said to meet all requirements, but when it was tried it was found not to possess the advantages claimed for it. The expenditure under disciplinary charges is small and need not be noticed. Warders' uniform cost more than in the previous year, as it was found necessary to revert to half-yearly issues, the cloth not being good enough to last nine months. The total outlay Rs. 5,141 on this account still compares very favourably with that incurred in years prior to 1894, being less than half what it was in 1890 and 1891. Some small further increase will probably be necessary. Payments for recaptures and services are swollen by the inclusion under this detailed head of the sums paid as gratuities to released prisoners, formerly debited to charges for moving prisoners. Owing to the absence of long term prisoners, expenditure on this account was very small at the Berhampur, Madura and Mangalore District Jails. Other

miscellaneous charges were increased at the Rajahmundry Central Jail by heavy payments on account of freight. The higher rate per head which appears in column 10-H. of Financial Statement No. IX is due to various causes. At Russellkonda it was caused by the cost of two issues of uniform being adjusted within the year; at Rajahmundry by freight charges and by issue of uniform to temporary warders; at Mangalore by freight charges and the heavy incidence of all charges on a small jail population. These divergences depending on geographical position or local conditions are unavoidable.

62. The other sub-heads in Financial Statement No. IX may be dismissed with brief remarks. The cost of travelling allowances depends on the number of officers who travelled. The cost per head under contingencies is increased in the case of the Penitentiary, and the Madura and Bellary District Jails by the heavy assessment imposed on the jail buildings by the local municipalities. The necessary steps to obtain a reduction were taken, but without success at Madura, while at Bellary the reduction obtained was small. Under extraordinary charges, expenditure was incurred at the Rajahmundry Central Jail by the purchase of conservancy carts and padlocks, at the Penitentiary by the purchase of conservancy pails, at Russellkonda District Jail by the purchase of lanterns, and at the Mangalore District Jail by the purchase of scales and weights for weighing rations.

63. The total cost in District and Central Jails amounted to Rs. 62-2-5 per head as compared with Rs. 61-14-10 in 1895 and Rs. 64-1-11 in 1894. As has been explained on previous occasions, the total cost per head is closely dependent on the average population of the year, because the total expenditure has to be divided among the average population and many items of cost, such as establishment, warders' uniform, extraordinary charges, &c., cannot be reduced in proportion as the number of prisoners falls. Those District Jails, therefore, in which a small average population is confined, necessarily show a high rate of total cost per head. In the same way the small increase of As. 3-7 per head in the total cost per head of District and Central Jails is due to the smaller average jail population of the year 1896 as compared with its predecessor.

64. The expenditure on account of sub-jails has not been noticed in detail in the foregoing paragraphs, because Financial Statement No. IX only shows the total expenditure on this class of jail and does not distribute it among the several districts. This distribution is carried out in Statement G at the end of Appendix I, which must now be briefly referred to. The establishment charges do not differ in general features from those of the previous year, the increase being due to salaries for twelve months having been drawn in 1896, while salaries for eleven months only were paid in 1895. Dieting charges, though involving a slightly larger total expenditure, produced a lower rate per head, which may be ascribed to the attention which was invited to the subject by the numerous references issued from this office. On the whole the rate, per head varies less between neighbouring districts than it did in previous years. The highest cost is shown by the Anantapur district; no reason is known why it should cost more to feed a convict in this district than in any other. It will be observed that in 1896 the cost of rationing a convict in Anantapur was higher even than on the Nilgiris. The districts of Kistna and Ganjam come next. From the fact that the rate in the Bellary and Gódvári districts is much lower, it can hardly be said that the high rate shown in the other districts named was due to the presence of scarcity.

65. Hospital charges, which were almost entirely absent in 1895, appear in most districts in the year under report owing to the more correct classification of the expenditure. Charges for clothing and bedding of prisoners were less than in the previous year and are trifling in all districts except Vizagapatam and Malabar, in which climate and geographical position make sufficient bedding at certain seasons very necessary. Under sanitation charges are principally included

payments made to municipalities or unions for services in conserving sub-jail latrines. Thus, while in some districts a regular establishment of scavengers is maintained, whose salaries are debited to the sub-head establishment, in other districts a monthly contribution is paid to a local body, this payment being charged under sanitation charges. It will be observed that the incidence of charges for moving prisoners is much more uniform in the year under report than it was in 1895. The result of enquiries which were addressed to District Magistrates was to show that many errors of classification had occurred in compiling the accounts of the last-mentioned year. It is hoped that these will not recur. The highest cost per head is now shown by those districts in which the distance between the courts and the nearest jail and the cost of transit are greatest, viz., Cuddapah, Anantapur and Kistna.

66. Charges for miscellaneous supplies and services are heavier than in 1895, this being the result of more attention being paid to the lighting of sub-jails. The differences in total cost and in the rate per head between the several districts are susceptible of no explanation. Where the cost is very low, as in the Kistna District, it may be presumed that the sub-jails are not lighted at all or only with a wick floating in cocoanut oil. The expenditure of Rs. 53 under warders' uniform in the South Arcot District is believed to represent the cost of belts and badges purchased for sub-jail warders. Under the sub-head contingencies, the Gódvári and Kistna Districts exhibit some considerable expenditure, but there is no information in this office to show on what the money was spent. The other sub-heads do not call for detailed notice.

67. Statement No. XI which stands next in Appendix I to the statements dealing with expenditure on guarding and maintaining convicts (Nos. IX and X) shows the manner in which the convicts confined during 1896 were employed on the working days of the year. The following table embodies the chief features of this statement during the past five 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 indrm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On remunerative labour.	Average number employed on working days.			
							A.			
							On prison duties.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.
1892	189-43	9,054-16	264-99	360-45	..	..	670-76	737-60	1,207-02	1,828-55
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-41	8-15	13-33	20-20
1893	170-43	9,225-99	227-48	347-70	..	..	725-64	895-34	1,364-60	1,630-14
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-67	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	1,335-22
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-14	8-62	14-02	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
1896	156-83	8,113-60	231-05	377-09	294-34	..	597-98	627-92	1,050-16	1,053-61
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-37	7-74	12-94	12-99

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.									Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.
	F. Jail repairs.	On jail buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L.			
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.			
		G. Under Superintendent.	H. Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Public Works Department.		(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.		
1892	612.36	260.67	30.11	..	..	2,952.97	..	..	18.06	
Ratio per cent.	8.76	2.38	0.33	..	..	32.61	..	..	0.20	
1893	819.14	161.88	93.71	..	..	3,219.92	..	..	31.23	
Ratio per cent.	3.46	1.76	1.02	..	..	34.90	..	..	0.34	
1894	323.66	55.85	88.93	..	..	3,439.25	..	..	4.49	
Ratio per cent.	3.71	.64	1.02	..	..	39.96	..	..	0.06	
1895	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	..	3,338.75	..	..	3.10	
Ratio per cent.	3.03	1.92	.38	2.45	..	39.66	..	..	0.04	
1896	255.81	170.66	54.49	273.55	..	3,105.21	..	..	21.73	
Ratio per cent.	3.15	2.10	.67	3.37	..	38.27	..	..	0.27	

68. The reduction in convict population which occurred in 1896 naturally resulted in there being in the jails a smaller average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days. A decline is accordingly apparent in the number of convicts employed on various classes of labour, but the variations from the figures of the previous year are not very important. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the year is the large advance in the number of convalescents and infirm and in the number of convicts unemployed for other reasons on working days. The increase in convalescents and invalids is entirely accounted for by the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails. As regards the former it will be sufficient to invite reference again to my letter No. C. 991, dated 3rd March 1897; as regards the latter, the jail was visited by a severe outbreak of influenza, which doubtless resulted in a large increase in invalids and convalescents, but for reasons already stated (paragraph 56) I regard a heavy invalid gang as an unfavourable symptom of medical administration in jails. The increase in the number of convicts unemployed for other reasons is large in the Central Jails of Cannanore, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and in the District Jail at Cuddalore. No sufficient explanation has been offered by the Superintendents concerned in their annual reports, and no increase in prisoners in quarantine, or in convicts undergoing penal diet, is known to have occurred in these jails. Enquiries will, therefore, be made to ascertain the reasons of the increase. The number of convicts employed in building new jails (sub-head I) is larger than in 1895, the increase being due to the building operations at Mount Capper having been in full swing throughout the year. Partly in consequence of the large number of men thus employed, the number and proportion of convicts employed on manufactures (sub-head K) shows a falling off. If, however, the figures under sub-heads I and K are taken together, it will be seen that the proportion of 1896 is only half per cent. lower than that of 1895, while it is much higher than that of 1894 or any earlier year.

69. The figures relating to the employment of convict officers closely follow those in Statement No. VII which have already been referred to, the exclusion of non-working days (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas day) having little effect on the statistics. The number of convict servants has not varied much in the year, such changes as do appear being accounted for by a larger or smaller jail population, e.g., at the District Jails of Vizagapatam, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura. The number of convicts employed in gardening diminished in almost all jails in consequence of the smaller convict population, but the reduction in the total proportion so employed from 13.25

per cent. in 1895 to 12.94 per cent. in 1896 was due to the closing of the Párvati-puram Jail, where on the score of health a large body of convicts used always to be employed in the garden. As regards sub-column E the Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry, reports that the high figure shown against his jail was due to erroneous entries in the labour register, and that steps have been taken to prevent their recurrence. As explained in previous reports, it is difficult, when convicts are bowing or spinning wool for cumbles or opening thread for cotton cloth, articles which may eventually either be issued to the jail or sold to the public, to ensure a correct distribution of the labour. The Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, reports that, owing to larger tasks and smaller orders from the public, the jail was able to do more work for itself and other jails than in 1895. A change in the opposite direction has occurred at the Salem Central Jail, and may be attributed to the transfer to the Coimbatore Central Jail of the manufacture of the cloth used for warders' uniforms. At Russellkonda Jail, less convict cloth was made as there was a stock on hand, while at Vizagapatam the outturn of blankets for jails and sub-jails was increased. At the Nellore District Jail more convicts were employed on manufactures, while in other jails a reduction in sub-column E accompanied a smaller population.

70. The distribution of convicts between sub-columns F (jail repairs) and G (additions and alterations to jail buildings) is believed to be more correct than in former years, but it is, of course, accidental whether the work to be done in any particular jail takes the form of a repair or of an alteration. The fluctuation of the figures in individual jails cannot, therefore, be explained. The large number of convicts employed on jail repairs at the Vizagapatam District Jail is not understood and the Superintendent will be called on for an explanation. From sub-column H it will be seen that the Salem Central Jail is the only one in which any large use of convict labour is made by the Public Works Department. Most of the works carried out by that department are believed to be let out on contract and Public Works contractors are not partial to jail labour, over which they have little control. The causes for the variation in the number and proportion of men employed on manufactures have already been in several cases explained. The large increase in the Berhampur and Nellore District Jails is due to an attempt to develop manufactures which had hitherto been backward in these jails. At the Cuddalore and Madura Jails all available convicts were used on the building operations at Mount Capper.

71. The 19.51 convicts shown as hired out to private bodies at the Rajahmundry Central Jail represent the men employed on stone-quarrying for Messrs. Wilson and Company under G.O., No. 378, Judicial, dated 18th May 1896. The Superintendent reports that the arrangement worked very well, but was unfortunately terminated in August 1896 as Messrs. Wilson and Company lost the contract for the supply of stone for the Gódvári anicut. At the Penitentiary, Madras, the entry in column 9 of Financial Statement No. XI represents a body of convicts which was sent daily for five days in May 1896 to carry out scavenging work at the General Hospital, Madras, where great difficulty was being caused by a strike of the paid scavenger establishment. The Senior Medical officer of the hospital wired to me for assistance, and in view of the urgent nature of the case the Superintendent of Prisons was at once instructed to supply it. At the Berhampur Jail a single convict was employed, as in previous years, in looking after the calves belonging to the District Board in a vaccine depôt which is situated just outside the jail, and at the Cuddalore Jail the usual work of repairing the road which leads to the jail at the cost of the District Board was carried out by convict labour.

72. The results of the labour of the 3,105.21 convicts, who were employed during 1896, on manufactures, are exhibited in Financial Statements Nos. XII and XII-A; the first dealing solely with cash expenditure and cash receipts, while the second takes account of opening and closing stocks of raw materials, manufactured articles, outstandings and plant. It is obvious that the latter gives the more correct view of the manufacturing operations of the year. The following table sets forth the chief results of both statements for 1896 and ten previous years, so far as the figures are available:—

Financial Statements
Nos. XII and XII-A—
Manufacturing—Results of
the year.

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.
1886	1,51,933	1,83,795	31,861	Information not available.
1887	1,44,992	1,65,359	20,381	
1888	1,38,759	1,96,023	57,263	
1889	1,12,992	1,36,653	23,661	
1890	1,38,746	1,88,240	49,493	
1891	1,71,195	2,37,464	66,269	* 1,19,397
1892	2,09,530	3,28,602	1,19,132	
1893	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894	3,28,974	4,43,833	1,14,859	
1895	3,54,491	4,40,753	86,262	
1896	3,25,592	4,82,253	1,56,661	1,40,162

* Approximate figures only available.

73. The total earnings under manufactures, as represented by cash paid into the treasury, and the cash profits or excess of payments into the treasury over drawings were very much the largest on record. During each of the three previous years the cash profits, as shown in statement No. XII, had been less than the estimated profits as apparent from statement No. XII-A. This was a natural result of the expansion of manufacturing operations, when money was constantly being drawn to pay for materials for manufacturing articles not yet sold. In the year under report the position was reversed. Larger cash profits are shown in statement No. XII than were actually earned in the year. Some of the profits made in former years, but not realized, were brought into the treasury in the form of cash, and so swelled the profits of the year. The fact that statement No. XII takes account merely of drawings and payments renders it a thoroughly unsatisfactory index to the true course of manufacturing operations, and this is just as apparent now, when its effect on the work of the year is unduly favourable as in former years, when its effect was unduly unfavourable. In the following table the profits shown in statement No. XII are distributed in the usual manner between the several classes of jails, and are compared with those of the four previous years. In subsequent remarks the manufacturing profits as shown in statement No. XII-A will alone be referred to.

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.				
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	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.
Central	1,01,925	21,657	54,996	67,521	1,21,340	17.12	3.10	11.10	11.14	21.12	44.6	5.10	31.6	25.6	48.2
District	16,905	25,968	29,225	19,200	31,508	3.5	3.11	12.5	8.3	16.14	27.2	35.7	40.6	30.2	59
Subsidiary	307	541	1,138	580	723	0.8	0.15	2.0	1.2	1.2	8.14	11.3	15.5	7.8	18
Total	1,19,132	48,166	1,14,359	86,262	1,53,571	13.3	4.15	13.2	10.4	19.3	40.5	14.2	32.15	25.13	50

74. The true manufacturing profit of the year 1896, (excluding subsidiary jails) amounted to Rs. 1,39,439, and was thus composed:—

	Rs.
Cash in hand	1,402
Manufactured articles	17,562
Raw materials	17,602
Plant and machinery	2,112
Bills due to jails	12,160
Bills due by jails	3,659
Excess of payments into the treasury over drawings	1,55,936

The profits in sub-jails amounted to Rs. 723, thus making up the total of Rs. 1,40,162, as shown in the last column of the table printed in paragraph 72 *supra*. The reduction in the stock of manufactured articles and in the amount of the bills due to jails are favourable features of the year. The first shows that the large stocks of manufactured goods which have grown up in jails in the preceding four years are not unsaleable, but will be fully realizable in due course; the second is a result of the greatly improved working which has characterized the Accountant-General's Office during the last year or two. The whole reduction in outstandings due to jails has occurred through the more expeditious adjustment of invoices by the Accountant-General. The cash outstandings of jails show a considerable increase, mainly owing to the large sums (Rs. 13,892) due to the Coimbatore Central Jail by private individuals for work done in the jail. The Superintendent has been instructed to collect these amounts without delay.

75. The first place in manufacturing profits is again taken by Her Majesty's Penitentiary, where the true profit of the year amounted to Rs. 32,507 derived from printing, oil pressing, boot-making and minor industries. This is believed to be the largest profit ever realized in one year by a single jail in this Presidency and is very creditable to the Superintendent and his officers. The second place on this occasion is occupied by the Coimbatore Central Jail, where the bulk of the total profit, viz., Rs. 23,501, is derived from the weaving industry, carpentry and peons' belting yielding the rest. In the Vellore Central Jail, which stands third, the amount of the profits, Rs. 22,903, are not quite so large as in previous years. The Trichinopoly Central Jail stands fourth, with a profit of Rs. 12,250, showing a decided advance on the results of any previous year. It is hoped that this improvement will be maintained. The Cannanore Central Jail also shows an improvement and now occupies the fifth place. Considering its small population the results at the Salem Central Jail are very satisfactory, and all the above-mentioned central jails may be considered to have done well. The results at the Rajahmundry Central Jail are again disappointing. The true profits are smaller than in any other Central Jail, and the cash profits were Rs. 2,926, which, considering the size of the jail, was not a satisfactory result.

76. Among District Jails the first place in respect of manufacturing profits is occupied by the Palamcottah Jail, and considering the small population of the jail the amount realized, viz., Rs. 8,305, is very creditable to the Superintendent and his Jailor. The Tanjore and Bellary jails come next and are practically equal. As regards Bellary the result is satisfactory, but the profits at the Tanjore Jail are much smaller than in previous years, and the result is somewhat disappointing. This was partly due to the withdrawal by the Ordnance Department of a part of its order for cotton goods, a withdrawal due not to any complaint as to the quality of the article produced by this department but in order to take advantage of a lower rate which, unknown to the Superintendents of the Jails concerned, had been offered by a private firm. Smaller orders for cotton webbing were also received from the Ordnance Department, and the Superintendent had to sell part of his manufactured stock at a price below that at which it was valued at the end of 1895. The fourth and fifth places in manufacturing profits in district jails are taken by the jails at Vizagapatam and Berhampur and the results in both cases are good. At Russellkonda also the amount of profits earned is satisfactory, while in the case of the Cuddalore and Madura Jails manufactures have been practically in abeyance during the carrying out of the building operations at Mount Capper. The jails at Nellore and Mangalore remain, the former showing a slight advance, the latter a falling off. In both cases the total result is unsatisfactory and not creditable to the Superintendents and Jailors concerned.

77. At this point an account may be given of the progress of the building operations at Mount Capper near Cuddalore where the erection of the new cellular jail from plans and estimates prepared by the Public Works Department is being carried out by Mr. G. Cloney, the Superintendent, assisted by Sub-Engineer Mr. Kothandapani Mudaliar.

Both these officers have continued to work in an admirable manner throughout the year and deserve the highest praise for the energy, foresight and perseverance which they have shown and for the excellent progress which the works have made. The total expenditure on the building operations during the year 1896 amounted to Rs. 1,03,637-1-4. The value of the work turned out during the same period and of the materials in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 1,37,210-3-1. The profit or saving to Government on the year's transactions thus amounted to Rs. 33,573-1-9, which is not taken credit for either in statement No. XII or in statement No. XII-A. Since the works commenced in 1895, the saving on the Public Works estimates has aggregated Rs. 49,273.

78. The following list shows the buildings which were completed and commenced during the year under report:—

I. Buildings fully completed during 1896—

- (1) Mainwall of the jail.
- (2) Entrance gateway with office.
- (3) Quarantine block with bathing cistern.
- (4) Civil Debtor's block with outhouses and enclosing wall.
- (5) Dead-house.
- (6) Store-rooms.
- (7) Circular kitchen with pudding room.
- (8) General Workshop.
- (9) Latrine and bathing cistern in under-trial yard.
- (10) General latrine.
- (11) Male hospital, with kitchen.
- (12) Lunatic cells.
- (13) Female hospital.

II. Buildings which were in an advanced state of progress at the end of 1896—

- (1) Block of 15 cells for female prisoners. Flooring only remains unfinished.
- (2) Block of 16 cells for condemned prisoners and prisoners undergoing solitary confinement. Plastering and flooring alone remain unfinished.

III. Buildings in course of construction—

- (1) Cellular Block No. 3 (30 cells) built up to 6 feet above basement.
- (2) Cellular Block No. 4 (30 cells) built up to 3 feet above basement.
- (3) Cellular Block No. 5 (30 cells) brickwork in foundations in progress.
- (4) Cellular Block No. 7 (30 cells) built up to 3 feet above basement.
- (5) Cellular Blocks Nos. 2 and 6 (30 cells each) concrete in foundations laid.
- (6) Solitary cells for females built up to basement.

The work done has been examined by the officers of the Public Works Department and approved of. I have also visited the jail and found both materials and workmanship of all the buildings to be highly satisfactory. It is hoped that the jail will be completed within the current year, when it will contain various improvements not found in any other jail in this Presidency.

79. In accordance with the provisions of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 417, dated 24th September 1895, information is annexed showing the value of the supplies made by jails in this Presidency to the several Military Departments. The figures of the preceding year are added for comparison:—

	Value of supplies by jails.	
	1895. RS.	1896. RS.
Ordnance Department ...	54,987	48,731
Commissariat Department ...	8,530	8,543
Army Clothing Department ...	455	2,837
Remount Department, Hosūr ...	770	1,278
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ...	621	382
Total ...	65,363	61,771

80. The manufacturing profits realized in sub-jails amounted in the year under report to Rs. 723 as compared with Rs. 536 in 1895 and Rs. 1,138 in 1894. As usual the largest cash earnings were shown by the Malabar District (Rs. 411) and the Tanjore District (Rs. 135). The only other districts in which the cash earnings exceeded Rs. 25 were Ganjām (Rs. 55) and Chingleput (Rs. 41). As was noticed in the last report, the returns in the Vizagapatam District, where there is a large jail at Koraput, are particularly inadequate, the total earnings of the district in the year under report amounting to Rs. 7. Hard labour is non-existent in most sub-jails and must remain so until some measure of concentration and centralization can be carried out. The best method of achieving this is now under consideration.

81. The net cost of jails, which is exhibited by Statement No. XIII in Appendix I, is arrived at by deducting the cash earnings or cash manufacturing profits shown in Statement No. XII from the total cost of maintenance shown in Statement No. IX. As the cost of maintenance, as exhibited in the last-named Statement, is only higher by 5 pies a head than that of 1895, while the manufacturing profits, as exhibited in Statement No. XII, are Rs. 70,400 better than those of 1895, the net cost per head is very favourable. In 1894 the net cost per head was lower than in any previous year on record in this Presidency and in 1895 the figure was practically equal with that of 1894. The net cost per head of 1896 is, however, much below that either of 1895 or 1894, and is thus much the lowest on record in this Presidency, and but little more than half what it was ten years ago. The following are the figures for the ten years in comparison with that of 1896:—

	Net cost per prisoner.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1886	87	5	0
1887	87	0	0
1888	73	1	0
1889	72	15	0
1890	66	12	0
1891	60	15	0
1892	55	12	0
1893	58	5	0
1894	52	1	0
1895	52	6	0
1896	44	15	0

82. The total value of supplies of articles made in jail and issued for jail use and consumption during 1896 was Rs. 29,781 as compared with Rs. 23,794 in the preceding year. The value of these supplies is not included in Statements XII, XII-A or XIII. The value of vegetables grown by jail labour and supplied for jail consumption was Rs. 15,158 as compared with Rs. 15,626 in 1895 and Rs. 16,803 in 1894. The supply thus made was equal to an average saving of Rs. 2-0-1 per head in Central Jails and of Rs. 1-9-10 per head in District Jails, as against Rs. 1-15-1 and Rs. 1-10-9, respectively, in the preceding year.

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

83. The death-rate of the free population of the Madras Presidency during 1895 was returned at 19.6 per thousand, but as in municipalities, where alone trustworthy statistics are available, the recorded mortality was at the rate of 28.9 per thousand, it may safely be assumed that the true death-rate of the free population was nearer 30 than 20 per thousand. On the other hand this death-rate includes the enormous infant mortality of India, which in 1895 reached 223 per thousand in Madras Municipalities. The death-rate in jails in this presidency in 1896, viz., 19.5 per thousand, was thus well below the death-rate of the free population, but the absence of any infant mortality in jails must not be lost sight of. The jail death-rate was higher by 1.3 per thousand than that of 1895, but

with this exception it was the lowest since 1886. Information regarding sickness and mortality in all jails is furnished in Vital Statement No. XIV in Appendix I, and the following table shows briefly the main results of the year under report in comparison with those of the previous ten 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.
1886	8,214	197	23.9	...	148	148	...	18.0	18.0
1887	7,379	165	22.4	3	167	170	0.4	22.6	23.0
1888	7,922	194	24.5	12	190	202	1.5	24.0	25.5
1889	8,434	209	24.8	110	215	325	13.0	25.5	38.5
1890	8,931	217	24.3	22	191	213	2.5	21.4	23.9
1891	9,819	209	21.3	90	257	347	9.1	26.2	35.3
1892	11,164	276	24.7	192	312	504	17.2	27.9	45.1
1893	10,852	233	22.3	23	224	247	2.2	21.0	23.2
1894	10,025	249	24.9	17	182	199	1.7	18.2	19.9
1895	9,790	257	26.2	11	187	178	1.1	17.1	18.2
1896	9,537	244	25.5	6	181	187	0.6	18.9	19.5

84. Excluding the Criminal Leper Ward, which is reserved for leper convicts and which has a very small population, the class of jails which shows the highest rate of mortality in the year under report is the central jails. This result, which reverses that of 1894 and 1895, is due to two causes—first, the excessive sickness and mortality in the Rajahmundry Central Jail which is noticed below; second, the material reduction in the sickness and mortality of the district jails which has been effected by the closing of the Párvatipuram Jail. The death-rate in the six central jails other than Rajahmundry was only 17.8 per thousand, a very creditable result. On the other hand the number of deaths and the death-rate of the Vizagapatam District Jail, where the prisoners formerly sent to Párvatipuram are now confined, was only 4 and 14.17 per thousand respectively, whereas in 1894 and 1895 the Párvatipuram Jail alone accounted for 29 and 23 deaths and produced a death-rate of 135.2 and 123.6 per thousand. The closing of the Párvatipuram Jail has thus been so far well justified by the results. The following table shows the death-rate in each class of jail during each of the past five years :—

Classes of Jails.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails	386	62.4	161	26.3	94	15.9	97	16.5	128	22.15
District Jails	90	28.7	63	21.5	81	30.9	68	27.0	41	17.72
Subsidiary Jails	28	5.6	21	13.5	20	13.7	13	9.6	17	11.72
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	2	168.0	4	320.0	...	...	1	71.74
Total	504	45.1	247	23.2	199	19.9	178	18.2	187	19.5

85. The next table shows the sickness and mortality in each individual jail during each of the last six years. The jails in which the death-rate exceeded 25 per thousand in 1896, were the Criminal Leper Ward, Párvatipuram, Rajahmundry, Berhampur, Tanjore, Madura and Coimbatore. Of these the Criminal Leper Ward being really a hospital and having only one death and the Párvatipuram Jail, which also had only one death and which has been closed, call for no remark. The case of each of the other jails which have a mortality over 25 per thousand will be separately noticed, but the important cases are those of Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore :—

Jails.	1891.					1892.					1893.				
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry	543.32	625	1,155.43	35	64.99	645.66	683	1,057.83	64	99.12	627.01	252	401.91	12	19.14
Vellore	1,070.66	912	852.74	30	28.02	1,185.10	870	734.12	18	15.19	1,137.08	735	647.27	17	14.95
Trichinopoly	965.45	1,013	1,030.33	48	49.72	1,133.26	962	848.88	57	50.39	1,127.71	540	478.85	34	30.15
Coimbatore	932.34	439	465.40	30	32.24	998.57	1,209	1,218.16	118	118.40	1,002.35	527	525.73	22	21.93
Cannanore	589.59	353	598.72	30	50.88	757.77	592	1,177.14	64	84.46	795.87	647	812.95	61	76.53
Salem	563.53	371	663.67	23	40.81	680.49	310	449.61	35	50.76	588.42	145	246.42	4	6.80
Penitentiary	712.09	474	665.65	47	66.00	780.40	559	716.30	20	26.44	847.26	827	957.89	11	12.98
Russellkonda	64.82	49	755.94	1	15.43	69.56	53	761.93	2	28.75	62.82	86	1,368.99	1	15.92
Berhampur	146.85	49	333.67	3	20.43	137.57	223	1,657.34	17	123.57	118.32	93	836.71	3	25.35
Vizagapatam	163.72	72	439.77	4	24.43	215.36	277	1,286.22	14	65.01	175.45	105	598.46	2	11.40
Párvatipuram	188.47	180	955.06	10	53.06	204.39	194	958.95	5	24.46	170.98	83	485.44	3	17.55
Guntár	177.52	99	557.68	9	50.70	209.61	110	524.78	2	9.54	187.10	74	395.51	3	16.03
Nellore	124.51	74	599.14	2	16.19	167.57	130	775.80	1	5.97	116.09	116	999.22	1	8.61
Kurnool	92.67	60	647.46	1	10.79	131.25	121	921.90	2	15.24	37.41	26	695.00	...	...
Bellary	316.19	64	202.41	2	6.33	313.12	176	562.08	8	25.54	340.38	210	616.96	8	23.50
Cuddapah	173.04	65	363.04	8	46.68	234.78	127	540.33	14	59.63	202.76	170	838.43	12	59.18
Cuddalore	211.16	107	506.72	2	9.47	266.37	174	652.49	1	3.75	262.60	156	594.06	5	19.04
Tanjore	300.28	166	552.82	14	46.62	290.55	172	591.38	7	24.09	359.02	278	774.33	8	22.28
Madura	366.95	59	160.78	4	10.90	403.74	76	188.24	7	17.34	439.92	102	236.70	10	23.21
Palamcottah	273.00	85	311.36	3	10.99	325.44	124	381.02	6	18.45	363.53	134	368.61	4	11.00
Calicut	259.63	198	762.48	13	50.06	66.41	2	30.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	86.94	99	1,021.35	3	30.95	99.85	54	540.65	4	40.05	101.91	40	392.50	3	29.44
Civil Jail	21.68	59	2,721.40	...	...	27.14	61	2,247.60	...	...	32.44	70	2,157.83	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward	...	...	...	...	...	14.84	...	...	...	...	12.66	...	...	2	157.98
Total	8,320.66	5,708	685.26	322	38.66	9,066.13	7,566	807.80	476	50.82	9,100.09	5,433	597.03	223	24.83
Sub-Jails	1,489.82	546	366.40	25	16.78	1,793.24	517	287.50	28	15.37	1,562.05	...	...	21	18.53
Grand Total	9,810.48	6,254	636.90	347	35.34	11,161.37	8,083	724.00	504	45.14	10,662.14	5,433	510.04	247	23.19

Jails.	1894.					1895.					1896.				
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry	794.63	497	625.45	14	17.62	762.40	643	843.39	19	24.92	840.39	689	811.17	40	47.09
Vellore	1,036.23	923	895.55	21	20.27	1,004.46	804	755.31	20	18.79	1,016.05	1,045	1,028.40	14	13.78
Trichinopoly	933.24	535	605.42	19	20.36	918.73	507	551.85	18	19.59	873.03	485	555.54	21	24.05
Coimbatore	953.80	405	424.62	7	7.31	983.21	704	716.02	12	12.20	994.27	684	698.00	26	26.15
Cannanore	729.63	782	1,071.78	19	26.04	720.27	888	538.61	16	22.21	640.40	390	608.99	8	12.49
Salem	619.55	260	419.66	4	6.46	593.85	389	655.05	3	5.05	589.78	210	356.06	9	15.26
Penitentiary	838.05	1,076	1,283.93	10	11.93	829.28	952	1,147.98	9	10.85	816.94	589	720.98	10	12.24
Russellkonda	76.48	43	552.24	1	13.08	67.38	62	920.15	3	44.52	51.51	61	1,177.38	...	...
Berhampur	115.54	47	406.79	...	...	110.94	87	784.21	3	27.04	118.32	99	836.71	4	33.61
Vizagapatam	193.06	69	357.40	2	10.36	212.19	74	548.74	5	28.36	282.21	94	333.69	4	14.17
Párvatipuram	214.50	140	652.68	29	135.20	186.09	112	601.86	23	123.60	10.41	1	96.66	1	96.66
Guntár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	93.10	89	891.51	2	21.48	91.01	60	659.27	2	21.88	90.38	49	542.46	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	353.72	426	1,204.34	11	31.10	364.70	602	1,650.67	8	21.93	356.24	500	1,403.55	5	14.04
Cuddapah	183.69	329	1,743.60	8	42.40	73.72	218	2,769.31	4	50.41	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	218.44	113	517.30	3	13.73	411.69	132	514.95	3	7.29	492.90	200	406.76	6	12.17
Tanjore	315.70	116	335.49	2	5.78	351.56	133	378.31	4	11.38	333.58	153	458.66	11	32.98
Madura	375.89	143	377.43	10	26.39	188.98	69	365.12	2	10.58	186.08	100	537.40	5	26.87
Palamcottah	354.03	147	415.22	10	28.25	373.57	174	465.78	10	26.76	306.27	147	470.97	5	16.32
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	91.44	78	853.02	3	32.81	83.29	43	516.27	1	12.01	86.15	36	417.68	...	...
Civil Jail	26.67	45	1,637.29	...	...	25.23	62	2,457.39	...	...	27.90	43	1,541.22	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward	12.50	...	...	4	320.00	13.30	...	...	...	...	13.94	...	...	1	71.74
Total	8,567.94	6,292	734.37	179	20.89	8,130.95	6,295	746.65	165	19.57	8,136.00	5,585	686.46	170	20.69
Sub-Jails	1,457.19	...	...	20	13.73	1,359.19	...	...	13	9.56	1,450.59	...	...	17	11.72
Grand Total	10,025.13	6,292	627.62	199	19.85	9,790.14	6,295	642.99	178	18.18	9,586.59	5,585	592.53	187	19.51

86. The Rajahmundry Central Jail, which in the year under report had 40 deaths equal to a death-rate of 47.09 per thousand has during the preceding fifteen years shown a high death-rate on three occasions only, viz., in the years 1887, 1891 and 1892. The causes of the sickness of 1887 were never satisfactorily investigated; part of it was ascribed to an epidemic of beri-beri among the Burmese who had then recently arrived, but the jail was at the time in the hands of the Superintendent (now dead) who was responsible for the disastrous mortality at Trichinopoly in 1880-81, and there was probably mal-administration. The mortality in 1891 and 1892 was again coincident with the superintendence of an inefficient officer (since retired) and was aggravated in the latter year by an epidemic of cholera. These three years may thus fairly be regarded as exceptional and except during these years the jail has maintained a fair standard of health. It is plain, therefore, that the sickness and mortality of 1896 cannot be dismissed by the hypothesis, however convenient, that the jail is necessarily an unhealthy one. The figures in Annual Statement No. XV seem to show that the mortality of 1896 was mainly due to malarial fevers and to bowel complaints and this is probably in the main correct; but the correct classification of the mortality of this jail will be made the subject of further investigation. Meanwhile in my letter No. C-991, dated 3rd March 1897, I have laid before Government my reasons for considering that one cause of the mortality in this jail has been the absence of sufficient care in the selection of labour on which weakly men have been employed. The matter is now before Government and will doubtless be thoroughly sifted; it, therefore, seems undesirable to enter into it here. Meantime a change in the medical and executive control has already been carried out.

87. In the Berhampur District Jail there were, in 1896, 4 deaths equal to a mortality of 33.81 per thousand. The jail is, however, a very small one, with an average population only a little over 100. One of the 4 deaths was from cholera, which did not spread in the jail, and if this is deducted the death-rate was only 25.4 per thousand. Another death occurred from erysipelas. On the whole, the jail, which has frequently shown a very high death-rate, was healthy during the year, and calls for little notice.

88. The Tanjore District Jail, which is credited with 11 deaths and a death-rate of 32.98 per thousand in 1896, has in several recent years shown an undue tendency to bowel complaints. These cases, which in 1893 were mainly returned as dysentery and in 1896 as diarrhoea, show a strong family likeness, and I am in correspondence with the Surgeon-General as to their probable identity. The causation of these bowel attacks has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. If the disease in 1896 was the same as in 1893 a common cause must be sought for. Excluding the 7 deaths due to bowel complaints, the remaining 4 deaths do not call for notice. The health of the jail is at present satisfactory and will be watched during the current year.

89. Of the 5 deaths which occurred in the Madura District Jail, 1 was a case of suicide, which was reported on in my letter No. 1436, dated 20th March 1896, 2 occurred in under-trial prisoners who had been admitted to jail in bad or indifferent health, one was from acute bronchitis in a convict who had only been 1½ months in the jail, and the last was a case of dysentery in a convict 37 days in jail. The general health of the jail was not unsatisfactory and the death-rate, though high, does not appear to have been due to any general cause, or to give ground for alarm.

90. The case of the Coimbatore Central Jail, where there were 26 deaths equal to a death-rate of 26.15 per thousand is decidedly less satisfactory. At this jail the year opened with a severe epidemic of influenza, involving 116 cases and 6 deaths, as well as at least one other death otherwise returned, viz., under chronic pneumonic phthisis. This mortality in a usually healthy jail appeared considerable, and in May 1896 the attention of the Surgeon-General was drawn to it, and he was asked whether he considered that the mortality was, as far as could be judged, unavoidable and not due to any defect in care or treatment. He replied in the affirmative. Of the remaining 19 deaths, 6 were due to phthisis, 4 to bowel complaints, 3 to malarial

cachexia, and the remainder to miscellaneous causes. I do not consider the result entirely satisfactory. The weigment statistics of the jail have not been good, and the occurrence of a total number of 14 deaths from such causes as pneumonia, bowel-complaints and malarial cachexia is a very unfavourable symptom. At present the health of the jail appears to be satisfactory, and it will be carefully watched during the current year.

91. The Trichinopoly Central Jail shows 21 deaths and a death-rate of 24.05 per thousand. No less than 11 of the deaths were, however, due to tubercle either of the lungs or intestine, and there were only 2 deaths from dysentery and none from diarrhoea. Moreover the Trichinopoly Central Jail was throughout the year placed at a special disadvantage by being made the receiving jail for long-term prisoners in bad or indifferent health admitted into the Madura and Cuddalore District Jails, while prisoners fit for hard labour were employed on the building works at Mount Capper. The jail was thus deprived of its usual drafts of able-bodied prisoners while receiving an unusual number of sickly men. From this point of view the results of 1896 must be considered very favourable. The Bellary, Russellkonda and Vellore Jails show a high ratio of admissions to hospital, and the fact that, in spite of this, the mortality was *nil* or low is creditable to the medical officers concerned. The ratio of admission to hospital in the Civil Jail, Madras, though lower than in the previous year, was still very high, and seems excessive. Enquiries will be made on this subject, for the jail in question has always been exceedingly healthy. The remarkable reduction in the sickness and mortality of the Cannanore Central Jail deserves special notice. It is unquestionably due to the care and skill of Surgeon-Captain Fearnside, and has been materially influenced by his discovery (for it really merits the name) of the great prevalence of intestinal parasites on the West Coast, and of the large part they there play in the causation of disease. With one exception (1884) the death-rate of 1896 in the Cannanore Central Jail is the lowest in the last twenty-five years and the death-rate from bowel affections (1.56 per thousand) is actually the lowest. A monograph by Surgeon-Captain Fearnside on intestinal parasites found in Malabar is in the Press.

92. The form of Vital Statement No. XV, which stands next in Appendix I, was revised in Home Department Resolution No. 3 Jails—120—130, 9th March 1896. In consequence of this revision a comparison between the statistics of previous years and those of the year under report is a matter of some difficulty, but by means of a reference to the original Sick Returns of preceding years, the following abstract has been prepared and is here presented. It relates only to District and Central Jails and the Criminal Leper Ward:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	4.56	2.05	1.82	1.09	1.62	1.12	.52	.26
Dysentery	65.88	3.65	57.13	3.87	77.91	4.97	73.27	2.84
Malarial fevers	106.79	.46	172.59	1.45	211.86	1.74	125.61	2.97
Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (1)	47.98	.57	98.64	.12	76.92	.25	95.97	.77
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, chronic pneumonic phthisis	8.55	2.74	7.50	2.66	10.07	1.89	14.06	3.48
Anæmia and debility	50.49	3.65	57.75	1.57	5.34	.25	3.87	
Pneumonia	6.50	2.39	7.26	2.90	10.43	2.61	7.09	2.19
Other respiratory disorders	23.93	.34	34.13	.48	33.30	.75	39.09	.39
Diarrhoea	72.03	3.65	68.63	1.82	60.51	.50	85.30	2.06
Abscesses, ulcers and boils	40.57		51.10	.12	60.51	.12	47.21	.13
All other causes	174.04	6.03	204.31	5.46	209.38	5.46	200.48	5.94
Total	601.32	25.53	743.87	21.54	758.36	19.76	693.50	21.03

93. Regarding the first disease which appears in this abstract there can be no ambiguity. Cases of cholera occurred in three jails during the year 1896, namely at Rajahmundry, at Berhampur and at

Palamcottah. In each case the patient was at once removed to the special cholera sheds outside the jail and the disease did not spread. At the Palamcottah District Jail a second case occurred in one of the attendants on the first case and terminated fatally. In the years 1895 and 1896 cases of cholera appeared in no less than 8 jails and in only one case did the disease extend beyond three cases. This fact furnishes fair evidence of the great utility of the segregating huts with which most jails have been provided during the last three years.

94. The statistics of dysentery in 1896, though less than those of the preceding year, show an increase rather than a decline since 1893, but they would be found to compare more favourably with years preceding 1893, if the abstract were carried back further. Dysentery still, however, remains one of the chief of jail diseases, and will probably continue to be so, until its character and causation are more thoroughly understood. A circular has been issued to medical officers of jails inviting their attention to the advisability of causing the dejecta of dysenteric patients to be regularly disinfected before being buried.

95. If the figures are reliable, there was a marked decrease in the prevalence of malarial fevers in 1896 accompanied by an equally marked increase in the death-rate caused by them. There can be no doubt that many jails, *e.g.*, the Penitentiary and those at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Bellary, show many fewer admissions under this head in the year under report than in 1895. The disappearance of the Cuddapah Jail from the returns also affects the figures.

96. In paragraph 93 of the report for the last-mentioned year, it was mentioned that in consequence of the good results which had been stated in the Punjab to follow the systematic administration of quinine and other prophylactics during the feverish season, this method would be tried in Madras. A circular No. 6683, dated 24th December 1895, was issued to medical officers on the subject, and the Government in paragraph 1, sub-division 10 of G.O., No. 973, Judicial, dated 6th June 1896, directed that the results achieved might be noticed in future reports. It appears, however, from reports now submitted by medical officers of jails that the systematic prophylactic use of quinine has only been tried in two jails in 1896, *viz.*, those at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly. At the Rajahmundry Central Jail quinine is stated to have been issued to the whole jail population for nine months during the year, and the admissions from malarial fevers are stated to have been 230 against 290 in 1895. The results are not very encouraging, if they are reliable. At the Trichinopoly Central Jail, one-third of the jail population was treated with quinine as a prophylactic during the first three months of 1896, but the result was negative, the percentage of admissions for fever being rather larger from the blocks in which quinine was issued than from the rest. Some attempt to issue quinine was also made in the Coimbatore Central Jail during the epidemic of influenza, but the stock of the drug failed. It is obviously impossible to draw any certain conclusion from the above facts. It seems probable that fever was everywhere less prevalent in 1896 than in the two previous years, and this may account for the smaller number of admissions at the Rajahmundry Jail. It is to be regretted that the experiment was not more extensively tried. Prisoners received from the Cuddapah District in the Vellore Central Jail, those received from the hill tracts in the Vizagapatam District Jail, and the prisoners confined in the Berhampur and Russellkonda Jails might well have been brought under the treatment. The matter is, however, one of some difficulty, in which statistics are particularly liable to be misleading, and any conclusions would need very careful testing before they could be accepted.

97. In paragraph 10 of his notes on the vital statistics of jails in 1895, which were appended to Home Department Resolution No. 14 Jails—545-556, dated 25th September 1896, the Director-General,

Indian Medical Service, requested that some details might in future be given of the etiology and symptoms of the cases admitted under the head of Remittent Fevers.

Rajahmundry.
Vellore.
Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.
Penitentiary.
Vizagapatam.
Bellary.
Cuddalore.
Mangalore.

In the year 1896, 29 cases of remittent fever were admitted in the nine jails noted in the margin. The Medical officers of the Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Jails report that no information as to the etiology and symptoms of the cases of remittent fever admitted in their jails is on record. The other medical officers have submitted remarks too lengthy for insertion in this report. They are available for submission to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, if required. Practically the only suggestion made by the medical officers who have furnished information on this subject as to the etiology of the fevers in question is that they are due to residence in malarious tracts. As regards symptoms, there are considerable differences between the reports. In the Cannanore Central Jail, where there were 7 cases, and in the Bellary District Jail, where there were 5, there was a remission of temperature in the morning, followed by an evening rise to 103° or more. Similar remissions were noticed in the cases treated at the Penitentiary, the Vellore Central Jail and the Cuddalore District Jail. At Bellary there was in the majority of cases enlargement of spleen and liver, while at Vellore, Trichinopoly, and apparently Cannanore, no enlargement of spleen or liver and no other organic derangement was noted. While again at the Bellary District Jail diarrhoea was absent in all the cases, it was present in both the cases treated in the Cuddalore District Jail and at the Vellore Central Jail. The Medical officers of Vellore and Cannanore report functional derangement of liver with bilious vomit. The Medical officer of the Trichinopoly Central Jail specially notes that the cases which came under his notice bore no resemblance whatever to typical enteric. Most of the cases improved under quinine and arsenic.

98. The other diseases included in group A, sub-group (1) of the Nomenclature do not require notice. There was a considerable increase in the admissions, and some increase in the mortality, from tubercle of the lung. Whether this points to a real increase in the prevalence of the disease, to a change in classification (chronic pneumonic phthisis being now returned under this head), or to greater care in diagnosis cannot be determined with certainty. Probably all three causes have contributed to the result, and the course, which has been followed in some jails, *e.g.*, Rajahmundry, of leaving tubercular patients in the general wards, is certainly inexpedient. Burmese convicts appear to be specially subject to this disease in this Presidency.

99. The course taken by the returns of these diseases is instructive in respect of the reliance to be placed on statistics, such as those presented in Annual Statement No. XV. In past years very numerous admissions and deaths used to be returned under the heads "Anæmia and Debility." As such returns are liable to be utilized to cover careless diagnosis, the present Surgeon-General issued instructions discouraging the employment of these terms, and it will be seen that the ratio per thousand of admissions from these causes has fallen from 50.49 in 1893 to 3.87 in the year under report. In 1896 no death has been returned under this head, whereas in 1893 there were 32 deaths from anæmia and debility. This result is, of course, very satisfactory. But there is another side to the question. In 1893 only seven admissions were returned under malarial cachexia and no deaths, while in 1895 there were 156 cases and 5 deaths, and in 1896 the returns include 105 cases and as many as 18 deaths. Of the 18 deaths returned under this heading, no less than 13 occurred in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and the medical officer of that jail himself remarked to me at my recent inspection that it was 'the most convenient heading' under which to return cases. It can thus hardly be doubted that one effect of discouraging the use of the terms anæmia and debility has been to cause the employment, in certain cases, of the equally vague phrase 'malarial cachexia.' Indeed the latter is the more dangerous of the two, for the figures relating to it are hidden away under the general heading 'Malarial fevers,' whereas those relating to anæmia and debility are plainly visible in Statement No. XV. The following figures

show clearly the transfer from anæmia and debility to malarial cachexia which has been accomplished in the last four years :—

	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Anæmia and debility...	443	32	312	13	194	3	30	..
Malarial cachexia ...	7	...	32	4	156	5	105	18

100. There was a diminution in 1896 in the admission and death-rate from pneumonia, but this otherwise satisfactory feature of the returns is a good deal discounted by the great growth which has occurred during the past four years under other respiratory diseases, especially bronchitis. This increase is specially shown by the Jails at Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary and Cuddalore, and must be taken, I fear, to indicate some real advance in these diseases. No reason for this growth of respiratory disorders is known to exist. An improved blanket is about to be adopted in all jails which may give some additional protection to prisoners, and the question of the possible causation of this class of disease will be further considered during the current year.

101. Diarrhoea shows an increase both in admission and death-rate, as compared with 1895 and 1894, but the figures of death-rate are better than those of 1893 and previous years. These figures must be considered in connection with those of dysentery, for, though there is a clear theoretical distinction in etiology and in symptoms between the two, the line which divides them in practice is not always quite clear. Abscesses, ulcers and boils show fewer admissions than in either of the two preceding years, and the admission rate under 'All other causes' is also lower than in 1894 and 1895, though the death-rate from the same is slightly higher. As this last heading, viz., 'All other causes' includes many diseases which are specially intractable, the inclusion under it of a larger proportion of the total mortality is rather satisfactory than otherwise.

102. In paragraph 91 of the Report for 1895 information was given regarding the success which had attended the removal from the Rajahmundry Central Jail of cases of beri-beri. Six such cases were admitted into hospital in that jail in 1896; all were removed to the Vellore Central Jail and there were no deaths. The method thus would appear to have been successful also in the year under report; but it may be doubted, whether in the special circumstances which have attended the Rajahmundry Central Jail during 1896, the result can be relied on.

103. The statement which stands next in Appendix I shows the mortality according to the length of the original sentences of convicts confined during the year. It is obvious that this statement has no bearing on the vital statistics of the year, but is of interest merely as showing how many prisoners sentenced to various terms of imprisonment happened to die. The figures of mortality contained in this statement being based on no principle except the accidental connection furnished by length of sentence imposed by a Court cannot be expected to show any uniformity from year to year. If, for instance, a hundred men are admitted into a jail in which causes injurious to health are in operation, it is a pure accident whether the ten or twenty who die in the first year were under sentences of six months, one year or more. There is no causal connection between the two sets of fact, the rate of mortality and the period of imprisonment which the prisoners were awarded, and the statement cannot, therefore, be said to do more than supply statistics possessing a certain curious interest. The following table compares the results for a period of three years :—

Years.	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.
1894	* 2,897.75	* 72	24.85	1,204.23	29	24.08	1,616.99	36	22.26
1895	* 2,770.66	* 47	16.96	905.92	20	32.01	1,612.59	31	19.22
1896	* 2,747.49	* 44	16.01	867.98	24	27.65	1,570.76	40	25.47

	Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
1894	1,850.02	30	16.22	1,277.59	17	13.31	8,846.68	184	20.80
1895	1,876.41	37	19.72	1,351.43	21	15.54	8,517.01	165	19.37
1896	1,790.82	40	22.34	1,275.87	20	15.67	8,252.92	168	20.36

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

104. The next statement is one of more importance, as it shows the length of time which has actually been served in jail by the convicts who died during the year. The most marked feature of the statistics of the year 1896 in this respect was the reduction in the ratio of deaths among prisoners under six months and over seven years in jail. It is, however, difficult to draw any valid inference from the figures, which, it will be seen, have fluctuated greatly from year to year. It may be noted that in the three jails whose health was the least satisfactory during 1896, viz., those at Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore, the proportion of deaths among convicts who had undergone periods not exceeding six months in jail was not specially high, whereas among prisoners who had served longer periods in jail, the ratio was in some instances excessive, and it might be inferred therefrom that residence in these jails was prejudicial to health. Such an argument might be of service in supporting deductions drawn from other facts, but would not be by itself of much weight. The following table exhibits an abstract in the usual form of the results for the last five years :—

Years.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 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.
1892	3,922.49	222	56.60	1,237.11	91	73.56	996.08	61	61.24
1893	3,631.35	121	33.32	1,185.15	39	32.91	1,047.56	24	22.91
1894	* 4,412.87	* 107	24.61	1,187.17	27	23.74	1,187.59	20	16.84
1895	* 4,270.59	* 80	18.73	1,072.81	23	27.03	1,051.18	17	16.17
1896	* 3,993.48	* 64	16.03	1,079.00	34	31.61	1,118.76	25	22.35

	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.		
1892	816.26	24	29.40	1,180.04	45	38.13	815.83	16	19.61
1893	800.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	830.78	6	6.97
1894	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.93	16	14.26	341.23	4	11.72
1895	692.93	18	25.98	1,064.67	23	21.60	364.53	11	30.18
1896	549.91	17	30.91	1,083.93	21	19.37	427.84	7	16.35

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

105. Miscellaneous Statement B, which stands later in Appendix I and shows particulars as to the weighments of prisoners on discharge from jail, furnishes one of the least satisfactory features of the year. The percentages of prisoners who lost weight in jail was the highest since 1890, and the percentage of those who gained weight was the lowest since 1891. The question at once suggests itself whether this marked increase in the proportion of convicts losing weight in jail is connected with the introduction of the revised dietary. The evidence on which the answer to this question must be based is, however, far from conclusive. The jails which show the highest ratio of convicts losing weight are those at Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, the first being on the old dietary, the second on the new one. Even if the case of the Rajahmundry Jail is assumed to be a special one, the figures show that, out of six other jails on the old dietary, four show a material increase in the proportion of convicts who lost weight. On the other hand only one out of ten jails on the new dietary shows a reduction in the percentage of convicts losing weight, and even in this one case there is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the return. In a second case, however, the ratio is practically unaltered. Seeing that five out of seven jails on the old dietary show a larger proportion of convicts who lost weight in jail in 1896 than in the previous year, it would be unsafe to assume that the new dietary is the reason why eight out of the ten jails on that dietary exhibit the same phenomenon. The following table shows the figures for all jails for a term of seven years:—

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

Jails.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Rajahmundry	52.23	50.79	50.68	37.87	11.23	23.85	37.47
Vellore	20.30	22.81	19.79	16.42	21.13	17.13	17.75
Trichinopoly	43.80	51.30	29.63	31.36	28.14	25.61	28.57
Coimbatore	33.77	34.23	20.84	20.18	25.39	23.67	37.73
Cannanore	14.00	7.22	9.10	23.89	23.85	22.72	35.94
Salem	24.43	29.66	29.68	20.30	22.87	22.23	25.82
Penitentiary	22.82	21.54	24.63	15.17	21.81	25.56	27.80
Russellkonda	14.23	26.67	13.04	7.18	11.94	25.00	13.64
Berhampur	18.97	23.21	17.02	5.50	19.15	25.54	34.96
Vizagapatam	23.87	11.13	25.12	26.78	17.38	14.11	20.23
Párvatipuram	32.20	24.71	22.15	3.21	12.30	10.89	8.51
Guntur	27.42	14.73	18.40	21.50	...	...	...
Nellore	33.80	13.65	17.67	13.53	11.68	13.46	25.29
Kurnool	11.73	34.66	8.12	8.79	...	...	...
Bellary	20.56	25.71	13.11	5.72	32.69	27.91	30.25
Cuddapah	37.28	20.65	19.70	43.98	28.11	39.61	...
Cuddalore	13.70	19.44	21.28	20.05	16.47	19.92	26.14
Tanjore	42.68	47.22	38.68	26.28	16.91	19.66	32.65
Madura	32.57	24.07	23.21	30.77	24.20	19.69	18.01
Palanacottah	24.96	29.53	24.97	19.81	20.35	20.53	4.28
Calicut	33.54	21.90	25.00	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	40.93	38.16	38.31	27.96	20.23	25.26	32.33
European Prison, Ootacamund	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	27.73

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight...	16.4	19.5	18.7	18.8	16.3	19.3	18.2
Prisoners who had gained weight	54.7	54.1	58.5	60.0	62.2	58.4	54.1
Prisoners who had lost weight	28.9	26.4	22.8	21.2	21.5	22.3	27.7

106. There is one possible explanation of the very general increase in the proportion of prisoners who lost weight in jail and of the smaller percentage of those who gained weight during 1896. In a bad season like the present one prices run high and a large proportion of the poorer classes of the population must find it more difficult to get food than in a good season, even if there is no actual famine, i.e., no actual

scarcity of food stuffs. The close connection existing between crime and prices was clearly shown by the diagrams and figures which were submitted with my letter No. 3247, dated 22nd May 1896, and it is plain therefrom that many persons are driven into crime by want, or at least by the increased difficulty of getting food. It would, therefore, be reasonable to expect, and the expectation is supported by the results of experience, that in bad seasons convicts would be admitted into jail in worse physical condition than in good seasons. The admission of emaciated prisoners may increase the sick and death returns, because many will need treatment and some will be too far gone to recover, but it ought also to improve the weighment statistics, for there will be more prisoners who are benefited by the good food given in jail. In good seasons, on the contrary, the average convict admitted will be in fair physical condition, and will be less likely to increase in weight in jail. That 1894, 1895 and 1896 were good seasons is proved by many facts, especially by the diminished amount of crime and the falling convict population, and it may thus be said that the longer these good seasons lasted the less favourable would be the results of the statistics exhibited in Statement B. In judging of this argument it must be assumed that the conditions of food, labour and general administration within the jails remain the same, and therefore it is difficult to test it by the results of earlier years. It offers, however, the most hopeful explanation of the features of the year 1896 and it seems to possess considerable plausibility.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS A, D AND E, AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

107. The total accommodation for the several classes of prisoners is shown by Statement A in Appendix I, and an abstract of it is printed below. The increase in the accommodation in central jails is due to the completion of the Civil Debtors' yard at the Salem Central Jail, while the reduction in district jail accommodation is consequent upon the closing of the Cuddapah District Jail. At the end of the year under report the district jail accommodation was really lower by 201 than the figure shown in the abstract, because the Párvatipuram Jail has also been closed. The accommodation at the Cuddalore District Jail is also, owing to the existence of temporary sheds placed about 125 above the figure at which it will eventually stand. The real accommodation in district jails at the close of 1896 was thus 3,200, while the largest average population in this class of jail in the last ten years was 3,135.90 in 1892. The total accommodation is thus sufficient. There is an ample margin of accommodation in central jails, the highest average population in the last ten years having been 6,185.25 in 1892. The following is the abstract of Statement A:—

Jails.	1896.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,548	266	7,814	5,639	141	5,780
District Jails	3,319	209	3,523	2,356	58	2,414
Criminal Leper Ward	23	..	23	14	..	14
Civil Jail, Madras	81	..	81	28	..	28
Total	10,971	475	11,446	7,937	199	8,136

108. In most central jails the accommodation for the several classes of prisoners is adequate, but an under-trial yard is needed at the Rajahmundry Central Jail and to a less extent at Cannanore. Additional cellular accommodation is very desirable, and will be gradually provided. An estimate for adding 100 cells to the Vellore Central Jail has been sanctioned by Government, and one block at the Penitentiary is about to be removed and replaced by cells, while proposals for adding further to the cellular

accommodation of the last-named prison will shortly be submitted. But in district jails the accommodation is in various respects defective. The most important deficiency is the absence from many jails of sufficient cells to enable the Superintendents to carry out judicial sentences of solitary confinement and punishments for jail offences. In the Nellore District Jail the total number of cells for all purposes, including condemned prisoners and lunatics, is 2, in the Russellkonda Jail 3, at Berhampur 6, at Vizagapatam 8 and at Madura 10. The two last-named jails, with a normal population of 300 to 350, require not less than 20 cells to enable the sentences of courts and jail punishments to be properly carried out, while at Nellore and Berhampur there should be 12 cells. If sentences of solitary confinement are freely awarded by the magistracy in these districts, it is impossible to execute them, and the same is the case at Madura, whence it was necessary lately to transfer 49 convicts sentenced to solitary confinement, because the cellular accommodation was inadequate. This is a pressing need of the jails in this Presidency, and it would not be very expensive to meet it. Some additional accommodation for convicts is desirable at the Bellary, Tanjore and Palamcottah Jails, but this is a less urgent matter.

109. Overcrowding occurred in a few instances during the year, but to no serious extent. The only jail in which the average population was in excess of the total accommodation was the District Jail, Cuddalore, and in that instance the buildings being all temporary and made of cadjan leaves, there was no lack of ventilation and the progress of building operations has already made plenty of accommodation available. In the Penitentiary and in the District Jail at Bellary, the number of male convicts was slightly in excess of the total available accommodation for that class. In these cases a few short-term convicts or men who are within a short period of release, sleep in work-sheds enclosed by wire-netting. In all other cases the accommodation has been sufficient.

110. Statements B and C having been elsewhere noticed, the next statement in Appendix I shows the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1896. The most marked feature in this statement continues to be found in the increasing proportion which offences not punishable under the Indian Penal Code, but under local and special laws bear to the total. This has been as follows during the last eight years:—

1889	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.3
1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.1
1891	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.6
1892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.6
1893	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.4
1894	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.3
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.2
1896	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.4

111. Statement E in Appendix I shows the number of cases in which fetters or irons were imposed on convicts in 1896. The use of fetters and handcuffs as a punishment having been legalized in this Presidency by the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Government of India having, in Home Department Resolution No. 12 Jails—500—510, dated 31st August 1896, framed rules regulating the pattern of the fetters and handcuffs to be used, the number of cases in which this form of punishment was resorted to has risen and was 81 in 1896 against only 3 in 1895. On the other hand the number of prisoners fettered for safe custody diminished from 7,133 to 6,539, and there was an especially large reduction in the number of cases in which fetters were worn for over twelve months. These fetters are worn by prisoners employed outside jails; they consist of light chains suspended from the waist by a leather belt and attached to the legs by ankle-rings. They hinder rapid movement, but are little encumbrance in walking. Their use appears likely to have a good effect in reducing escapes from extramural gangs.

112. The chief points connected with sub-jail administration having been already noticed, it is unnecessary to refer here to the concluding Statements F and G in Appendix I. The number of Burmese convicts confined in jails of this Presidency continued to decline. The highest number at the close of any year was 1,173 on the 31st December 1889. This had been reduced to 477 at the end of 1895, and 49 prisoners having been retransferred to Rangoon during the year 1896 and 4 having died, the number remaining on 31st December 1896 was 424. Of this number 193 are under life sentences and 231 are undergoing sentences for a term of years. The daily average strength of prisoners of this class was 458.09 and the death-rate amongst them was thus 8.73 per thousand. Their conduct was generally good, but in the Coimbatore Central Jail one Burmese convict fatally wounded another. This case was reported to Government in my letter No. 4594, dated 15th July 1896. The following table shows the distribution of the 424 Burmese convicts who remained in jail at the end of the year under report:—

Jails.	Remaining 31st December 1894	Remaining 31st December 1895	Remaining 31st December 1896
Rajahmundry	19	18	18
Vellore	139	130	114
Trichinopoly	3	2	3
Coimbatore	143	135	117
Cannanore	95	88	69
Salem	80	72	60
Penitentiary	33	27	40
Tanjore	3	..	..
Cuddalore	..	3	1
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1	1	2
Total ..	518	477	424

113. The year 1896 was marked by no important changes in jail rules or procedure. The most important administrative change was the revised dietary which is still on trial. The leading feature of the work of the year may be thus summarized:—

(1) The fall in jail population, which had marked the three previous years continued till near the end of 1896, when a rise in grain prices increased the admissions of under-trial prisoners, and the year closed with a tendency to a larger convict population.

(2) The increase in recorded jail offences and punishments which began in 1892 continued, the bulk of the offences having relation to work and the bulk of the punishments being minor punishments.

(3) The number of escapes from central and district jails showed an increase though the total is only slightly in excess of the average of the past ten years.

(4) The cost of dieting prisoners was the lowest on record in this Presidency, but the smaller average population produced an increase of five pies per head in the gross cost per head.

(5) In consequence of larger manufacturing profits, which were the highest recorded, the net cost per head was decreased to Rs. 44-14-0, a little over half the cost ten years ago.

(6) The sick rate was somewhat smaller than in the previous year and the death-rate, though higher by 1.3 per thousand than in 1895, was otherwise the lowest since 1886. The results of weighments were less satisfactory.

114. Almost all officers of the department worked well. The Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jails of Coimbatore and Vellore were, as usual, well administered by Messrs. McCready, Gadsden and Cavendish. Mr. Cloney's work at Cuddalore and Surgeon-Captain Fearnside's services at Cannanore have already been noticed. The administration of the Vizagapatam District Jail by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell and of the Bellary District Jail by Surgeon-Major Evans has been good. Among Jailors,

Mr. S. W. Upshon, now Acting Superintendent of the Tanjore District Jail, and Mr. W. E. Mitchell, Jailor of the Central Jail, Salem, have again done excellent work, as have many others of the subordinate establishment. In my office the services of the manager, Mr. Gainsford, who has now held the post for 3½ years, have been of great assistance to me, and have been marked by praiseworthy thoroughness and care.

115. Every Central and District Jail was inspected once during the year, and the Penitentiary, Madras, with the Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, were inspected twice, as also were the District Jails at Berhampur and Vizagapatam. The usual table showing dates of inspection is appended, the work done by Mr. Gadsden being shown separately from that done by me:—

A.—BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(1) Central Jails.

Vellore	...	...	29th February, 1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1896.
Trichinopoly	...	...	5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th March 1896.
Coimbatore	...	...	14th, 15th and 16th August 1896.
Cannanore	...	...	3rd, 4th and 5th September 1896.
Salem	...	...	17th, 18th and 19th August 1896.
Penitentiary	...	...	24th, 25th, 26th and 27th February 1896.

(2) District Jails.

Berhampur	...	...	7th and 8th January 1896.
Vizagapatam	...	...	11th and 12th January 1896.
Párvatipuram	...	...	1st and 2nd January 1896.
Cuddalore	...	...	11th, 12th and 13th March 1896.
Tanjore	...	...	28th, 29th and 30th August 1896.
Madura	...	...	21st, 22nd and 23rd August 1896.
Palamcottah	...	...	24th, 25th and 26th August 1896.
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	28th February 1896.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	28th February 1896.

(3) Sub-Jails.

Palkonda, Chattrapur, Porto Novo, Ootacamund, Wellington, Coonoor, Salem, Kokarakulam, Calicut, Quilandi, Cannanore, Badagara.

B.—BY THE ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

(1) Central Jails.

Rajahmundry	...	...	16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th November 1896.
Penitentiary	...	...	24th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th October 1896.

(2) District Jails.

Russellkonda	...	...	8th and 9th November 1896.
Berhampur	...	...	5th, 6th and 7th November 1896.
Vizagapatam	...	...	12th, 13th and 14th November 1896.
Nellore	...	...	20th, 21st and 22nd October 1896.
Bellary	...	...	22nd, 23rd and 24th November 1896.
Mangalore	...	...	3rd, 4th and 5th December 1896.
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	29th October 1896.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	29th October 1896.

(3) Sub-Jails.

Arkonam, Rajahmundry, Hosdrug.

116. The number of visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors is shown in the following table. As the system of appointing non-official visitors has now been in force for five years, a report on its results will shortly be submitted. I am in favour of the continuance of the system:—

Jails.	Number of visits.									
	Sessions Judges.	Magistrates, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Non-official Visitors.				
						Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.
Rajahmundry C. J.	8	8	1	1	1	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	1	Rev. E. Pohl	2	M.R.Ry. A. Sandarumayya Garu.
Vellore C. J.	...	5	...	...	...	Mr. J. Franklin	...	M.R.Ry. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib.	1	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.
Trichinopoly C. J.	6	7	...	...	...	Rev. W. J. Chamberlain.	6	...	...	...
Coimbatore C. J.	8	7	1	...	...	Dr. F. G. Oliver	1	Rev. T. H. Dodson, M.A.	...	...
Cannanore C. J.	5	8	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. R. Krishnayya Avergal, B.A.	...	Captain A. D. G. Shelley, R.E.	1	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.
Salem C. J.	1	7	...	...	...	Officer Commanding the station.	...	M.R.Ry. S. Ananthanarayana Aiyar Avergal.	...	C. V. Narasiah, Esq.
Penitentiary, Madras.	...	17	3	...	...	Rev. T. Foulkes	6	Mr. Cowasji Hirji	5	G. P. Greene, Esq.
Russellkonda H. J.	...	1	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	1	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	26	...
Berhampur D. J.	2	2	1	...	1	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. Pothumbar Narsi.	1	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.
Vizagapatam D. J.	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Párvatipuram H. J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore D. J.	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary D. J.	4	5	2	3	...	The Hon'ble A. Sabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur.	1	Officer Commanding the station.	...	...
Cuddalore D. J.	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore D. J.	3	14	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Badar Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Tevar Avergal.	7	...
Madura D. J.	...	3	...	1	...	The Hon'ble R. Ramasubbayyar Avergal.	...	R. Fischer, Esq.	2	...
Palamcottah D. J.	...	6	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Alagiriswami Nayudu.	4	...	...	...
Mangalore D. J.	3	9	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasagam Pillai Avergal, B.A., M.L.	3	...	2	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	9	1	...	...	Mr. O. Vas	18	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avergal.	7	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	8	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	...	M.R.Ry. Pothumbar Narsi.
										M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.
										M.R.Ry. Pothumbar Narsi.
										M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.
Total	49	128	12	5	1		42		55	16
Total of 1895	35	134	5	7	6		45		70	24

117. The following table shows the names of the officers who held executive charge of Central and District Jails during the year, transfers of charge to Assistant Surgeons during the District Medical Officer's absence on tour being excluded:—

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry.	1st January 1896. 5th March 1896. 5th April 1896.	4th March 1896. 4th April 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. J. E. Young Surgeon-Major J. C. Marsden. Mr. J. E. Young.	On privilege leave.
Vellore	1st January 1896. 24th August 1896. 29th September 1896.	23rd August 1896. 28th September 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish Surgeon-Major C. Adams. Mr. E. L. F. Cavendish.	On privilege leave.
Trichinopoly	1st January 1896.	31st December 1896.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.	
Coimbatore	1st January 1896. 19th September 1896.	18th September 1896. 30th December 1896.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D. Mr. E. H. Gadsden.	On deputation.
Cannanore	1st January 1896.	1st December 1896.	Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside, M.B.	
Salem	1st January 1896. 23rd May 1896.	22nd May 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. W. M. Standen Surgeon-Captain W. Molesworth.	Transferred to other employ.
Penitentiary	1st January 1896. 14th January 1896.	13th January 1896. 31st December 1896.	Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. J. Hazlett. Mr. D. A. McCready	Was on 2 months' privilege leave from 14th November 1895.
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda "H. J."	1st January 1896. 10th May 1896. 9th August 1896. 3rd September 1896. 7th September 1896. 21st October 1896.	9th May 1896. 8th August 1896. 2nd September 1896. 6th September 1896. 20th October 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I.C.S. Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S. Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I.C.S. Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S. Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I.C.S.	
Gorhamper	1st January 1896. 13th May 1896. 15th June 1896.	12th May 1896. 14th June 1896. 5th July 1896.	Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira, M.B. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel E. Ferrand, M.D. Surgeon-Captain F. C. Pereira, M.B.	On privilege leave. On leave on medical certificate.
Vinagapatam	1st January 1896.	31st December 1896.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel F. Ferrand, M.D. Surgeon-Major H. Thomson, M.B., D.P.H.	
Párvatipuram H. J.	1st January 1896.	4th April 1896.*	Mr. H. Henderson	* Date on which the jail was finally closed.
Nellore	1st January 1896.	31st December 1896.	Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill, M.B.	
Bellary	1st January 1896. 9th May 1896. 31st May 1896.	8th May 1896. 30th May 1896. 31st December 1896.	Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans Surgeon-Captain G. S. Crawford. Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans.	On privilege leave.
Cuddalore	1st January 1896.	31st December 1896.	Mr. G. Cloney.	
Tanjore	1st January 1896. 12th April 1896. 19th July 1896.	18th April 1896. 18th July 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. H. E. Upshon Mr. S. W. Upshon. Mr. H. E. Upshon.	On privilege leave.
Madura	1st January 1896. 28th June 1896.	27th June 1896. 7th August 1896.	Surgeon-Major F. C. Reeves Assistant Surgeon C. Munuswami Mudaliyar.	On privilege leave.
	8th August 1896. 21st October 1896.	20th October 1896. 31st December 1896.	Surgeon-Major W. F. Thomas. Surgeon-Major C. Adams.	
Palemcottah	1st January 1896. 25th June 1896.	24th June 1896. 24th August 1896.	Surgeon-Major K. C. Sanjana Assistant Surgeon J. Shortt-Evers, L.M.S.	On privilege leave.
	25th August 1896.	31st December 1896.	Surgeon-Major K. C. Sanjana.	
Mangalore	1st January 1896. 27th January 1896. 13th April 1896.	26th January 1896. 12th April 1896. 8th May 1896.	Surgeon-Captain C. Donovan. Surgeon-Major H. G. Carruthers. Assistant Surgeon S. Chendrasekara Mudaliyar.	
	9th May 1896. 30th September 1896.	29th September 1896. 31st December 1896.	Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati. Surgeon-Captain C. Donovan.	
Civil Jail, Madras.	1st January 1896.	13th January 1896.	Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel H. J. Hazlett.	
Oriminal Leper Ward, Madras.	14th January 1896. 1st January 1896. 1st July 1896. 1st October 1896.	31st December 1896. 20th June 1896. 20th September 1896. 31st December 1896.	Mr. D. A. McCready. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel G. L. Walker, M.D. Surgeon-Maj. H. Thomson, M.B., D.P.H. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel G. L. Walker, M.D.	On privilege leave.

Jail buildings.

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

Warders' huts.

119. Three double huts for warders were built at the Mangalore District Jail at a cost of Rs. 868-7-1, and a sum of Rs. 289-1-3 was drawn from the treasury at the Vellore Central Jail on account of the 15 warders' huts built at that jail in 1895. The policy which in G.O., No. 2446, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894, led to all warders' huts being built by the Jail department does not commend itself to me, as in small district jails the work is not likely to be so well done as it would be if entrusted to the Public Works Department.

120. The rules regarding the maintenance of service registers and inventories of valuable stock were duly observed, and in most cases the destruction of records has been properly carried out. Where this was not done, the attention of Superintendents has been drawn to the matter.

121. 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 favour of return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

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

1 Station.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	776	26	802	1,504	105	1,613	2,284	131	2,415
		Under-trial	5	..	5	102	4	106	107	4	111
		Civil ..	6	..	6	57	..	57	63	..	63
Vellore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	1,035	65	1,100	1,271	98	1,369	2,276	163	2,439
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	15	..	15	54	..	54	69	..	69
Trichinopoly.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	948	..	948	830	..	830	1,778	..	1,778
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	5	..	5	62	..	62	67	..	67
Coimbatore.	Central Jail.	Convict ..	929	..	929	1,160	11	1,171	2,089	11	2,100
		Under-trial	39	..	39	431	14	445	470	14	484
		Civil ..	17	..	17	171	..	171	188	..	188
Cannanore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	696	9	705	1,237	20	1,257	1,933	29	1,962
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	17	..	17	99	..	99	116	..	116
Salom ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	643	..	643	668	31	668	1,311	..	1,311
		Under-trial	26	..	26	125	..	125	151	..	151
		Civil ..	8	..	8	78	..	78	86	..	86
Madras ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	769	39	808	2,381	194	2,575	3,160	233	3,393
		Under-trial	11	..	11	209	17	226	229	17	237
		Civil ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Russellkonda..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	40	..	40	112	3	115	162	3	165
		Under-trial	2	..	2	54	1	55	56	1	57
		Civil ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	3	..	3
Berhampur.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	111	2	113	379	10	389	490	12	502
		Under-trial	8	..	8	106	1	107	114	1	115
		Civil ..	..	..	..	3	..	3	3	..	3
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	203	11	214	858	12	870	1,061	23	1,084
		Under-trial	7	..	7	176	10	185	182	10	192
		Civil ..	..	..	..	15	..	15	15	..	15
Párvatipuram.	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	116	..	116	9	..	9	125	..	125
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	96	2	98	331	30	361	427	32	459
		Under-trial	3	..	3	109	17	126	112	17	129
		Civil ..	1	..	1	6	..	6	7	..	7
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	300	23	323	1,112	63	1,175	1,412	86	1,498
		Under-trial	19	..	19	404	12	416	423	12	435
		Civil ..	8	..	8	66	..	66	74	..	74
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	480	6	486	933	24	957	1,413	30	1,443
		Under-trial	..	1	1	105	..	105	105	1	106
		Civil ..	10	..	10	39	..	39	49	..	49

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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.
1,384	94	1,478	900	37	937	804.61	31.11	835.72	818.12	31.27	849.39
92	3	95	15	1	16	6.15	.16	6.31			
53	..	53	10	..	10	7.36	..	7.36			
1,303	108	1,411	973	55	1,028	944.77	60.44	1,005.21	955.61	60.44	1,016.05
62	..	62	7	..	7	10.84	..	10.84			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1,013	..	1,013	765	..	765	866.30	..	866.30	873.03	..	873.03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
61	..	61	6	..	6	6.73	..	6.73			
1,143	11	1,154	946	..	946	936.15	.89	937.04	992.68	1.59	994.27
448	14	462	22	..	22	28.61	.70	29.31			
159	..	159	29	..	29	27.92	..	27.92			
1,323	20	1,343	610	9	619	621.13	8.86	629.99	631.54	8.86	640.40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
104	..	104	12	..	12	10.41	..	10.41			
771	..	771	540	..	540	563.86	..	563.86	589.78	..	589.78
137	..	137	14	..	14	16.63	..	16.63			
74	..	74	12	..	12	9.29	..	9.29			
2,381	192	2,573	769	41	810	767.46	38.12	805.58	778.10	38.84	816.94
204	16	219	16	2	18	10.57	.72	11.29			
1	..	1	..	..	..	.07	..	.07			
101	3	104	51	..	51	47.73	.23	47.96	51.57	.24	51.81
53	1	54	3	..	3	1.69	.01	1.70			
..	..	..	3	..	3	2.15	..	2.15			
375	10	385	115	2	117	110.97	1.67	112.64	116.63	1.69	118.32
112	1	113	2	..	2	5.11	.62	5.13			
2	..	2	1	..	1	.55	..	.55			
795	21	816	266	2	268	267.02	3.13	270.15	278.49	3.72	282.21
162	10	172	20	..	20	9.17	.59	9.76			
14	..	14	1	..	1	2.30	..	2.30			
125	..	125	..	..	..	10.41	..	10.41	10.41	..	10.41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
346	25	371	81	7	88	79.19	4.61	83.80	84.40	5.93	90.33
107	17	124	5	..	5	4.56	1.32	5.88			
6	..	6	1	..	1	.65	..	.65			
1,063	76	1,139	349	10	359	308.01	14.75	322.76	340.75	15.49	356.24
378	11	389	45	1	46	23.49	.74	24.23			
56	..	56	18	..	18	9.25	..	9.25			
912	26	938	501	4	505	473.96	7.29	481.25	485.55	7.35	492.90
100	1	101	5	..	5	7.46	.06	7.52			
45	..	45	4	..	4	4.13	..	4.13			

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

Do. II—BUILDINGS.

GENERAL

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

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 ..	323	..	323	595	..	595	918	..	918
		Under-trial	2	..	2	314	..	314	316	..	316
		Civil ..	27	..	27	194	..	194	221	..	221
Madura ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	86	17	103	1,061	89	1,150	1,147	106	1,253
		Under-trial	24	..	24	561	21	582	585	21	606
		Civil ..	27	..	27	129	..	129	156	..	156
Palamecottah.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	288	..	288	569	..	569	857	..	857
		Under-trial	11	..	11	153	..	153	164	..	164
		Civil ..	12	..	12	68	..	68	80	..	80
Mangalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	61	1	62	255	8	263	319	9	328
		Under-trial	3	..	3	132	12	144	135	12	147
		Civil ..	10	..	10	50	..	50	60	..	60
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts ..	7,903	201	8,104	15,239	667	15,906	23,142	868	24,010
		Under-trial	160	1	161	2,980	109	3,089	3,140	110	3,250
		Civil ..	164	..	164	1,094	..	1,094	1,258	..	1,258
		Total ..	8,227	202	8,429	19,313	776	20,089	27,540	978	28,518
Madras ..	City Jail.	Convicts ..	11	..	11	20	..	20	31	..	31
Madras ..	Civil Jail ..	Civil ..	31	..	31	463	..	463	494	..	494
Subsidiary Jails ..		Convicts ..	389	12	401	23,562	1,203	24,765	23,951	1,215	25,166
		Under-trial	772	27	799	24,096	904	25,000	24,868	931	25,799
		Civil ..	..	..	..	74	..	74	74	..	74
Grand Total ..		Total ..	1,161	39	1,200	47,732	2,107	49,839	48,893	2,146	51,039
		Convicts ..	8,303	213	8,516	38,821	1,870	40,691	47,124	2,083	49,207
		Under-trial	932	28	960	27,076	1,013	28,089	28,008	1,041	29,049
Grand Total ..		Civil ..	195	..	195	1,631	..	1,631	1,826	..	1,826
		Total ..	9,430	241	9,671	67,528	2,883	70,411	76,958	3,124	80,082

SUMMARY—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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.
673	..	673	245	..	245	279.16	..	279.16	333.58	..	333.58
176	..	176	140	..	140	32.21	..	32.21			
188	..	188	33	..	33	22.21	..	22.21			
873	90	963	274	16	290	112.13	19.82	131.95	164.48	21.60	186.08
550	20	570	35	1	36	34.17	1.78	35.95			
130	..	130	26	..	26	18.18	..	18.18			
568	..	568	289	..	289	283.07	..	283.07	306.27	..	306.27
155	..	155	9	..	9	13.99	..	13.99			
69	..	69	11	..	11	9.21	..	9.21			
242	7	249	77	2	79	69.81	1.43	71.24	84.53	1.62	86.15
133	12	145	2	..	2	8.73	.19	8.92			
49	..	49	11	..	11	5.99	..	5.99			
15,391	683	16,074	7,751	185	7,936	7,545.74	192.35	7,738.09	7,895.52	198.64	8,094.16
2,807	105	2,912	333	5	338	202.54	6.29	208.83			
1,073	..	1,073	185	..	185	147.24	..	147.24			
19,271	788	20,059	8,269	190	8,459	7,895.52	198.64	8,094.16			
17	..	17	14	..	14	13.94	..	13.94	13.94	..	13.94
454	..	454	40	..	40	27.90	..	27.90	27.90	..	27.90
23,503	1,189	24,692	448	26	474	485.01	26.21	511.22	1,396.23	54.36	1,450.59
23,619	899	24,518	1,249	32	1,281	907.42	28.15	935.57			
69	..	69	5	..	5	3.80	..	3.80			
47,191	2,088	49,279	1,702	58	1,760	1,396.23	54.36	1,450.59			
38,911	1,872	40,783	8,213	211	8,424	8,044.69	218.56	8,263.25	9,333.59	253.00	9,586.59
26,426	1,064	27,490	1,582	37	1,619	1,163.06	34.44	1,197.50			
1,596	..	1,596	230	..	230	178.94	..	178.94			
66,932	2,876	69,808	10,025	248	10,273	9,333.59	253.00	9,586.59			

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6					
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1896.		Total.		Received by					
								A.					
								To undergo sentence.					
		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	776	26	1,369	96	2,145	122	139	9	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore	1,035	65	1,121	74	2,156	139	107	24	..	..	13	..
3	Trichinopoly	948	..	444	..	1,392	..	386	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	929	..	1,070	10	1,999	10	90	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	696	9	1,099	19	1,795	28	54	1	84	..	..	..
6	Salem	643	..	602	..	1,245	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	769	39	2,007	179	2,776	218	265	6	..	..	1	..
Total ..		5,796	139	7,712	378	13,505	517	1,107	40	84	..	14	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	40	..	112	8	152	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	111	2	365	9	476	11	14	1	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	203	11	793	12	1,001	23	60	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatiparam	116	..	9	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	96	2	330	30	426	32	1	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary	300	23	1,059	61	1,389	84	23	2	..	..	..	..
14	Cuddalore	480	6	650	24	1,130	30	283	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tanjore	323	..	571	..	894	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
16	Madura	86	17	1,055	89	1,141	106	6	..	..	..	..	..
17	Palamecottah	288	..	551	..	839	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
18	Mangalore	64	1	255	8	319	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		2,107	62	5,785	236	7,892	298	429	3	..	..	..	..
Total, Central and District Jails ..		7,903	201	13,497	614	21,400	815	1,536	43	84	..	14	..
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	11	..	..	..	11	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails ..		389	12	10,668	881	11,057	893	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..		8,303	213	24,165	1,495	32,468	1,708	1,566	43	84	..	14	..

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

transfer.				7			8				9				Serial Number.
B.				Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.				
In transit for transportation or to other Jails:							A.		B.		A.		B.		
From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	2,284	131	2,415	82	1	5	..	200	7	864	78	1
..	..	..	..	2,276	163	2,439	70	1	11	5	129	6	841	81	2
..	..	..	..	1,778	..	1,778	53	..	15	..	92	..	565	..	3
..	1	..	..	2,089	11	2,100	58	2	6	..	135	..	738	9	4
..	..	..	..	1,933	29	1,962	69	1	8	..	73	..	1,031	17	5
..	..	..	..	1,311	..	1,311	25	..	8	..	103	..	490	..	6
67	7	41	2	3,150	233	3,383	72	..	49	..	25	..	1,936	174	7
67	8	41	2	14,821	567	15,388	429	5	102	5	757	13	6,465	359	
..	..	..	..	152	3	155	1	..	..	..	4	..	87	3	8
..	..	..	..	490	12	502	27	1	2	..	45	..	280	9	9
..	..	..	..	1,061	23	1,084	47	8	4	..	51	2	643	11	10
..	..	..	..	125	..	125	77	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	11
..	..	..	..	427	32	459	27	..	..	..	44	2	270	23	12
..	..	..	..	1,412	86	1,498	212	17	4	2	134	5	672	48	13
..	..	..	..	1,413	30	1,443	53	..	..	..	81	4	677	22	14
..	..	..	..	918	..	918	133	..	1	..	54	..	411	..	15
..	..	..	..	1,147	106	1,253	502	13	..	..	106	4	255	71	16
..	..	..	..	557	..	557	45	..	3	..	121	..	324	..	17
..	..	..	..	319	9	328	36	..	..	..	43	..	156	6	18
..	..	..	..	8,321	301	8,622	1,165	39	14	2	683	17	3,819	193	
67	8	41	2	23,142	868	24,010	1,594	44	116	7	1,440	30	10,284	552	
..	..	..	..	31	..	31	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	19
12,894	322	..	..	23,951	1,215	25,166	12,836	321	..	..	414	15	10,245	853	
12,961	330	41	2	47,124	2,083	49,207	14,430	365	116	7	1,855	45	20,538	1,405	

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.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.			
		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.	M.	F.		
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	179	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
2	Vellore	227	13	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	262	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	179	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	125	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salem	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
7	Penitentiary	170	6	..	..	1	..	116	11	2	1	..	..
	Total ..	1,276	27	5	..	2	1	116	11	9	1	3	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
10	Vizagapatam	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Párvatipuram	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary	32	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
14	Cuddalore	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Tanjore	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Madura	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Palanecottah	65	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Mangalore	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	321	4	..	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,597	31	5	1	6	1	116	11	12	1	6	..
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	Grand Total ..	1,603	31	5	1	6	1	116	11	13	1	8	..

(For convicts only)—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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.	
11	..	39	1	900	37	937	804.61	31.11	835.72	1
6	..	13	1	973	55	1,028	944.77	60.44	1,005.21	2
2	..	22	..	765	..	765	866.30	..	866.30	3
3	..	23	..	946	..	946	936.15	..89	937.04	4
10	..	7	1	610	9	619	621.13	8.86	629.99	5
..	..	8	..	540	..	540	563.86	..	563.86	6
..	..	10	..	769	41	810	767.46	38.12	805.58	7
32	..	122	3	5,503	142	5,645	5,504.28	139.42	5,643.70	
..	..	..	..	51	..	51	47.73	..23	47.96	8
3	..	4	..	115	2	117	110.97	1.67	112.64	9
4	..	4	..	266	2	268	267.32	3.13	270.45	10
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10.41	..	10.41	11
1	..	..	..	81	7	88	79.19	4.61	83.80	12
4	..	4	1	349	10	359	308.01	14.75	322.76	13
..	..	5	..	501	4	505	473.96	7.29	481.25	14
6	..	11	..	245	..	245	279.16	..	279.16	15
4	..	2	1	274	16	290	112.13	19.82	131.95	16
2	..	4	..	239	..	239	283.07	..	283.07	17
2	..	..	..	77	2	79	69.81	1.43	71.24	18
26	..	35	2	2,248	43	2,291	2,041.46	52.93	2,094.39	
58	..	157	5	7,751	185	7,936	7,545.74	192.35	7,738.09	
..	..	1	..	14	..	14	13.94	..	13.94	19
..	..	5	..	448	26	474	485.01	26.21	511.22	
58	..	163	5	8,213	211	8,424	8,044.69	218.56	8,263.25	

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Religion.									
		A.						B.		C.	
		Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.	
		a.		b.		c.					
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	1	..	2	..	55	2	1,311	94
2	Vellore	..	..	1	..	4	..	97	5	1,019	69
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	3	..	16	..	19	..	466	..
4	Coimbatore	3	..	2	..	26	..	66	1	973	9
5	Oannanore	..	..	..	..	16	..	253	..	829	19
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	10	..	43	..	549	..
7	Penitentiary	8	..	24	5	14	2	257	13	1,704	159
Total ..		11	..	31	5	88	2	790	21	6,791	350
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	112	3
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	1	..	3	..	10	..	784	12
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
12	Nellore	..	..	1	..	8	..	27	1	294	29
13	Bellary	..	..	2	..	10	3	153	6	923	52
14	Cuddalore	4	..	..	..	3	..	21	1	622	23
15	Tanjore	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	541	..
16	Madura	..	..	..	..	22	4	41	1	392	84
17	Palamcottah	1	..	..	..	22	..	44	..	484	..
18	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	28	4	65	..	161	4
Total ..		5	..	4	..	97	11	397	9	5,280	216
Total, Central and District Jails ..		15	..	35	5	185	13	1,187	30	12,071	566
Subsidiary Jails ..		4	..	7	..	339	39	707	29	9,604	313
Grand Total ..		20	..	42	5	524	52	1,894	58	21,675	1,379

(For convicts only).

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

4												Serial Number.
Age.												
D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	4	4	1,049	80	368	12	8	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	888	59	231	13	2	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	371	..	63	..	10	..	3
..	..	..	..	3	..	924	7	135	3	8	..	4
1	..	..	..	16	..	931	18	138	1	14	..	5
..	..	..	..	3	..	498	..	99	..	2	..	6
..	..	..	..	70	17	1,733	146	185	13	19	3	7
1	..	..	..	96	22	6,394	310	1,159	42	63	4	
..	..	..	..	..	..	94	3	18	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	3	1	293	8	62	..	7	..	9
..	..	..	..	7	..	714	10	74	1	3	1	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	1	..	276	23	52	7	1	..	12
1	..	..	..	5	..	825	43	238	16	21	2	13
..	..	..	..	3	1	543	22	100	1	4	..	14
..	..	..	..	5	..	441	..	112	..	13	..	15
..	..	..	..	1	3	874	65	172	19	8	2	16
..	..	..	..	2	..	467	..	77	..	5	..	17
1	..	..	..	1	..	175	5	74	3	5	..	18
2	..	..	..	28	5	4,711	179	979	47	67	5	
3	..	..	..	124	27	11,105	489	2,138	89	130	9	
7	1	..	..	170	58	8,378	598	1,968	214	152	11	
10	1	..	..	* 294	85	19,483	1,087	4,106	393	282	20	

* The number of cases in which Juveniles have been sentenced to imprisonment for offences which cannot legally be punished with whipping is 100.

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	5					
		Education.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	106	..	46	..	1,217	96
2	Vellore ..	43	1	61	..	1,012	73
3	Trichinopoly ..	74	..	50	..	320	..
4	Coimbatore ..	193	..	42	..	920	10
5	Cannanore ..	81	..	27	..	991	19
6	Salem ..	16	..	27	..	559	..
7	Penitentiary ..	89	2	39	..	1,879	177
Total ..		522	3	292	..	6,898	375
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	2	..	12	..	98	3
9	Berhampur ..	28	..	9	..	328	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	26	..	16	..	756	12
11	Párvatipuram ..	..	..	..	..	9	..
12	Nellore ..	31	..	31	..	268	30
13	Bellary ..	102	1	..	..	987	60
14	Cuddalore ..	23	..	74	..	553	24
15	Tanjore ..	65	..	102	..	404	87
16	Madura ..	104	2	208	..	743	..
17	Palamcottah ..	95	..	67	..	389	8
18	Mangalore ..	8	..	38	..	209	..
Total ..		484	3	557	..	4,744	233
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,006	6	849	..	11,642	608
Subsidiary Jails ..		1,029	5	158	2	9,441	874
Grand Total ..		2,075	11	1,007	2	21,083	1,482

(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

6												7			Serial Number.
Previous Occupation.												Total.			
Males.						Females.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.					
Persons employed under Government or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing professional duties.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Professions, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.		
74	12	365	624	147	91	53	77	7	11	1	1,569	96	1,465	1	
22	8	74	798	83	66	70	48	4	19	3	1,121	74	1,195	2	
15	8	63	248	46	56	10	..	..	..	..	444	..	444	3	
30	1	144	696	89	99	17	8	1	1	..	1,070	10	1,080	4	
13	..	43	931	73	38	1	18	1	..	..	1,099	19	1,118	5	
17	6	66	380	32	72	29	..	..	..	..	602	..	602	6	
60	97	1,342	179	137	120	72	106	38	15	20	2,007	179	2,186	7	
231	132	2,095	3,848	607	542	257	257	51	46	24	7,712	378	8,090		
5	..	2	57	21	27	..	3	..	..	..	112	3	115	8	
13	20	103	160	55	6	3	5	1	3	..	365	9	374	9	
47	28	111	467	49	30	16	11	1	..	..	798	12	810	10	
..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	11	
18	2	37	186	32	67	8	17	1	12	..	330	30	360	12	
42	3	88	622	119	145	70	33	..	24	4	1,089	61	1,150	13	
22	7	29	494	38	39	21	15	2	7	..	650	24	674	14	
9	4	73	311	66	78	30	..	..	..	..	571	..	571	15	
12	4	123	769	67	80	..	47	5	36	1	1,055	89	1,144	16	
26	7	44	284	42	32	116	..	..	..	..	551	..	551	17	
11	11	63	121	23	15	11	5	1	2	..	255	8	263	18	
210	86	673	3,459	612	570	275	136	11	84	5	5,785	236	6,021		
441	218	2,763	7,307	1,119	1,112	532	393	62	130	29	13,497	614	14,111		
111	705	885	5,965	394	266	2,342	567	77	212	25	10,668	881	11,549		
552	923	3,653	13,272	1,513	1,378	2,874	960	139	342	51	24,165	1,495	25,660		

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1		2		3		4							
Serial Number.	Jails.			* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A.		B.		C.		D.		
					Not exceeding 1 month.	F.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	F.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	F.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	F.	
													M.
7	Penitentiary	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	91	2	5	1	7	..	..	..	
					1,285	126	259	29	149	16	64	3	
					11	..	15	..	11	..	17	..	
					..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	
					1,387	128	282	30	176	16	82	3	
8	Russellikonda .. .	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
					33	1	19	1	32	..	11	..	
					..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
					..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	
					33	2	20	1	36	..	14	..	
9	Berhampur .. .	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	6	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	
					27	1	184	6	70	1	24	..	
					..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	
					1	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	
					34	2	193	6	80	1	31	..	
10	Vizagapatam .. .	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	2	1	5	1	1	..	..	..	
					22	..	266	7	292	1	67	..	
					..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	
					..	..	10	..	13	..	24	..	
					24	1	281	8	309	1	97	..	
11	Panyatipuram .. .	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
					..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	
12	Nellore .. .	A B C D	Total admissions ..	..	4	..	5	2	4	..	..	..	
					68	11	120	7	68	6	26	3	
					..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	
					..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
					72	11	125	9	76	6	31	3	
† Total remaining on the 31st December ..				..	8	..	16	1	32	2	14	3	

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1896 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 sentences.																
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.					
									a.	b.						
									For life.	For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	3	106
23	1	..	11	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,798	176	1,974
12	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42
38	1	..	29	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,003	179	2,182
122	1	..	191	5	164	11	10	..	27	1	25	..	..	764	41	805
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	2	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	112	3	115
6	..	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	14
11	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	329	8	337
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
14	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	365	9	374
20	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	115	2	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	10
16	2	..	14	..	15	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	707	10	717
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	67
40	2	..	16	..	15	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	..	797	12	809
23	1	..	18	..	13	..	1	..	8	..	..	1	..	266	2	268
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	13	2	15
4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	28	328
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
19	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	330	30	360
5	..	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	7	88

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

Serial Number.	Jails.		Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.								
				A.		B.		C.		D.	
				Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 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.
13	Bellary	A	8	2	25	8	6	2	1	..	..
		B	29	5	519	28	282	14	87	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		D	1	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..
	Total admissions ..		38	7	545	36	293	16	91	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		21	..	47	4	73	4	63	1	..
14	Cuddalore .. .	A	..	..	16	3	2	2	..	..	..
		B	..	..	254	11	242	7	48	1	..
		C	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
		D	..	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..
	Total admissions ..		..	..	271	14	254	9	51	1	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	51	..	177	2	42	1	..
15	Tanjore .. .	A	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	5	..	182	..	171	..	86	..	..
		C	..	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..
	Total admissions ..		15	..	185	..	187	..	94	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	31	..	50	..	44	..	..
16	Madura .. .	A	34	1	6	6	6	2	1	1	..
		B	19	4	278	41	318	28	170	5	..
		C	..	..	..	..	25	..	39	..	..
		D	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..
	Total admissions ..		53	4	280	47	354	30	212	6	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	..	53	5	65	8	67	3	..
17	Palauncottah .. .	A	12	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..
		B	16	..	188	..	173	..	59	..	..
		C	..	..	4	..	15	..	2	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
	Total admissions ..		28	..	196	..	192	..	63	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	19	..	77	..	42	..	..
18	Mangalore .. .	A	5	1	1	1	6	..	1	..	..
		B	62	2	69	2	85	1	29	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
		D	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..		69	3	75	3	43	1	31	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		3	..	11	..	25	1	20	..	..

- * 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.

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

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1893 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Numbers according to length of sentences.														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.
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	12	53
52	..	22	..	10	..	2	..	17	2	..	..	8	..	1,028	49	1,077
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
59	..	25	..	10	..	2	..	17	2	..	..	8	..	1,088	61	1,149
68	..	47	..	16	..	1	..	10	1	2	..	1	..	349	10	359
30	..	27	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	23
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	19	630
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
86	..	27	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
129	1	89	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649	24	673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	4	505
51	..	19	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	12	..	12
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	..	527
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
57	..	20	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	19
42	..	45	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	571	..	571
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	..	245
35	1	31	..	22	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	..	47	9	56
39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	80	963
11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	104
65	1	31	..	22	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	..	21	..	21
37	..	13	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1,955	89	1,144
25	..	30	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	274	16	290
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
24	..	3	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	506	..	506
4	..	76	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
15	1	12	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	551	..	551
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230	..	230
18	1	12	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	13	2	15
10	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	6	235

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 * Nature of imprisonment of the admitted as explained at foot.	4							
			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.
19	Total, Central and District Jails ..	A	240	16	122	37	70	7	11	3
		B	2,230	175	4,294	218	3,430	111	1,113	23
		C	..	..	21	..	125	..	108	..
		D	16	..	45	..	120	..	71	..
	Total admissions ..		2,536	191	4,482	255	3,745	118	1,303	29
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		99	7	563	17	1,062	30	1,531	54
	Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras ..	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
	Total, Subsidiary Jails ..	A	1,832	319	6	5	..	..	..	..
		B	8,583	548	205	9	..	..	..	..
		C	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		D	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..		10,448	867	220	14	..	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		302	25	146	1	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	A	2,072	335	128	42	70	7	11	3
		B	10,863	723	4,499	227	3,430	111	1,113	23
		C	14	..	24	..	125	..	108	..
		D	35	..	51	..	120	..	71	..
	Total admissions ..		12,984	1,058	4,702	269	3,745	118	1,303	29
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		401	32	709	18	1,064	30	1,534	54

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

(For convicts only)—concluded.

year 1896 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 sentences.																
F.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	445	63	508
467	10	390	5	181	1	6	..	85	5	..	..	70	..	12,316	551	12,867
101	..	37	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	399
64	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	..	380
633	10	442	5	185	1	9	..	85	5	..	..	70	..	13,490	614	14,104
1,146	24	1,553	16	1,105	28	59	..	321	9	299	..	7	..	7,745	185	7,930
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,838	324	2,162
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,788	557	9,345
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,668	881	11,549
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	448	26	474
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,283	387	2,670
487	10	390	5	181	1	6	..	85	5	..	..	70	..	21,104	1,108	22,212
101	..	37	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	416
84	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355	..	355
633	10	442	5	185	1	9	..	85	5	..	..	70	..	24,158	1,495	† 25,653
1,149	24	1,556	16	1,106	28	59	..	321	9	301	..	7	..	8,207	211	† 8,418

† Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	4							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry	A B C D	9 84	1 14	17 457	3 50	13 439	13 13	1 147	9 9
	Total admissions		93	15	481	56	486	13	160	9
	† Total remaining on the 31st December								445	28
2	Vellore	A B C D	2 35	3 2	11 439	8 28	13 342	20 20	1 95	1 4
	Total admissions		37	5	454	36	374	20	110	5
	† Total remaining on the 31st December								353	15
3	Trichinopoly	A B C D	9 72	..	6 106	..	1 138	..	2 35	..
	Total admissions		81	..	114	..	139	..	40	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December				5	..	98	..	81	..
4	Coimbatore	A B C D	16 76	1 6	9 419	2 2	2 292	1 1	1 63	..
	Total admissions		93	7	431	2	312	1	82	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December				113	..	122	..	66	..
5	Cannanore	A B C D	4 395	3 3	2 330	1 6	2 189	3 3	2 15	1 1
	Total admissions		399	6	335	7	214	4	48	2
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		42	..	16	..	68	4	46	..
6	Salem	A B C D	28 52	..	4 207	..	..	192	1 59	..
	Total admissions		80	..	211	..	194	..	60	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		1	..	23	..	81	..	75	..

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

(For convicts only).

year 1896 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 sentences.														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. ²	F.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	7	47
56	2	51	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1,266	89	1,355
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	36
63	2	54	1	19	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	1,369	96	1,465
116	4	140	1	114	3	14	..	30	1	41	..	..	..	900	37	937
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	12	39
46	3	34	2	24	1	1	..	11	2	..	..	9	..	1,036	62	1,098
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
65	3	36	2	24	1	1	..	11	2	..	..	9	..	1,121	74	1,195
160	15	198	8	115	13	4	..	96	4	40	..	1	..	972	55	1,027
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	384	..	384
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
22	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	444	..	444
113	..	163	..	233	..	13	..	22	..	37	..	..	..	765	..	765
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	29
41	..	64	..	33	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	997	9	1,006
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
45	..	65	..	33	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	1,070	10	1,080
70	..	242	..	201	..	9	..	70	..	53	..	..	..	946	..	946
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	17
16	..	31	..	13	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	1,038	13	1,051
1	..	13	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
18	..	46	..	15	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	12	..	1,099	19	1,118
32	1	200	1	93	1	5	..	30	2	56	..	2	..	610	9	619
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	33
22	..	18	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	566	..	566
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
23	..	18	..	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	602	..	602
130	..	101	..	61	..	1	..	23	..	44	..	..	..	540	..	540

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3			4					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number Admitted during the year.			Number previously					
					A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	1,369	96	1,465	120	8	25	1	39	2
2	Vellore	1,121	74	1,195	97	..	27	..	36	3
3	Trichinopoly	444	..	444	72	..	16	..	9	..
4	Coimbatore	1,070	10	1,080	117	..	39	..	34	..
5	Cannanore	1,099	19	1,118	128	..	21	..	10	..
6	Salem	692	..	692	71	..	17	..	16	..
7	Penitentiary	2,087	179	2,186	406	33	60	3	91	4
Total ..		7,712	378	8,090	1,011	41	205	4	235	9
/										
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	112	3	115	16	..	2	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	365	9	374	30	..	12	..	9	..
10	Vizagapatam	798	12	810	110	..	36	..	29	..
11	Párvatipuram	9	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	330	30	360	30	1	6	..	9	..
13	Bellary	1,089	61	1,150	64	3	17	1	13	1
14	Cuddalore	630	24	674	79	2	32	..	36	1
15	Tanjore	571	..	571	69	..	16	..	10	..
16	Madura	1,055	89	1,144	47	3	18	1	13	..
17	Palamecottah	551	..	551	39	..	11	..	8	..
18	Mangalore	255	8	263	12	..	6	..	4	..
Total ..		5,785	236	6,021	497	9	156	2	131	2
Total, Central and District Jails ..		13,497	614	14,111	1,508	50	361	6	366	11
Subsidiary Jails		10,668	881	11,549	544	24	79	5	33	2
Grand Total ..		24,165	1,495	25,660	2,052	74	440	11	399	13

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1896, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6						7
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399, of the Criminal Procedure Code).						Serial Number.
Total.						A.			B.			
						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
181	11	195	13.44	11.46	13.31	4	4	8	..	1	1	1
160	3	163	14.27	4.05	13.64	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
97	..	97	21.85	..	21.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
193	..	190	17.76	..	17.59	3	..	2	..	..	..	4
159	..	159	14.47	..	14.22	16	..	16	..	..	..	5
104	..	104	17.28	..	17.28	6	..	3	..	..	..	6
557	40	597	27.75	22.35	27.31	70	17	87	17	6	23	7
1,451	51	1,505	18.81	14.29	18.60	96	22	118	17	7	24	
18	..	18	16.07	..	15.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
51	..	51	13.97	..	13.64	3	1	4	..	..	..	9
175	..	175	21.93	..	21.60	7	..	7	3	..	3	10
1	..	1	11.11	..	11.11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
45	1	46	13.64	3.53	12.78	1	..	1	1	..	1	12
94	5	99	8.63	8.20	8.61	5	..	5	1	..	1	13
147	3	150	22.62	12.50	22.26	3	1	4	1	..	1	14
95	..	95	16.64	..	16.64	5	..	5	1	..	1	15
78	4	82	7.39	4.49	7.17	1	3	4	1	2	3	16
58	..	58	10.53	..	10.53	2	..	2	..	..	..	17
22	..	22	8.63	..	8.37	1	..	1	1	..	1	18
784	13	797	13.55	5.51	13.24	28	5	33	9	2	11	
2,225	67	2,302	16.56	10.91	16.31	124	27	151	26	9	35	
656	31	687	6.15	3.62	5.95	170	58	228	6	1	7	
2,891	98	2,989	11.96	6.56	11.65	294	85	379	32	10	42	

No. V.—(JUDICIAL)—

Statement showing the escapes and recaptures of Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3	4		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1895 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 Jails.					
1	Rajahmundry	3	1	1	2
2	Vellore	2	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	4	..	1	1
5	Cannanore	1	2	..	2
6	Salem	2	2	..	2
7	Penitentiary	1	..	..	..
Total ..		13.	5	2	7
District Jails.					
8	Russellkonda	1	1	..	1
9	Berhampur	1	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	1	8	..	8
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary	1	..	..	..
14	Cuddalore	1	1	..	1
15	Tanjore	..	..	1	1
16	Madura	3	..	..	..
17	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..
18	Mangalore	..	..	..	..
Total ..		8	10	1	11
Total, Central and District Jails ..		21	15	3	18
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1	..	..	..
Subsidiary Jails		8	5	2	7
Grand Total ..		30	20	5	25

* Excludes the convict who escaped on 17th August 1895 from the

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

5			6			7			8
Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			Serial Number.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	
..	1	1	3	1	4	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	1	1	4	..	4	1	..	..	4
..	2	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	5
..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	2	6
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
..	4	4	13	3	16	2	3	2	8
..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	9
..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	10
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	6	2	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13
1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	14
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	15
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1	8	9	7	3	10	1	7	3	19
1	12	13	20	6	26	3	10	5	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	4	5	7	3	10	7	..	..	
3	16	19	27	9	36	10	10	5	

Arrest sub-jail, whether he was transferred 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					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with					
				a.		b.		c.	
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	
				Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	335-72	3	298	974	12	43	6	..
2	Vellore	1,005-21	2	277	1,076	18	143	7	12
3	Trichinopoly	866-30	4	73	1,423	22	257	7	30
4	Coimbatore	937-04	6	24	671	17	186	5	13
5	Cannanore	629-99	6	22	2,401	13	104	..	6
6	Salem	563-86	..	4	543	10	109	1	3
7	Penitentiary	305-58	3	24	310	46	372	..	17
	Total ..	5,643-70	24	722	7,403	138	1,214	26	81
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	47-96	3	1	44	..	15	..	..
9	Berhampur	112-64	2	30	40	14	25	1	6
10	Vizagapatam	270-15	..	8	160	20	32	3	..
11	Párvatipuram	10-41	..	..	8	..	7	..	..
12	Nellore	83-80	..	1	165	..	58	..	..
13	Bellary	322-76	..	10	311	2	46	..	2
14	Cuddalore	481-25	1	29	220	18	101	1	..
15	Tanjore	279-16	1	89	522	8	148	7	..
16	Madura	131-95	1	..	21	..	25	..	1
17	Palamcottah	283-07	4	249	119	9	36	2	..
18	Mangalore	71-24	..	11	89	3	35	2	..
	Total ..	2,091-39	12	428	1,699	74	527	16	9
	Total, Central and District Jails	7,738-09	36	1,150	9,102	212	1,741	42	90
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13-94	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	511-22	5	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	8,263-25	41	1,151	9,102	212	1,745	42	90

(For convicts only).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1886.

				6	7							Serial Number.
by Superintendents.				By Criminal Courts.	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.							
d.		e.			Minor.							
All other branches of Jail rules.		Total.			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.		
Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate and solitary confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.			
56	223	372	1,240	3	287	617	97	5	234	1,240	1	
27	263	329	1,494	2	222	608	208	..	456	1,494	2	
20	198	122	1,913	4	211	544	32	15	1,111	1,913	3	
21	182	67	1,052	6	105	213	23	21	690	1,052	4	
19	194	54	2,705	6	141	148	15	..	2,401	2,705	5	
10	177	25	832	..	240	100	24	..	468	832	6	
56	492	126	1,191	3	445	90	11	1	644	1,191	7	
209	1,729	1,095	10,427	24	1,651	2,320	410	42	6,004	10,427		
..	12	1	71	3	36	19	3	..	13	71	8	
19	57	64	128	2	31	66	1	..	30	128	9	
7	69	38	261	..	71	55	72	..	63	261	10	
..	1	..	16	..	7	3	..	..	6	16	11	
..	78	1	301	..	45	40	111	..	105	301	12	
5	65	17	423	..	149	151	42	..	81	423	13	
59	484	107	805	1	433	184	28	..	160	805	14	
7	80	111	750	1	324	173	62	..	191	750	15	
3	56	3	103	1	54	8	9	..	32	103	16	
43	73	363	228	4	98	94	..	..	36	228	17	
3	28	19	152	..	43	47	1	..	61	152	18	
146	1,003	664	3,238	12	1,291	840	329	..	778	3,238		
355	2,732	1,759	13,665	36	2,942	3,160	739	42	6,782	13,665		
1	5	1	9	..	3	..	2	..	4	9	19	
..	1	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	1		
356	2,738	1,761	13,675	41	2,945	3,160	741	42	6,787	13,675		

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

Showing the offences committed by the Convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8						9	10	11	12	13	14
		Punishments inflicted by Superintendents—cont.						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 9.	Serial Number.
		Major.											
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.						
		Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters.	Corporal punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.						
Central Jails.													
*1	Rajahmundry	151	37	3	27	154	372	1,615	148.38	44.51	193.25	1.67	1
2	Vellore	221	84	..	11	13	329	1,825	148.63	32.73	181.55	.60	2
3	Trichinopoly	79	13	4	21	5	122	2,039	220.82	14.08	235.37	1.03	3
4	Coimbatore	22	..	4	15	26	67	1,125	112.27	7.15	120.06	1.33	4
5	Cannanore	14	..	2	12	26	54	2,765	429.37	8.57	438.90	.43	5
6	Salem	17	..	..	2	6	25	857	147.55	4.43	151.99	.23	6
7	Penitentiary	47	29	4	19	30	126	1,320	147.84	15.64	163.86	1.44	7
	Total ..	551	160	17	107	260	1,095	11,546	184.75	19.40	204.58	.93	
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	1	..	1	75	148.64	2.09	156.38	1.33	8
9	Berhampur	9	8	..	7	40	64	194	113.64	56.82	172.23	3.61	9
10	Vizagapatam	32	4	..	2	..	38	299	96.61	14.07	110.68	.57	10
11	Párvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	153.70	..	153.70	..	11
12	Nellore	..	..	..	1	..	1	302	359.19	1.19	360.38	.33	12
13	Bellary	8	..	..	5	4	17	440	131.06	5.27	136.32	1.14	13
14	Cuddalore	1	..	3	2	101	107	913	167.27	22.23	189.71	.22	14
15	Tanjore	23	76	..	12	..	111	862	268.66	39.76	308.78	1.39	15
16	Madura	1	2	..	..	..	3	107	78.06	2.27	81.09	..	16
17	Palamcottah	3	14	..	10	246	303	535	80.55	107.04	189.00	1.87	17
18	Mangalore	..	15	..	4	..	19	171	213.36	26.67	240.03	2.34	18
	Total ..	77	149	3	44	391	664	3,914	154.60	31.70	186.88	1.12	
	Total, Central and District Jails	628	309	20	151	651	1,759	15,460	176.59	22.73	199.79	.98	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	64.56	7.17	71.74	..	19
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	20	20	14.37	14.29	
	Grand Total ..	628	309	20	152	652	1,761	15,477	165.49	21.31	187.30	.98	

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 1896.

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 Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	804.61	31.11	64.86	2.00	8.06	6.43	124	2	125	..	1
2	Vellore	944.77	60.44	79.80	3.65	8.45	6.04	126	4	54	..	2
3	Trichinopoly	866.30	..	81.80	..	9.44	..	146	..	25	..	3
4	Coimbatore	936.15	89	83.68	..	8.94	..	149	..	65	..	4
5	Cannanore	621.13	8.86	54.63	..	8.80	..	113	..	44	..	5
6	Salem	563.86	..	51.08	..	9.06	..	86	..	34	..	6
7	Penitentiary	767.46	38.12	59.33	1.86	7.73	4.88	134	3	75	..	7
Total ..		5,504.23	139.42	475.18	7.51	8.63	5.39	883	9	422	..	
District Jails.												
8	Russelkonda	47.73	23	2.46	..	5.15	..	4	..	1	..	8
9	Berhampur	110.97	1.67	2.29	..	2.06	..	3	..	1	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	267.02	3.13	15.19	..	5.69	..	58	..	1	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	10.41	..	..58	..	5.57	..	7	..	..	..	11
12	Nellore	79.19	4.61	1.26	..	1.59	..	8	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	308.01	14.75	24.53	1.00	7.96	6.78	57	1	11	..	13
14	Cuddalore	473.95	7.29	21.52	..	4.54	..	68	..	17	..	14
15	Tanjore	279.16	..	19.60	..	7.02	..	26	..	10	..	15
16	Madura	112.13	19.82	..88	..	..78	..	6	..	..	..	16
17	Palamcottah	283.07	..	17.92	..	6.33	..	35	..	4	..	17
18	Mangalore	69.81	1.43	..08	..	..11	..	1	..	..	..	18
Total ..		2,041.46	52.93	106.31	1.00	5.21	1.89	273	1	45	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		7,545.74	192.35	581.49	8.51	7.71	4.42	1,156	10	467	..	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13.94	..	2.00	..	14.35	..	4	..	1	..	19
Grand Total ..		7,559.68	192.35	583.49	8.51	7.72	4.42	1,160	10	468	..	

Note.—Column 6 includes Maistricks, 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 1896.

A.—Diet Scale for European and East Indian Prisoners.

Articles.	Diet Scale for Labouring Convicts.							Diet Scale for Females and Non-Labouring Male Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	4	3	3	4
Potatoes	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suet	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rolong or soojee meal ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhāl meal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mint and parsley	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 ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Prisoners.

Meal.	Days of Week.	Articles.	For Labouring Males.	For Females and Non-Labouring Males.
Breakfast ..	Daily ..	Bread	12 oz.	8 oz.
		Coffee	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner ..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup	1 ..	1 ..
		Potatoes	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 ..	4 ..
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried ..	7 ..	4 oz.
		Potatoes	8 ..	6 ..
		Rice	4 ..	6 ..
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
	Saturday ..	Rice	8 ..	8 oz.
		Suet pudding	12 ..	..
		Meat curried into mulligatany	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ..	Daily ..	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, ½ oz. coffee and ¾ oz. sugar.
Soup ..	In every pint, 4½ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhāl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding ..	5 oz. flour and ¾ 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 ½ oz., 4½ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhāl meal, onions and salt.
Gruel ..	To make 1 pint, 2 oz. roleng and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea ..	To make 1 pint, ½ oz. tea and ¾ 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 ½ lb. coffee and ½ 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 1896.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhāl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly ..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
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	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic grs.	30	..	30	..	30	..	..	

* Vide note under Diet Scale F.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in the Central Jails of Rajahmundry and Cannanore*, in the Penitentiary and the Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, and in the District Jails of Russellkonda, Berhampur, Parvathipuram, Cuddalore, Madurai and Mangalore.

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 sifted } { Cholam } { flour }	24 oz. of either grain daily	24 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 13 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Dhāl	2 oz. three days a week	2 oz. three days a week.
Rice	4 oz. four days a week	4 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or coconut	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Tamarind	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Salt	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Curry-powder †	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Garlic	30 grains on meat or fish days	30 grains on meat or fish days.
Meat or fish	5 oz. without bone or 2½ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	5 oz. without bone or 2½ oz. salt-fish on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Note.—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 13 oz. and 10 oz. of rice instead of 12 oz.

Brahmins and other non-meat-eating castes (Sairams) are allowed 10z. of dhāl 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, cholam or cumbu) whichever is cheapest may be used. But 25 oz. of cumbu are considered equivalent to 24 oz. of ragi or cholam.

The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is issued, 2½ 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.

* This diet scale was in force in the Cannanore Central Jail only up to the 20th May 1886.

† Vide note under Diet Scale F.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

D.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in force in the Central Jails of Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore* and Salem and in the District Jails of Vizagapatnam, Nellore, Bellary, Tenjore and Palnacollah.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail labouring convicts).	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (otherwise known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Ragi, cholam or cumbu (sifted flour).	25 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	25 oz. of either grain daily.	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	21 oz. daily.
Dhāl	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil.
Oil, gingelly or coconut	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Tamarind	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Salt	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Curry-powder †	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Vegetables	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Garlic	30 grains on meat or fish day (i.e.) on Wednesday.	30 grains on meat or fish day (i.e.) on Wednesday.	30 grains on meat or fish day (i.e.) on Wednesday.	30 grains on meat or fish day (i.e.) on Wednesday.
Meat or Fresh fish	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.
Salt fish	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

* This diet scale was in force in the Cannanore Central Jail from the 21st May to the end of the year.

Brahmins and other non-meat-eating castes (Sairams) are allowed, in lieu of meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhāl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat-day (Wednesday).

† Vide note under Diet Scale F.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

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

* Vide note under Diet Scale F.

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	If salt-fish is issued, only ½ oz. should be issued.
Dhal "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or cocoanut oil ..	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Salt "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind "	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	The weight of meat must be estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used 2½ oz. to be considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Curry-powder * "	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Onions "	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Garlic grs.	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
Plantains oz.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Milk pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sugar oz.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cocoanut No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lb. 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. roleng, 3 oz. coarse wheaton flour (or in lieu 3 oz. of raggi or cholam flour) with salt; potatoes 8 oz.; bread 8 oz.
Supper	...	Bread 8 oz.

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal	...	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal	...	Raggi flour sifted 6 oz. with ½ 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 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 cholam cake made with 6 oz. of sifted flour and ½ oz. salt.
Dinner	...	Conjee made with 8 oz. of raggi or cholam flour and ½ oz. salt.
Supper	...	Raggi cake made with 6 oz. raggi flour sifted with ½ oz. salt.

* 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 roleng, and afterwards 3 oz. of wheaton flour (or 3 oz. of raggi or cholam flour): keep constantly stirring, and when the meal is cooked, the required quantity of 1½ pints of stir-about will be produced.

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

1	2	3				4			
		Daily average Number of Prisoners.				Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Serial Number.	Jails.					Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry ..	835-72	6-31	* 7-36	849-39	21,820	390	22,210	26 2 4
2	Vellore ..	1,005-21	..	* 10-84	1,016-05	28,341	668	29,009	28 8 10
3	Trichinopoly ..	866-30	..	* 6-73	873-03	24,860	298	25,158	28 13 1
4	Coimbatore ..	937-04	29-31	* 27-92	994-27	23,520	871	24,461	34 9 8
5	Cannanore ..	629-99	..	* 10-41	649-40	20,106	117	20,223	31 9 3
6	Salem ..	563-86	16-63	* 9-29	589-78	18,944	75	19,019	32 4 0
7	Penitentiary ..	805-58	11-29	* -07	816-94	24,956	52	25,008	30 9 9
	Total ..	5,643-70	63-54	72-62	5,779-86	1,62,617	2,471	1,65,088	28 9 0
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda ..	47-96	1-70	* 2-15	51-81	3,729	21	3,750	72 6 1
9	Berhampur ..	112-64	5-13	* -55	118-32	4,828	280	5,108	43 2 9
10	Vizagapatam ..	270-15	9-76	* 2-30	282-21	5,300	192	5,492	19 7 4
11	Párvatipuram ..	10-41	..	..	10-41	2,013	..	2,013	193 5 11
12	Nellore ..	83-80	5-88	* -65	90-33	4,252	82	4,334	47 15 8
13	Bollary ..	322-76	24-28	* 3-25	350-24	6,923	601	7,524	21 1 11
14	Cuddalore ..	481-25	7-52	* 4-13	492-90	11,769	1,287	13,056	26 7 9
15	Tanjore ..	279-16	32-21	* 12-21	333-58	10,420	287	10,707	32 1 7
16	Madura ..	131-95	55-95	* 18-18	186-08	4,134	233	4,367	23 7 6
17	Palamcottah ..	283-07	13-99	* 9-21	296-27	6,885	223	7,108	23 3 4
18	Mangalore ..	71-24	8-92	* 5-39	86-15	4,317	129	4,446	51 9 8
	Total ..	2,091-39	145-29	74-62	2,311-30	64,670	3,335	67,905	29 5 6
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	13-94	..	..	13-94	638	..	638	45 13 3
20	Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	..	27-90	27-90	3,286	..	2,286	81 15 0
	Total, Jails ..	7,752-03	208-33	175-14	8,136-00	2,30,111	5,806	2,35,917	28 15 11
	Subsidiary Jails ..	511-22	935-57	3-80	1,450-59	14,396	248	14,644	10 1 6
	Grand Total ..	8,263-25	1,144-40	178-94	9,586-59	2,44,507	6,054	2,50,561	26 2 2

* Includes State prisoners.

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1896, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

alterations and repairs.

5						6						Serial Number.
Dieting Charges.						Hospital Charges.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength including Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Expense 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.		
19,823	89	75	..	19,987	23 11 8	1,138	1,276	882	110	3,401	1	
23,269	251	121	9	23,408	23 3 10	1,549	871	816	60	3,696	2	
12,069	148	16	2	12,235	14 1 9	610	1,010	513	59	2,222	3	
19,198	120	257	..	19,855	20 3 10	2,075	839	469	..	3,383	4	
14,023	58	89	..	14,942	22 4 7	875	631	659	1	1,876	5	
11,517	38	7	1	11,583	19 14 9	292	152	291	34	772	6	
22,198	280	11	..	22,489	27 8 5	1,467	151	895	..	2,513	7	
1,22,397	1,004	186	12	1,23,590	21 9 4	8,231	4,830	4,538	264	17,863		
1,107	14	122	..	999	19 4 6	46	5	116	..	167	8	
2,925	45	13	..	2,960	25 1 8	114	91	146	..	351	9	
5,589	61	3	..	5,647	25 2 4	162	54	122	..	278	10	
211	..	..	..	211	20 4 4	6	9	282	..	297	11	
1,855	21	30	..	1,846	20 8 10	44	5	17	..	66	12	
7,974	65	28	..	8,067	23 3 9	641	228	404	..	1,273	13	
15,030	192	60	..	15,302	31 4 9	503	225	560	53	1,281	14	
8,226	88	2	..	8,316	26 8 9	320	130	364	14	828	15	
3,283	40	23	..	3,305	19 10 8	106	38	66	..	210	16	
8,665	104	129	..	8,670	29 2 6	228	84	225	..	537	17	
1,671	32	23	..	1,678	20 14 11	31	61	400	..	492	18	
56,594	665	258	..	57,001	25 6 3	2,141	930	2,642	67	5,780		
395	4	3	..	402	28 13 5	149	5	11	..	165	19	
6	..	..	..	6	....	..	..	65	..	65	20	
1,79,392	1,673	69	12	1,81,008	22 10 8	10,521	5,765	7,256	331	23,873		
49,177	..	..	..	49,177	33 15 10	347	..	690	..	1,037		
2,28,569	1,673	69	12	2,30,185	24 6 5	10,868	5,765	7,946	331	24,910		

† 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 sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	4 0 1	128 0 10	3,004	3 9 0	24	175	41
2	Vellore	3 10 2	87 10 4	2,577	2 8 11	56	29	..
3	Trichinopoly	2 8 9	130 6 5	2,579	2 15 7	56	29	7
4	Coimbatore	3 6 5	114 2 10	2,308	2 5 8	29	..	..
5	Cannanore	2 14 10	95 9 1	2,531	4 0 3	43	101	..
6	Salem	1 4 11	96 11 10	1,364	2 5 6	20	1	..
7	Penitentiary	3 1 3	101 4 8	2,159	2 10 3	188	1,798	..
	Total ..	3 1 5	106 7 1	16,522	2 14 2	416	2,133	48
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	3 3 7	103 1 5	5	0 1 7	5	13	..
9	Berhampur	2 15 6	95 14 5	432	3 10 8	33	19	..
10	Vizagapatam	0 15 9	56 9 11	461	1 10 4	60	13	..
11	Párvatipuram	28 8 6	4,242 13 9	226	21 11 4	1	50	..
12	Nellore	0 11 8	47 2 3	215	2 6 4	1	6	..
13	Bellary	3 9 2	97 10 0	1,220	3 8 3	25	45	..
14	Cuddalore	2 9 7	112 9 1	1,729	3 8 7	2	3	..
15	Tanjore	2 7 9	105 7 8	447	1 6 10	25	..	236
16	Madura	1 2 1	63 7 1	235	1 6 4	9	14	..
17	Palamecottah	1 12 1	79 14 7	1,075	3 9 10	3	6	2
18	Mangalore	5 11 5	420 8 2	179	2 3 9	6	5	..
	Total ..	2 8 0	104 13 6	6,224	2 12 4	170	174	238
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	11 13 5	..	..	....	6	1	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras	2 5 3	144 7 1	..	....	28	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	2 14 11	106 13 10	22,746	2 13 7	620	2,308	286
	Subsidiary Jails ..	0 11 5	50 4 3	726	0 8 0	1,695	132	..
	Grand Total ..	2 9 7	102 1 3	23,472	2 7 10	2,315	2,440	286

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1896, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

		9				10					
Charges.		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.	Serial Number.
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
240	0 4 6	1,555	182	1,737	2 0 9	249	81	710	217	29	1
85	0 1 4	1,248	407	1,655	1 10 1	298	52	481	353	2	2
92	0 1 8	872	416	1,259	1 7 1	168	43	655	334	..	3
29	0 0 6	1,161	151	1,312	1 5 1	253	35	676	486	8	4
144	0 3 7	921	239	1,160	1 13 0	327	32	443	299	26	5
21	0 0 7	691	275	966	1 10 2	196	13	337	275	..	6
1,986	2 6 11	754	708	1,462	1 12 8	319	88	309	200	..	7
2,597	0 7 2	7,173	2,378	9,551	1 14 5	1,720	344	3,621	2,164	65	
18	0 5 7	49	..	49	0 15 2	55	9	125	35	..	8
52	0 7 0	293	..	293	2 7 7	80	28	112	3	..	9
73	0 4 2	556	34	590	2 1 5	164	19	85	134	16	10
51	4 14 5	154	..	154	14 12 8	8	..	..	..	..	11
7	0 1 3	100	34	134	1 7 9	73	8	88	26	5	12
70	0 3 2	1,227	276	1,503	4 3 6	316	11	242	43	..	13
5	0 0 2	947	..	947	1 14 9	214	20	136	77	..	14
261	0 12 6	230	44	264	0 12 8	58	44	191	61	12	15
23	0 2 0	1,079	..	1,079	5 12 9	65	5	98	2	..	16
11	0 0 7	239	69	299	0 15 7	33	4	229	53	2	17
11	0 2 1	95	..	95	1 1 8	105	3	99	1	7	18
582	0 4 0	4,960	447	5,407	2 5 5	1,171	151	1,405	435	42	
7	0 8 0	39	..	39	2 12 9	32	..	21	13	..	19
28	1 0 1	..	..	..	..	109	..	4	..	..	20
3,214	0 6 4	12,172	3,825	14,997	1 13 6	3,032	495	5,051	2,612	107	
1,827	1 4 2	7,504	..	7,504	5 6 1	4,289	103	90	..	..	
5,041	0 3 5	19,976	2,825	22,801	2 6 1	7,321	593	5,141	2,612	107	

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.					
		F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.			
		Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	592	1,888	2 4 7	240	0 4 6	..	161	24	
2	Vellore	145	1,331	1 5 0	180	0 2 10	..	165	8	
3	Trichinopoly	34	1,234	1 6 7	50	0 0 11	..	118	..	
4	Coimbatore	28	1,486	1 7 11	34	0 0 7	..	120	8	
5	Canunore	141	1,268	1 15 8	121	0 3 0	..	143	10	
6	Salem	8	739	1 4 1	124	0 3 4	..	90	3	
7	Penitentiary	149	1,065	1 4 10	432	0 8 6	2,060	237	20	
	Total ..	1,097	9,011	1 8 11	1,181	0 3 3	2,060	1,034	73	
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	54	278	5 5 10	27	0 8 4	16	31	6	
9	Berhampur	35	258	2 2 11	79	0 10 8	..	52	7	
10	Vizagapatam	44	462	1 10 2	52	0 2 11	328	40	8	
11	Puvattipuram	141	149	14 5 0	77	7 6 4	33	14	5	
12	Nellore	19	219	2 6 9	17	0 3 6	66	43	..	
13	Bellary	40	652	1 13 3	145	0 6 6	748	108	4	
14	Cuddalore	31	478	0 15 6	69	0 2 3	..	89	1	
15	Tanjore	11	377	1 2 1	97	0 4 8	..	105	14	
16	Madura	23	193	1 0 7	16	0 1 5	551	95	12	
17	Palnucottah	15	336	1 1 7	68	0 3 7	19	83	7	
18	Mangalore	52	267	3 1 7	..	..	84	20	4	
	Total ..	465	3,669	1 9 4	647	0 1 6	1,360	680	68	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1	67	4 12 11	..	..	..	8	..	
20	Civil Jail, Madras	..	113	4 0 10	..	..	445	10	..	
	Total, Jails ..	1,563	12,860	1 9 3	1,828	0 3 7	4,365	1,732	141	
	Subsidiary Jails	396	4,878	3 5 10	10	0 0 1	311	..	9	
	Grand Total ..	1,959	17,738	1 13 7	1,838	0 3 1	4,676	1,732	150	

FINANCIAL—continued.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1890, including 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.		
14	— 2	58	255	0 4 10	224	— 21	..	47	..	145	..	1	
15	6	105	299	0 4 9	63	— 3	64	12	2	22	..	2	
5	1	29	153	0 2 10	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	3	
14	6	60	298	0 3 4	16	68	..	..	16	5	..	4	
30	23	44	250	0 6 3	..	48	..	..	18	2	..	5	
8	..	42	143	0 3 11	47	25	..	6	..	6	3	6	
45	5	112	2,479	3 0 7	141	88	8	..	17	7	2	7	
131	33	450	3,787	0 10 6	491	205	72	115	49	187	1		
8	26	9	93	1 13 8	..	8	..	4	33	12	..	8	
12	5	..	76	0 10 3	2	16	..	..	8	..	..	9	
10	15	28	427	1 8 3	..	86	10	13	..	10	..	10	
4	..	..	56	5 6 1	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	11	
2	..	13	141	1 9 6	..	18	..	..	..	..	10	12	
..	..	36	894	2 8 2	..	10	..	2	..	6	..	13	
..	3	38	138	0 4 6	11	5	2	..	1	78	1	14	
9	5	11	144	0 6 11	..	63	..	1	..	..	..	15	
19	40	15	732	3 14 11	3	..	10	2	..	4	..	16	
11	..	23	143	0 7 6	..	11	..	1	..	120	..	17	
10	1	15	137	1 9 5	..	46	31	..	..	1	..	18	
95	95	186	2,987	1 4 8	12	293	53	18	33	228	11		
3	..	..	11	0 12 8	..	10	..	..	3	..	..	19	
..	..	11	466	16 11 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
229	137	647	7,251	0 14 3	503	508	125	133	85	415	12		
199	186	..	705	0 7 9	44	107	..	85	33	131	..		
428	323	647	7,956	0 13 3	547	615	125	218	118	546	12		

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 1896, 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.										
1	Rajahmundry	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.		
2	Vellore	140	..	3	299	0 4 9	62,539	61 8 10		
3	Trichinopoly	15	..	..	65	0 1 2	45,047	51 9 7		
4	Chinnabore	..	..	53	52	0 0 10	53,128	53 6 11		
5	Cannanore	..	..	1	69	0 1 9	41,684	65 1 5		
6	Salem	73	..	..	160	0 4 4	34,891	59 2 7		
7	Penitentiary	..	..	24	283	0 5 7	59,876	73 4 8		
	Total	228	..	25	1,323	0 3 8	3,50,522	60 10 4		
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	49	0 15 2	5,438	104 15 4		
9	Berhampur	..	6	..	31	0 4 2	9,640	81 7 7		
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	124	0 7 0	13,606	48 3 5		
11	Pirvattipuram	..	..	..	30	2 14 1	3,264	313 8 9		
12	Nellore	..	..	..	25	0 4 5	7,007	77 9 2		
13	Bellary	..	22	..	4	..	21,344	59 14 8		
14	Cuddalore	25	..	..	123	0 4 0	33,128	67 3 4		
15	Tanjore	..	..	20	34	0 4 0	21,525	64 8 5		
16	Madura	..	1	8	26	0 1 9	10,180	54 11 4		
17	Palarcootah	61	..	..	75	0 3 11	18,322	59 13 2		
18	Mangalore	..	..	..	78	0 14 6	7,382	35 11 2		
	Total	29	12	28	636	0 4 5	1,50,837	55 2 10		
19	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras	..	..	..	13	0 14 11	1,342	96 4 4		
20	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	2,964	106 3 9		
	Total, Jails	199	12	3	1,671	0 3 11	5,03,635	62 2 5		
	Subsidiary Jails	..	..	31	431	0 4 9	81,239	56 0 1		
	Grand Total	199	12	34	2,492	0 4 0	5,86,904	61 3 6		
		Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling Allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons ..		27,452	10,094	3,477	2,683	43,711				

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 1896 (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.

1900.														
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.				
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ..	33 12	28 11	28 15	26 2	25 15	24 10	22 13	23 11	1 8	2 2	3 3	4 0	1
2	Vellore ..	23 0	27 3	25 8	23 9	26 12	22 5	22 4	23 4	2 7	2 5	3 6	3 10	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	20 4	25 2	26 4	28 13	29 13	31 8	24 3	14 2	1 3	1 5	1 12	2 9	3
4	Chinnabore ..	25 13	28 1	26 4	24 10	30 5	27 4	25 2	20 4	1 12	1 10	2 5	3 6	4
5	Cannanore ..	27 10	29 4	26 14	31 9	28 3	23 13	23 12	22 5	1 4	4 1	4 2	2 15	5
6	Salem ..	30 10	30 1	24 11	32 4	30 1	29 9	20 14	19 15	0 15	1 5	2 2	1 5	6
7	Penitentiary ..	25 9	25 5	27 12	30 10	30 11	29 0	30 13	27 8	2 15	2 15	3 14	3 1	7
	Total ..	25 5	27 8	26 9	28 9	28 14	27 4	25 0	21 9	2 3	2 3	3 0	3 1	
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda ..	56 19	49 3	55 0	72 6	28 7	24 2	20 0	19 4	1 2	1 5	1 4	3 4	8
9	Berhampur ..	43 3	45 5	46 5	43 2	23 12	23 11	18 13	13 2	7 4	3 15	5 2	2 15	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	27 12	25 7	21 15	19 7	27 10	28 0	21 12	20 2	1 6	0 13	1 7	1 0	10
11	Pirvattipuram ..	37 14	31 3	35 6	193 6	24 5	25 11	17 9	20 4	1 8	2 2	3 12	28 8	11
12	Nellore ..	44 1	51 14	44 8	48 0	36 6	24 14	25 4	20	2 8	1 12	1 7	0 12	12
13	Bellary ..	21 0	21 8	21 6	21 2	28 10	26 14	31 0	23 4	2 7	3 1	4 5	3 9	13
14	Cuddalore ..	21 10	25 1	25 12	26 8	28 11	25 15	23 15	31 5	1 8	1 8	2 5	2 10	14
15	Tanjore ..	22 9	24 6	26 15	32 2	25 2	24 0	23 5	26 9	2 1	1 5	2 15	2 8	15
16	Madura ..	15 10	17 4	24 15	23 7	23 13	24 9	26 15	19 11	0 6	0 12	2 7	1 2	16
17	Palarcootah ..	22 7	28 13	18 8	23 3	24 10	23 2	23 8	29 2	1 10	2 0	3 3	1 12	17
18	Mangalore ..	41 15	30 3	53 2	51 10	20 13	23 4	16 4	20 15	1 5	2 2	3 3	5 11	18
	Total ..	26 9	28 9	28 6	29 5	26 1	25 6	23 14	25 6	1 9	1 12	3 0	2 3	
19	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras ..	42 7	42 12	37 5	45 12	32 1	38 0	7 9	28 13	31 6	25 15	21 6	11 13	19
20	Civil Jail, Madras.	67 12	87 3	81 14	81 15	..	..	..	..	1 1	1 3	1 2	2 5	20
	Subsidiary Jails ..	8 2	8 15	9 14	10 1	37 0	40 1	35 2	34 0	..	..	..	0 11	
	Grand Total ..	23 5	25 4	24 15	25 2	29 5	28 11	26 2	24 6	1 12	1 13	2 10	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				9	
		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.				Cost of services per head of	
		1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.
<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	Rajahmundry ..	3 14	2 13	4 0	3 9	..	..	0 3	0 4	..	..	2 9	2 1	..	..
2	Vellore ..	1 6	2 7	2 11	2 9	..	..	..	0 1	..	..	1 12	1 10	..	..
3	Tiruchinopoly ..	2 7	1 10	1 5	3 0	..	..	0 6	0 2	..	..	1 14	1 7	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	1 10	2 13	2 4	2 6	..	..	0 1	0 1	..	..	1 9	1 5	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	3 1	2 1	1 1	4 0	..	..	0 4	0 4	..	..	1 8	1 13	..	..
6	Salem ..	2 6	2 1	1 15	2 5	..	..	0 1	0 1	..	..	1 6	1 10	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3 15	3 4	2 0	2 10	..	..	2 3	2 7	..	..	1 4	1 13	..	..
	Total ..	2 11	2 7	2 5	2 14	..	..	0 7	0 7	..	..	1 11	1 14	..	..
<i>District Jails.</i>															
8	Rosakkonda ..	1 6	1 5	2 9	0 2	..	..	0 2	0 6	..	..	0 6	0 10	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	5 1	2 10	0 13	3 11	..	..	0 4	0 7	..	..	1 4	2 8	..	..
10	Vizagapatnam ..	1 12	2 7	2 2	1 10	..	..	0 1	0 4	..	..	1 1	2 1	..	..
11	Pavattipuram ..	1 5	1 2	2 3	2 11	..	..	0 6	4 14	..	..	1 13	4 13	..	..
12	Nellore ..	1 2	1 3	1 12	2 6	..	..	0 2	0 1	..	..	1 4	1 8	..	..
13	Bellary ..	1 11	1 9	3 9	3 3	..	..	0 6	0 3	..	..	5 4	4 5	..	..
14	Guddalore ..	2 9	2 10	2 8	3 9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 11	1 10	..	..
15	Tanjore ..	1 4	1 6	1 10	1 7	..	..	..	0 12	..	..	0 15	0 13	..	..
16	Madurai ..	2 2	2 4	3 10	1 6	..	..	0 2	0 2	..	..	10 14	5 13	..	..
17	Pulmottah ..	0 15	1 11	1 14	3 10	..	..	0 3	0 1	..	..	1 8	1 10	..	..
18	Mangalore ..	2 9	1 0	3 15	2 4	..	..	0 1	0 2	..	..	0 3	1 2	..	..
	Total ..	1 12	1 13	2 5	2 12	..	..	0 2	0 4	..	..	2 14	2 5	..	..
19	Criminal, Leper Ward, Madras ..	4 9	..	3 8	..	..	..	2 11	0 3	..	..	3 12	2 13	..	..
20	Criminal, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 3	1 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	2 3	1 0	0 11	0 8	..	..	1 7	1 4	..	..	5 13	5 6	..	..
	Grand Total ..	2 6	2 3	2 0	2 8	..	..	0 8	0 3	..	..	2 9	2 6	..	..

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896 (excluding the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

9		10				11				12				13				Serial Number.
Miscellaneous and supplies average strength.		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.				
1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
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	2 5	..	..	0 5	0 4	..	..	0 5	0 5	..	..	0 12	0 7	73 3	64 4	64 4	62 13	1
0 15	1 5	..	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	0 3	0 5	..	..	..	0 5	53 5	57 10	56 7	61 9	2
0 9	1 7	..	..	0 3	0 1	..	..	0 2	0 8	..	..	0 2	0 1	56 7	65 3	56 10	51 10	3
0 12	1 8	..	..	0 3	0 1	..	..	0 3	0 3	..	..	0 1	0 1	63 10	63 2	58 5	53 7	4
1 0	2 0	..	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	0 5	0 6	..	..	0 8	0 2	66 13	64 1	63 14	65 1	5
0 11	1 4	..	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	0 4	0 4	..	..	0 1	0 4	67 9	65 13	52 0	59 3	6
0 9	1 5	..	..	0 2	0 8	..	..	6 15	3 1	..	..	0 10	0 6	79 11	72 14	76 4	75 5	7*
0 13	1 9	..	..	0 3	0 3	..	..	1 3	0 10	..	..	0 4	0 4	64 6	64 7	61 1	60 10	
2 14	5 6	..	..	0 4	0 8	..	..	0 12	1 14	..	..	0 14	0 15	103 7	83 11	80 0	104 15	8
2 13	2 3	..	..	3	0 11	..	..	0 10	0 10	..	..	..	0 4	81 15	78 12	79 5	81 8	9
0 15	1 10	..	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	1 12	1 8	..	..	0 2	0 7	66 0	63 6	51 3	48 3	10
1 10	14 5	..	..	0 5	7 6	..	..	0 10	5 6	..	..	..	2 14	71 3	64 12	63 8	313 9	11
1 11	2 7	..	..	0 2	0 3	..	..	1 7	1 9	..	..	0 7	0 4	82 14	88 9	77 14	77 9	12
2 1	1 13	..	..	0 4	0 7	..	..	0 14	2 8	..	..	0 5	..	61 5	61 3	68 15	59 15	13
1 0	0 15	..	..	0 1	0 2	..	..	0 6	0 4	..	..	0 5	0 4	61 2	59 13	58 12	67 3	14
0 13	1 2	..	..	0 3	0 5	..	..	0 9	0 7	..	..	0 2	0 4	55 0	52 11	56 2	64 8	15
0 15	1 1	..	..	0 3	0 1	..	..	2 3	3 15	..	..	0 3	0 2	44 13	46 11	68 15	54 11	16
0 12	1 2	..	..	0 4	0 4	..	..	0 5	0 7	..	..	..	0 4	53 3	59 14	49 8	59 13	17
2 5	3 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 10	1 9	..	..	0 5	0 14	74 8	81 8	77 1	85 11	18
1 8	1 9	..	..	0 5	0 4	..	..	1 1	1 5	..	..	0 3	0 4	62 4	62 11	63 3	65 3	
4 3	4 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 8	0 13	..	..	0 12	0 15	120 6	115 7	116 11	96 4	19
3 10	4 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18 3	16 11	..	..	..	..	88 3	115 7	106 5	106 4	20
2 12	3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 11	0 8	..	..	0 6	0 5	55 2	59 14	56 11	56 0	
1 4	1 14	..	..	0 3	0 3	..	..	1 2	0 13	..	..	0 4	0 4	62 9	63 8	61 3	61 3	

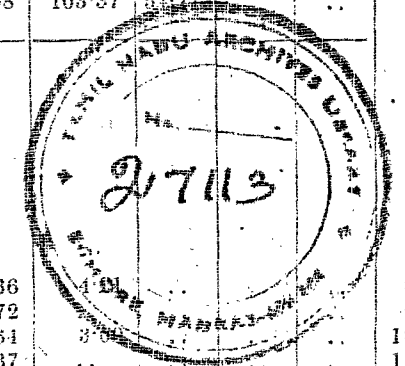
Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

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 Jails.</i>						
1	Rajahmundry	16.56	819.05	26.34	84.99	14.85
2	Vellore	12.12	993.12	41.35	47.16	31.97
3	Tiruchinopoly	5.65	860.78	16.76	36.90	28.59
4	Coimbatore	6.02	931.26	27.84	55.86	19.09
5	Cananore	7.75	622.38	19.36	23.04	20.48
6	Salem	4.82	559.24	7.30	14.46	10.69
7	Penitentiary	9.83	796.00	24.54	27.95	26.48
	Total ..	62.75	5,581.95	163.99	295.36	155.16
<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Russellkonda	1.04	46.90	1.55	.07	1.06
9	Berkampur	3.38	109.31	3.76	8.70	2.87
10	Vizagapatam	.97	269.38	4.62	3.34	.32
11	Parvatipuram	..	10.48	.07	.25	.03
12	Nellore	4.91	78.91	1.19	.06	3.41
13	Bellary	13.19	309.93	12.81	12.10	4.84
14	Cuddalore	5.30	476.09	11.42	21.06	24.69
15	Tanjore	4.01	275.24	7.32	17.46	8.88
16	Madura	5.52	126.29	2.70	5.21	4.88
17	Palamcottah	4.60	278.56	6.31	6.27	9.52
18	Mangalore	3.50	67.80	1.14	2.51	1.04
	Total ..	46.42	2,048.39	52.69	77.03	61.55
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	13.93	..	..	.05
	Total, Jails ..	109.17	7,644.75	216.68	372.39	216.76
	Subsidiary Jails	47.66	468.35	14.37	4.70	77.58
	Grand Total ..	156.83	8,113.60	231.05	377.09	294.34

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

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Average number employed on working days.									
A.	On Prison duties.					On Jail buildings.			
						Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.	
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.
Unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., washing, grinding, mangle-making, &c.	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.
1	67.07	61.81	96.90	152.92	29.38	23.33	4.82	..	..
2	83.48	59.18	104.22	129.27	27.50	12.33	..	..	..
3	51.80	68.14	100.95	122.40	22.80	34.90	..	..	..
4	96.35	86.71	87.05	82.66	29.15	6.94	..	..	..
5	54.60	58.42	76.43	74.80	21.90	8.50	1.15	..	..
6	51.07	48.74	49.59	57.75	27.41	13.82	48.05	..	..
7	63.43	60.64	26.00	50.52	8.94	3.55	.22	..	..
..	487.80	443.94	511.14	570.12	167.08	103.37	51.24	..	..
8	2.88	4.27	8.97	3.96	1.36	..	..	..	..
9	2.29	10.16	17.54	19.08	11.72	..	..	..	..
10	15.85	23.96	46.45	56.26	24.64	..	..	..	..
11	.58	1.03	3.64	2.80	1.37	..	..	..	..
12	1.27	7.86	12.62	14.97	6.11	..	..	..	..
13	25.53	27.05	19.23	52.21	7.33	32.36	..	..	..
14	21.42	34.02	17.63	57.49	3.85	2.03	..	273.55	..
15	19.61	26.84	36.54	32.42	5.05	16.07	..	..	..
16	.86	13.06	28.49	35.75	13.59	.13	..	..	..
17	17.89	25.27	37.61	22.03	6.70	5.46	..	..	..
18	.08	7.61	9.17	17.72	2.76	4.02	..	..	..
..	108.18	183.98	237.09	314.69	84.48	67.28	.25	273.55	..
..	2.00	..	11.87	..	..	.01	..	..	..
..	597.98	627.92	791.10	984.81	251.56	170.66	54.49	273.55	..
..	..	..	259.08	68.80	4.25	..	..	..	..
..	597.98	627.92	1,050.16	1,053.61	255.81	170.66	54.49	273.55	..



No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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 &c.	
			Public Works.						
		Manufactures	(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 Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	237.12	..	..	19.51	8.19	7.55	28.95	1
2	Vellore	453.36	..	..	..	8.41	5.93	45.65	2
3	Trichinopoly	347.54	..	..	..	9.50	7.92	40.38	3
4	Coimbatore	447.71	..	..	..	9.27	9.52	48.07	4
5	Cannanore	258.90	..	..	..	8.77	9.39	41.60	5
6	Salem	231.86	..	..	..	9.13	8.36	41.46	6
7	Penitentiary	503.57	..	..	16	7.97	7.62	65.26	7
	Total ..	2,489.06	..	..	19.67	8.74	7.95	44.43	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	18.57	..	..	..	6.14	9.10	39.59	8
9	Berhampur	32.36	..	..	83	2.09	9.29	29.60	9
10	Vizagapatam	89.14	..	..	..	5.81	9.64	35.09	10
11	Párvatipuram	66	..	..	..	5.53	10.31	6.30	11
12	Nellore	31.47	..	..	..	1.61	9.17	39.68	12
13	Bellary	116.67	..	..	..	8.24	8.73	37.64	13
14	Cuddalore	6.60	..	..	1.23	4.52	7.36	1.39	14
15	Tanjore	105.05	..	..	..	7.12	9.75	28.17	15
16	Madura	21.60	..	..	..	7.0	10.34	17.10	16
17	Palamecottah	141.50	..	..	..	6.42	9.07	50.80	17
18	Mangalore	21.44	..	..	..	12	11.22	31.62	18
	Total ..	585.06	..	..	2.06	5.28	8.98	28.55	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	14.36	..	..	19
	Total, Jails ..	3,065.12	..	..	21.73	7.62	8.21	40.09	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	40.09	..	..	..	..	..	8.55	
	Grand Total ..	3,105.21	..	..	21.73	7.37	7.74	38.27	

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 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1896.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account by Cash and Transfer Account.
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	819.05	237.12	..	28,607 14	28,607 14	31,533 13
2	Vellore ..	993.12	453.36	..	76,013 4	76,013 4	94,135 4
3	Trichinopoly ..	860.78	347.54	..	17,589 7	17,589 7	40,286 1
4	Coimbatore ..	931.36	447.71	..	56,965 4	56,965 4	70,530 5
5	Cannanore ..	622.38	258.90	..	11,745 4	11,745 4	22,484 10
6	Salem ..	559.24	231.88	..	18,292 2	18,292 2	24,418 7
7	Penitentiary ..	796.00	503.57	..	60,023 4	60,023 4	1,07,087 9
	Total ..	5,581.93	2,480.06	..	2,69,236 7	2,69,236 7	3,90,576 1
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	46.90	18.57	..	999 11	999 11	1,812 6
9	Berhampur ..	109.31	32.36	..	1,672 4	1,672 4	2,471 12
10	Vizagapatam ..	269.38	89.14	..	2,792 5	2,792 5	3,824 7
11	Párvatipuram ..	10.48	66	..	370 14	370 14	571 8
12	Nellore ..	78.91	31.47	..	1,427 7	1,427 7	1,662 7
13	Bellary ..	309.93	116.67	..	6,684 8	6,684 8	9,679 10
14	Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	24 12
15	Cuddalore ..	476.09	6.60	..	5,837 5	5,837 5	6,775 3
16	Tanjore ..	275.34	105.05	..	21,314 1	21,314 1	36,500 15
17	Madura ..	126.29	21.60	..	1,120 10	1,120 10	1,587 14
18	Palamecottah ..	278.56	141.50	..	13,773 6	13,773 6	24,439 11
19	Mangalore ..	67.30	21.44	..	1,025 6	1,025 6	1,524 1
	Total ..	2,043.89	585.06	..	56,276 1	56,276 1	90,874 10
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	13.93	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	7,644.75	3,065.12	..	3,25,512 8	3,25,512 8	4,81,450 11
	Subsidiary Jails ..	468.85	40.09	..	79 1	79 1	802 1
	Grand Total ..	8,113.60	3,105.21	..	3,25,591 9	3,25,591 9	4,82,252 12

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 1896.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1896.	Total.	Cash earning (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry ..	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		1
2	Vellore ..	..	31,538 13	2,925 15	3 9	12 5		2
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	94,135 4	18,122 0	18 4	40 6		3
4	Coimbatore ..	..	40,286 1	22,696 10	26 6	65 5		4
5	Cannanore ..	..	70,630 5	13,665 1	14 11	30 8		5
6	Salem ..	..	22,481 10	19,739 6	17 4	41 3		6
7	Penitentiary ..	..	24,418 7	6,126 5	10 15	26 7		7
	Total ..	..	1,07,087 9	47,064 5	59 2	93 7		
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda ..	..	1,812 6	812 11	17 5	43 12		8
9	Berhampur ..	..	2,471 12	799 8	7 5	24 11		9
10	Vizagapatnam ..	..	3,824 7	1,032 2	3 13	11 9		10
11	Purvatipuram ..	..	571 8	942 6	89 14	1,427 4		11
12	Nellore ..	..	1,662 7	235 0	3 0	7 7		12
13	Bellary ..	..	9,679 10	2,995 2	9 11	25 17		13
14	Cuddapah ..	..	21 12	..	..	..		14
15	Cuddalore ..	..	6,775 3	937 14	1 15	142 0		15
16	Tanjore ..	..	36,560 15	15,186 14	55 3	141 9		16
17	Madura ..	..	1,687 14	467 4	3 11	21 19		17
18	Palamcottah ..	..	24,439 11	10,666 5	38 5	75 6		18
19	Mangalore ..	..	4,524 1	498 11	7 6	23 4		19
	Total ..	..	90,874 10	34,598 9	16 14	59 2		
20	Criminal Loper Ward Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..		20
	Total, Jails ..	..	4,81,450 11	1,55,938 9	20 6	60 14		
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	802 1	723 0	1 9	18 1		
	Grand Total ..	..	4,82,252 12	1,56,661 3	19 5	60 7		

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1896.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Opening balances on 1st January 1896.				Closing balance on 31st December 1896.				Remarks.
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Total of columns 2 to 5 minus column 6.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Total of columns 7 to 10 minus column 11.	
1	CENTRAL JAILS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
1	Rajahmundry ..	936 12	3,033 3	4,768 5	1,832 11	762 13	6,885 14	10,783 9	18,441 6	
2	Vellore ..	40 3	10,828 7	7,132 0	4,874 9	714 7	16,062 5	17,712 5	34,588 7	
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	8,490 8	8,913 12	1,740 1	67 4	6,691 11	1,783 12	8,574 13	
4	Coimbatore ..	..	27,432 14	8,415 2	6,597 0	..	14,069 3	9,835 10	23,904 13	
5	Cannanore ..	361 10	8,891 10	8,329 6	2,561 15	329 2	11,469 4	9,763 6	21,232 0	
6	Salem ..	346 0	6,868 0	1,754 0	1,965 0	737 0	6,775 0	1,663 0	8,438 0	
7	Penitentiary ..	318 3	3,239 12	3,536 11	3,214 7	..	3,471 11	6,580 9	10,051 10	
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
8	Russellkonda ..	* 16 3	118 15	365 10	46 1	24 10	81 10	391 13	497 4	
9	Berhampur ..	..	301 6	165 3	1,067 10	98 15	877 13	162 11	1,140 4	
10	Vizagapatnam ..	..	842 0	631 4	* 244 12	..	1,788 11	402 2	2,190 3	
11	Purvatipuram ..	105 6	253 2	263 5	392 0	..	..	..	..	
12	Nellore ..	60 4	737 10	66 12	137 15	15 8	1,059 0	110 2	1,169 2	
13	Bellary ..	..	1,302 15	449 4	318 5	31 1	914 5	1,095 13	2,413 8	
14	Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Cuddalore ..	2 12	123 10	74 8	1,318 6	56 6	44 14	448 0	504 10	
16	Tanjore ..	411 5	12,013 13	758 5	1,001 6	822 3	5,040 6	610 7	6,650 6	
17	Madura ..	61 13	370 7	12 1	222 10	131 12	185 7	54 4	236 1	
18	Palamcottah ..	..	* 1,650 5	* 1,862 15	448 2	231 10	703 12	204 14	907 6	
19	Mangalore ..	..	181 0	90 5	* 178 15	..	273 2	35 7	308 9	
	Total ..	2,660 9	92,505 15	42,507 12	28,191 13	4,062 10	75,244 0	60,509 12	135,753 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.

* Revised figures, the figures shown last year being incorrect.

† Omitted by mistake to be shown last year.

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.
Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1896.

Closing balance on 31st December 1895—cont.												
Serial Number.	Jails.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.		Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.		Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 16.	Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit or loss—).	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (—) account of Jan 1896 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.			Received from the treasury during 1896.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (—).	20		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
CENTRAL JAILS.												
1	Rajahmundry.	5,072 4	6,145 0	1,802 2	27,643 6	3,253 5	38,607 14	+ 2,926 15	+ 6,159 5			
2	Vellore ..	2,435 11	11,124 0	10,317 14	37,750 14	4,781 0	76,013 4	+ 18,122 0	+ 22,903 0			
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,875 2	4,179 0	...	13,496 13	10,446 4	17,589 7	+ 22,696 10	+ 12,280 6			
4	Coimbatore ..	6,612 7	24,537 0	2,613 9	52,490 11	9,335 12	58,985 4	+ 13,665 1	+ 23,500 10			
5	Cananore ..	2,511 5	1,541 0	205 0	25,880 0	1,051 5	11,745 4	+ 10,739 8	+ 9,577 14			
6	Salem ..	1,843 0	3,131 0	...	14,083 0	342 0	18,292 2	+ 6,126 5	+ 6,483 5			
7	Penitentiary ..	1,305 0	1,374 0	731 14	11,000 6	14,567 11	69,023 4	+ 47,064 5	+ 32,506 10			
DISTRICT JAILS.												
8	Russellkonda.	42 1	209 0	...	749 6	35 5	999 11	+ 812 11	+ 848 0			
9	Berhampur ..	1,065 8	88 0	285 8	2,007 7	386 14	1,673 4	+ 799 8	+ 1,157 13			
10	Vizagapatnam ..	252 14	1,026 0	...	3,419 11	993 13	2,792 5	+ 1,032 2	+ 2,025 15			
11	Parvatipuram ..	...	...	...	...	1,278 5	370 14	+ 942 6	+ 339 45			
12	Nellore ..	172 7	87 0	34 8	1,409 9	378 4	1,427 7	+ 235 0	+ 613 4			
13	Bellary ..	385 3	5,276 0	42 8	7,669 14	3,104 5	6,684 8	+ 2,995 2	+ 6,039 8			
14	Cuddapah ..	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	+ 24 12	+ 10 12			
15	Cuddalore ..	632 6	312 0	...	1,492 9	530 11	5,837 5	+ 937 14	+ 407 3			
16	Tanjore ..	1,004 13	963 0	392 1	8,078 12	9,104 8	21,314 1	+ 15,186 14	+ 6,002 6			
17	Madura ..	291 7	273 0	197 11	748 3	212 7	1,120 10	+ 467 4	+ 220 6			
18	Palamcottah ..	338 1	1,205 0	35 3	2,699 2	2,361 4	13,773 6	+ 10,656 5	+ 8,395 1			
19	Mangalore ..	168 15	154 0	...	631 8	50 2	1,025 6	+ 498 11	+ 438 9			
Total ..		26,079 8	62,076 0	16,658 14	2,11,313 0	16,499 7	3,25,512 8	+ 1,55,932 3	+ 1,89,435 12			

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock.

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 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total Cost of maintenance (Column 14, Statement IX).	Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 14, Statement IX).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 8, minus Column 5).	Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, minus Column 6).	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Central Jails.									
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		
1	Rajahmundry ..	53,357 0	62 13	2,925 15	3 7	50,431 1	59 6		1
2	Vellore ..	62,533 0	61 9	18,122 0	17 13	44,417 0	43 12		2
3	Trichinopoly ..	45,047 0	51 10	22,696 10	26 0	22,350 6	25 10		3
4	Coimbatore ..	53,128 0	53 7	13,665 1	13 12	39,462 15	39 11		4
5	Cananore ..	41,684 0	65 1	10,739 6	16 12	30,944 10	48 5		5
6	Salem ..	34,391 0	59 3	6,126 5	10 6	28,264 11	48 13		6
7	Penitentiary ..	59,876 0	73 5	47,064 5	57 10	12,811 11	15 11		7
Total ..		3,50,522 0	60 10	1,21,339 10	21 0	2,29,182 6	39 10		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda ..	5,438 0	104 15	812 11	15 11	4,625 5	89 4		8
9	Berhampur ..	9,640 0	81 8	799 8	6 12	8,840 8	74 12		9
10	Vizagapatnam ..	18,906 0	46 3	1,032 2	3 11	17,873 14	44 8		10
11	Parvatipuram ..	3,331 3	313 9	...	...	2,331 10	225 1		11
12	Nellore ..	7,007 0	77 9	285 0	2 10	6,722 0	74 15		12
13	Bellary ..	21,344 0	69 15	2,995 2	8 7	18,348 14	51 8		13
14	Cuddapah ..	...	...	24 12	...	24 12	...		14
15	Cuddalore ..	33,128 0	67 3	937 14	1 14	32,190 2	65 5		15
16	Tanjore ..	21,525 0	61 3	15,186 14	45 8	6,338 2	19 0		16
17	Madura ..	10,180 0	54 11	467 4	2 8	9,712 12	52 3		17
18	Palamcottah ..	18,322 0	58 13	10,666 5	34 13	7,655 11	25 0		18
19	Mangalore ..	7,383 0	85 11	498 11	5 12	6,884 5	79 15		19
Total ..		1,50,837 0	65 3	34,598 9	14 15	1,16,238 7	50 4		
20	Criminal Leper Ward ..	1,342 0	96 4	...	...	1,342 0	96 4		20
21	Civil Jail ..	2,964 0	106 4	...	...	2,964 0	106 4		21
Total, Jails ..		5,05,665 0	62 2	1,55,938 3	19 3	3,49,726 13	42 15		
Subsidiary Jails ..		81,239 0	56 0	723 0	0 8	80,516 0	55 8		
Grand Total ..		5,86,904 0	61 3	1,56,661 3	16 5	4,30,242 13	44 14		

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry ..	Convicts ..	1,051	45	1,097	804-61	31-11	835-72
		Under-trials ..	13	..	13	6-15	1-10	6-31
		Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	7-03	..	7-36
		Total ..	1,064	45	1,110	818-12	31-27	849-39
2	Vellore ..	Convicts ..	957	90	1,047	944-77	50-44	1,005-21
		Under-trials ..	10	..	10	10-84	..	10-84
		Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	967	90	1,057	955-61	50-44	1,016-05
3	Trichinopoly ..	Convicts ..	1,237	..	1,237	666-30	..	666-30
		Under-trials ..	4	..	4	6-73	..	6-73
		Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,241	..	1,241	673-03	..	673-03
4	Coimbatore ..	Convicts ..	1,210	..	1,210	936-15	89	937-04
		Under-trials ..	30	6	36	28-61	70	29-31
		Civil prisoners ..	20	..	20	27-92	..	27-92
		Total ..	1,260	6	1,266	992-68	1-59	994-27
5	Cannanore ..	Convicts ..	839	30	869	621-13	3-86	629-39
		Under-trials ..	20	..	20	10-41	..	10-41
		Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	865	30	895	631-54	3-86	640-40
6	Salem ..	Convicts ..	538	..	538	563-86	..	563-86
		Under-trials ..	31	..	31	15-63	..	15-63
		Civil prisoners ..	10	..	10	9-29	..	9-29
		Total ..	629	..	629	588-78	..	588-78
7	Penitentiary ..	Convicts ..	720	41	764	767-46	38-12	805-58
		Under-trials ..	..	..	..	10-57	72	11-29
		Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	748	56	804	778-10	38-84	816-94

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.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	956	45	1,001	674	10	684	25-40	1-09	26-49	39	1	40
	31	1	32	5	..	5	07	..	07	..	..	..
	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	679	10	689	25-47	1-09	26-56	39	1	40
2	1,028	77	1,105	990	44	1,034	30-67	2-14	42-01	13	1	14
	15	..	15	11	..	11	16	..	16	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1,001	44	1,045	40-03	2-14	42-17	13	1	14
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	972	..	972	485	..	485	17-04	..	17-04	21	..	21
	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	485	..	485	17-04	..	17-04	21	..	21
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	978	3	981	642	6	648	27-79	18	27-97	23	..	23
	81	2	83	16	4	20	58	07	65	1	..	1
	51	..	51	26	..	26	1-01	..	1-01	2	..	2
	..	..	..	684	10	694	29-38	25	29-63	26	..	26
5	725	16	741	385	3	388	19-36	19	19-55	7	1	8
	18	..	18	2	..	2	03	..	08	..	..	..
	..	..	..	387	3	390	19-44	19	19-63	7	1	8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	646	..	646	203	..	203	7-83	..	7-83	8	..	8
	52	..	52	5	..	5	12	..	12	1	..	1
	16	..	16	2	..	2	03	..	03	..	..	..
	..	..	..	210	..	210	7-98	..	7-98	9	..	9
7	823	48	881	529	48	577	22-95	1-44	24-39	10	..	10
	20	1	21	10	2	12	38	04	42	..	..	..
	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	539	50	589	23-33	1-48	24-81	10	..	10

No. XIV.—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.			
		(Of admissions into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
—Central Jails—cont.					
1	Rajahmundry .. {	Convicts	837-67	321-44	818-46
		Under-trials	813-01	..	792-39
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	820-95	319-80	811-17
2	Vellore .. {	Convicts	1,047-87	727-99	1,028-64
		Under-trials	1,014-76	..	1014-76
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	1,047-50	727-99	1,028-49
3	Trichinopoly .. {	Convicts	559-85	..	559-85
		Under-trials	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	555-54	..	555-54
4	Coimbatore .. {	Convicts	685-79	6,741-57	691-54
		Under-trials	560-25	5,714-20	682-36
		Civil prisoners	931-23	..	931-23
		Total ..	689-04	6,289-31	698-05
5	Cannanore .. {	Convicts	619-54	338-60	615-88
		Under-trials	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	192-12	..	192-12
		Total ..	612-79	338-60	608-99
6	Salem .. {	Convicts	360-02	..	360-02
		Under-trials	300-66	..	300-66
		Civil prisoners	215-29	..	215-29
		Total ..	356-06	..	356-06
7	Penitentiary .. {	Convicts	689-29	1,259-16	716-25
		Under-trials	946-07	2,777-78	1,962-89
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	692-71	1,287-33	720-98

VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Ratio per mille of average strength.										Serial Number.
B.			C.			D.				
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
31-57 11-38 ..	35-04	31-70 11-09 ..	48-47	32-14	47-86	48-47	32-14	47-86	1	
31-13	34-86	31-27	47-67	31-98	47-09	47-67	31-98	47-09		
42-20 14-76 ..	35-41	41-79 14-76 ..	18-76	16-55	18-93	18-76	16-55	18-93	2	
41-89	35-41	41-50	13-60	16-55	13-78	13-60	16-55	13-78		
19-67 .. ..	.. .. ..	19-67	24-24 .. ..	.. .. ..	24-24	24-24 .. ..	.. .. ..	24-24	3	
19-52	..	19-52	24-05	..	24-05	24-05	..	24-05		
29-69 20-27 36-17	302-25 100-00 ..	29-85 22-18 36-17	24-57 31-95 71-63	.. .. ..	24-55 34-12 71-63	24-57 31-95 71-63	.. .. ..	24-55 34-12 71-63	4	
29-60	157-23	29-80	26-19	..	26-15	26-19	..	26-15		
31-17 7-68 ..	21-44	31-03 7-68 ..	11-27	112-87	12-70	11-27	112-87	12-70	5	
30-78	21-44	30-65	11-08	112-87	12-49	11-08	112-87	12-49		
13-89 7-22 3-23	.. .. ..	13-89 7-22 3-23	14-19 60-13 ..	.. .. ..	14-19 60-13 ..	14-19 60-13 ..	.. .. ..	14-19 60-13 ..	6	
13-53	..	13-53	15-26	..	15-26	15-26	..	15-26		
29-90 35-95 ..	37-78 55-66 ..	30-28 37-20 ..	13-03 .. ..	.. .. ..	12-41	13-03 .. ..	.. .. ..	12-41	7	
29-98	38-11	30-37	12-85	..	12-24	12-85	..	12-24		

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

1	2	3	4					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	Average daily strength.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	District Jails.							
8	Russellkonda	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	130 11 .. 130	141 141	47-73 1-69 2-15 51-57	23 01 .. 24	47-96 1-70 2-15 51-81	
9	Berhampur	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	143 28 7 178	17 17	160 28 7 195	110-97 5-11 5-5 116-63	1-67 02 .. 1-69	112-64 5-13 5-5 118-32
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	278 14 .. 292	6 6	284 14 .. 298	267-02 9-17 2-30 278-49	3-13 59 .. 3-72	270-15 9-76 2-30 282-21
11	Párvatipuram	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	192 192	.. .. .. ..	192 192	10-41 10-41	.. .. .. ..	10-41 10-41
12	Nellore	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	210 7 7 224	14 14	224 7 7 238	79-19 4-56 6-5 84-40	4-61 1-32 .. 5-93	83-80 5-88 6-5 90-33
13	Bellary	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	282 36 5 323	23 23	305 36 5 346	308-01 23-49 9-25 340-75	14-75 74 .. 15-49	322-76 24-23 9-25 356-24

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8	63	..	63	59	..	59	1-57	..	1-57	..	..	..
	6	1	7	2	..	2	05	..	05	..	..	..
	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	61	..	61	1-62	..	1-62	..	..	..
9	149	3	152	93	2	97	3-54	05	3-60	4	..	4
	19	1	20	2	..	2	05	..	05	..	..	..
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	97	2	99	3-60	05	3-63	4	..	4
10	322	9	332	89	1	90	4-58	02	4-60	4	..	4
	25	6	31	4	..	4	31	..	31	..	..	..
	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	93	1	94	4-80	02	4-91	4	..	4
11	116	..	116	1	..	1	07	..	07	1	..	1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	..	1	07	..	07	1	..	1
12	96	10	106	43	1	44	02	28	1-20	..	..	..
	19	5	24	2	3	5	14	06	20	..	..	..
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	45	4	49	1-06	34	1-40	..	..	..
13	399	11	400	455	23	478	11-78	81	12-59	4	1	5
	48	1	49	20	..	20	41	..	41	..	..	..
	19	..	19	2	..	2	04	..	04	..	..	..
	..	..	..	477	23	500	12-23	81	13-04	4	1	5

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.				
8	Russellkonda	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	1,236-12 1,183-43 .. 1,182-86	 1,177-38
9	Borhanpur	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	855-09 391-39 .. 831-69	1,197-60 1,163-43
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	333-31 436-21 .. 333-94	318-47 268-82
11	Párvatipuram	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	96-06 96-06	 96-06
12	Nellore	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	543-00 438-60 .. 533-18	216-92 2,272-73 .. 374-54
13	Bellary	Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners Total ..	1,477-22 851-43 216-22 1,399-85	1,559-82 1,484-83
				1,480-98 825-42 216-22 1,403-55

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.			Serial Number.
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
32-89	..	32-74	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
29-59	..	29-41	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31-41	..	31-27	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
31-90	35-93	31-96	27-03	..	26-63	36-05	..	35-51	
11-74	..	11-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
30-87	35-50	30-93	25-72	..	25-85	34-30	..	33-81	
17-15	6-37	17-03	14-98	..	14-81	14-98	..	14-81	
33-81	..	31-76	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17-56	5-38	17-40	14-36	..	14-17	14-36	..	14-17	
6-72	..	6-72	96-06	..	96-06	96-06	..	96-06	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6-72	..	6-72	96-06	..	96-06	96-06	..	96-06	13
11-62	60-74	14-32	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30-70	45-45	34-01	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
12-56	57-34	15-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38-25	54-92	39-01	12-99	67-80	15-49	12-99	67-80	15-49	
17-45	..	16-92	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
4-32	..	4-32	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35-89	52-20	36-60	11-74	64-56	14-04	11-74	64-56	14-04	

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.				3 Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			4 Average daily strength.		
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	<i>District Jails - cont.</i>									
14	Cuddalore ..	{	Convicts ..	..	406	12	418	473-96	7-29	481-25
			Under-trials ..	..	18	..	18	7-46	..06	7-52
			Civil prisoners ..	..	13	..	13	4-13	..	4-13
			Total ..		437	12	449	485-55	7-35	492-00
15	Tanjore ..	{	Convicts ..	..	308	..	308	279-16	..	279-16
			Under-trials ..	..	30	..	30	32-21	..	32-21
			Civil prisoners ..	..	12	..	12	22-21	..	22-21
			Total ..		350	..	350	333-58	..	333-58
16	Madura ..	{	Convicts ..	..	305	18	323	112-13	19-82	131-95
			Under-trials ..	..	29	4	33	34-17	1-78	35-95
			Civil prisoners ..	..	40	..	40	18-18	..	18-18
			Total ..		374	22	396	164-48	21-60	186-08
17	Palamcottah ..	{	Convicts ..	..	285	..	285	283-07	..	283-07
			Under-trials ..	..	30	..	30	13-99	..	13-99
			Civil prisoners ..	..	12	..	12	9-21	..	9-21
			Total ..		327	..	327	306-27	..	306-27
18	Mangalore ..	{	Convicts ..	..	185	28	213	69-81	1-43	71-24
			Under-trials ..	..	21	5	26	8-73	..19	8-92
			Civil prisoners ..	..	11	8	19	5-99	..	5-99
			Total ..		217	41	258	84-53	1-62	86-15
	Total, Central and District Jails.	{	Convicts ..	..	9,326	339	9,665	7,545-74	192-35	7,738-09
			Under-trials ..	..	302	27	329	202-54	6-29	208-83
			Civil prisoners ..	..	190	8	198	147-24	..	147-24
			Total ..		9,818	374	10,192	7,895-52	198-64	8,094-16
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras.	{	Convicts ..	..	23	..	23	13-94	..	13-94

(VITAL)--continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

6			6			7			8			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.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
526	10	536	200	..	200	11-38	..	11-38	6	..	6	14
26	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	200	..	200	11-38	..	11-38	6	..	6	15
331	..	331	136	..	136	7-52	..	7-52	11	..	11	
174	..	174	12	..	12	20	..	20	..	..	..	
35	..	35	5	..	5	13	..	13	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	153	..	153	7-85	..	7-85	11	..	11	
278	16	294	65	14	79	2-35	39	2-74	2	1	3	
111	..	111	16	..	16	45	..	45	2	..	2	17
32	..	32	5	..	5	12	..	12	..	..	..	
..	..	..	86	14	100	2-92	39	3-31	4	1	5	
315	..	315	138	..	138	6-35	..	6-35	4	..	4	18
34	..	34	4	..	4	17	..	17	..	..	..	
15	..	15	5	..	5	20	..	20	1	..	1	
..	..	..	147	..	147	6-72	..	6-72	5	..	5	19
96	1	97	34	1	35	1-12	01	1-13	..	..	..	
29	1	30	1	..	1	04	..	04	..	..	..	
14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
..	..	..	35	1	36	1-16	01	1-17	..	..	..	
..	..	..	5,223	153	5,376	211-42	6-61	218-03	157	5	162	
..	..	..	99	9	108	2-98	17	3-15	4	..	4	21
..	..	..	58	..	58	1-77	..	1-77	3	..	3	
..	..	..	5,380	162	5,542	216-17	6-78	222-95	164	5	169	
20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	19

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.				
14	Cuddalore {	Convicts	421-98	415-58
		Under-trials	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total ..	411-90	405-76
15	Tanjore {	Convicts	487-18	487-18
		Under-trials	372-56	372-56
		Civil prisoners	225-12	225-12
		Total ..	458-66	458-66
16	Madura {	Convicts	579-68	598-71
		Under-trials	468-25	415-06
		Civil prisoners	275-03	275-03
		Total ..	522-86	537-40
17	Palancottah {	Convicts	487-51	487-51
		Under-trials	285-92	285-92
		Civil prisoners	542-89	542-89
		Total ..	479-97	479-97
18	Mangalore {	Convicts	487-04	491-30
		Under-trials	114-55	112-11
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total ..	414-05	417-83
	Total, Central and District Jails. {	Convicts	692-18	694-75
		Under-trials	488-79	517-17
		Civil prisoners	393-91	393-91
		Total ..	681-40	684-69
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras. }	Convicts	..	..

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Ratio per mille of average strength.

B.			C.			D.		
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
24-01	..	23-65	12-66	..	12-47	12-66	..	12-47
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-44	..	23-09	12-36	..	12-17	12-36	..	12-17
26-94	..	24-94	39-40	..	39-40	39-40	..	39-40
6-21	..	6-21	..	..	..	..	..	..
6-55	..	5-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
23-53	..	23-53	32-98	..	32-98	32-98	..	32-98
20-96	19-63	20-77	17-84	50-45	22-74	17-84	50-45	22-74
13-17	..	12-52	58-53	..	55-63	58-53	..	55-63
6-60	..	6-60	..	..	..	..	..	..
17-75	18-06	17-79	24-32	46-30	26-87	24-32	46-30	26-87
22-43	..	22-43	10-60	..	10-60	14-13	..	14-13
12-15	..	12-15	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-72	..	21-72	108-58	..	108-58	108-58	..	108-58
21-94	..	21-94	13-06	..	13-06	16-32	..	16-32
16-04	6-99	15-86	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-58	..	4-48	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13-72	6-17	13-58	..	..	..	..	..	..
28-02	34-36	28-18	20-54	25-99	20-68	20-81	25-99	20-94
14-71	27-03	15-08	19-75	..	19-15	19-75	..	19-15
12-02	..	12-02	20-37	..	20-37	20-37	..	20-37
27-38	34-13	27-54	20-52	25-17	20-63	20-77	25-17	20-88
..	..	..	71-74	..	71-74	71-74	..	71-74

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Civil Jail, Madras .. Civil prisoners	71	..	71	27-00	..	27-00
	Subsidiary Jails .. {	..	..	..	485-01	26-21	511-22
		..	..	..	907-42	23-15	935-57
		..	..	..	3-80	..	3-80
	Total ..	3,921	1,733	5,654	1,396-23	54-36	1,450-59
	Grand Total .. {	..	..	..	8,041-69	218-56	8,260-25
		..	..	..	1,109-96	34-44	1,144-40
		..	..	..	178-94	..	178-94
	Total of all ..	13,833	2,107	15,940	9,333-59	253-00	9,586-59

(VITAL)—continued.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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.			Serial Number.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
20	55	..	55	43	..	43	45	..	45	..	..	..	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	12-64	45	13-09	5	..	5	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7-06	33	7-38	12	..	12	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	19-85	78	20-63	17	..	17	
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	5,223	168	5,376	224-06	7-06	231-12	163	5	168	
	..	..	..	90	9	108	10-03	50	10-53	16	..	16	
	..	..	..	101	..	101	2-38	..	2-38	3	..	3	
	..	..	..	5,423	102	5,586	236-47	7-56	241-03	182	5	187	

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
20	Civil Jail, Madras .. Civil prisoners	1,541.22	..	1,541.22
	Subsidiary Jails .. { Convicts	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
	Grand Total .. { Convicts	649.25	700.04	650.59
	Under-trials	89.19	261.32	94.37
	Civil prisoners	564.44	..	564.44
	Total of all	581.02	640.32	582.58

(VIIDM) concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

9										Serial Number.
Ratio per mille of average strength.										
B.			C.			D.				
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
16.13	..	16.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	
26.06	17.17	25.61	8.25	..	7.82	10.31	..	9.73		
7.77	11.72	7.89	9.92	..	9.62	13.22	..	12.83		
42.11	..	42.11	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14.22	14.35	14.22	9.31	..	8.96	12.18	..	11.72		
27.85	32.30	27.97	19.89	22.88	19.97	20.26	22.88	20.33		
9.04	14.52	9.20	11.71	..	11.35	14.41	..	13.98		
13.30	..	13.30	16.77	..	16.77	16.77	..	16.77		
25.34	29.88	25.46	18.86	19.76	18.88	19.50	19.76	19.51		

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

Serial Number.	Jails.	A. B. C. D. E.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial Fevers.*		Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (i).		Tubercle of the lungs, Haemoptysis, Pneumonic Phthisis.	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
<i>Central Jails.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	1	..	108	7	230	14	9	..	15	4
2	Vellore ..	..	..	96	1	166	..	333	..	5	3
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	35	2	167	2	15	..	18	6
4	Coimbatore ..	..	..	67	1	20	3	162	6	28	6
5	Cannanore ..	..	..	10	..	19	..	50	..	1	1
6	Salem ..	..	..	44	1	24	1	12	..	10	2
7	Penitentiary ..	..	..	21	..	82	..	50	..	13	3
	Total ..	1	..	381	12	708	20	636	6	90	25
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	7	..	4	..	22	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	1	1	7	1	22	1	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	14	2	17	..	11	..	3	..
11	Parvatipuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore ..	..	..	4	..	1	..	26	..	..	..
13	Bellary ..	..	..	59	..	157	1	13	..	6	1
14	Cuddalore ..	..	..	50	3	12	..	17	..	5	1
15	Tanjore ..	..	..	5	1	27	..	3	..	1	..
16	Madura ..	..	..	26	1	21	..	4	..	1	..
17	Palamcottah ..	2	1	8	2	3	1	9	..	1	..
18	Mangalore ..	..	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	2	..
	Total ..	3	2	187	10	266	3	108	..	19	2
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	4	2	568	22	974	23	744	6	109	27
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	4	2	568	22	974	23	744	6	109	27

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelae such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c.

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

3										4						Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratio of Admissions and of Deaths per mille of average strength from						
Anæmia and Debility.		Pneumonia.		Other Respiratory Diseases.†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.				
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
..	..	9	1	12	..	130	6	22	1	1.20	..	129.23	8.38	1		
..	..	6	3	31	..	152	..	42	..	..	..	95.50	.99	2		
7	..	6	2	28	..	32	..	57	..	..	..	40.40	2.31	3		
..	..	8	1	51	..	108	3	36	..	..	..	71.50	1.07	4		
..	..	5	3	48	..	12	..	34	..	..	..	15.87	..	5		
3	..	..	..	11	1	14	1	17	..	..	..	78.03	1.77	6		
9	..	6	4	37	1	28	..	55	..	..	..	26.07	..	7		
19	..	40	14	218	2	476	10	263	1	.18	..	67.51	2.13			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	145.95	..	8		
..	..	3	..	1	..	22	..	16	..	8.88	8.88	62.14	8.88	9		
..	..	2	1	10	..	6	..	9	..	..	..	51.82	7.40	10		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	47.73	..	12		
..	..	1	..	36	..	77	..	10	..	..	..	182.80	..	13		
1	..	1	1	19	..	26	..	17	..	..	..	103.90	6.23	14		
4	..	2	1	11	..	41	6	11	..	..	..	17.91	3.58	15		
3	..	4	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	197.04	7.58	16		
3	..	1	..	3	..	15	..	21	..	7.07	3.53	28.26	7.07	17		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	98.26	..	18		
11	..	15	3	65	1	193	6	103	..	1.43	.95	89.29	4.77			
30	..	55	17	303	3	669	16	366	1	.52	.26	73.40	2.84			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19		
30	..	55	17	303	3	669	16	366	1	.52	.26	73.27	2.84			

† The diseases to be included under the head are Bronchitis, Emphysema, Asthma and Pleurisy.

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 1896.

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—cont.								Serial Number.
		Ratio of Admissions and of Deaths per mille of average strength from								
		Malarial Fevers.*		Diarrhoea.		Pneumonia.		All causes.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry ..	275.31	16.75	155.55	7.18	10.77	1.29	818.46	47.86	1
2	Vellore ..	165.14	..	151.21	..	5.97	2.93	1,028.64	13.93	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	192.77	2.31	86.94	..	6.93	2.31	559.85	24.21	3
4	Coimbatore ..	21.34	3.20	115.23	3.20	8.64	1.07	691.54	24.55	4
5	Cannanore ..	30.16	..	19.05	..	7.94	4.76	615.88	12.70	5
6	Salem ..	42.56	1.77	24.83	1.77	..	..	360.62	14.19	6
7	Penitentiary ..	101.79	..	34.76	..	7.45	4.97	716.25	12.41	7
Total ..		125.45	3.54	84.34	1.77	7.09	2.43	712.12	21.97	
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellkonda ..	83.40	..	..	..	20.85	..	1,230.19	..	8
9	Berhampur ..	136.31	6.88	135.31	..	26.63	..	861.15	25.51	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	62.93	..	22.21	..	7.40	3.70	333.15	14.81	10
11	Pargatipuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96.03	96.06	11
12	Nellore ..	11.93	..	11.93	..	..	..	525.06	..	12
13	Bellary ..	456.43	3.10	268.57	..	3.10	..	1,480.93	15.49	13
14	Cuddalore ..	24.54	..	64.03	..	2.03	2.68	415.58	12.47	14
15	Tanjore ..	96.72	..	146.87	21.49	7.16	3.58	487.18	39.40	15
16	Madura ..	159.15	..	22.74	..	30.31	..	598.71	22.74	16
17	Palamcottah ..	10.60	3.53	52.99	..	3.53	..	457.51	14.13	17
18	Mangalore ..	28.07	..	28.07	..	..	..	491.30	..	18
Total ..		127.01	1.43	92.15	2.86	7.16	1.43	647.92	18.14	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		125.87	2.97	86.43	2.07	7.11	2.00	694.75	20.94	
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.74	19
Grand Total ..		125.84	2.97	86.30	2.66	7.09	2.49	693.50	21.03	

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequela such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c.

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, according to the length of original sentences.

1		2		3			4			5				
				Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.				
Serial Number.		Jails.		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Serial Number.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ..	246.25	3	12.18	147.42	9	61.05	207.25	14	67.55	1			
2	Vellore ..	222.83	4	17.95	103.58	..	..	195.67	4	20.44	2			
3	Trichinopoly ..	113.50	2	13.38	61.91	4	64.61	180.75	4	22.13	3			
4	Coimbatore ..	118.25	3	25.37	78.75	2	25.40	102.92	8	53.30	4			
5	Cannanore ..	151.75	5	32.95	19.67	..	..	153.58	2	13.02	5			
6	Salem ..	93.50	4	42.78	66.42	..	..	111.50	1	3.97	6			
7	Penitentiary ..	200.83	1	4.98	88.41	1	11.31	175.09	2	11.42	7			
Total ..		1,182.91	22	18.60	566.16	16	28.26	1,126.76	33	29.29				
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda ..	17.42	..	..	8.08	..	..	16.17	..	..	8			
9	Borhampur ..	65.08	3	46.10	20.92	..	..	15.67	..	..	9			
10	Vizagapatam ..	216.33	4	18.45	17.67	..	..	12.83	..	..	10			
11	Pargatipuram ..	3.67	1	272.48	1.50	..	..	.58	..	..	11			
12	Nellore ..	60.17	..	..	17.00	..	..	4.75	..	..	12			
13	Bellary ..	187.00	2	10.70	44.83	..	..	41.58	2	48.10	13			
14	Cuddalore ..	204.08	2	9.80	58.42	2	34.23	157.08	2	12.73	14			
15	Tanjore ..	117.37	1	8.50	38.33	0	156.54	62.42	1	16.02	15			
16	Madura ..	78.42	2	25.50	35.66	..	..	11.75	..	..	16			
17	Palamcottah ..	82.25	2	24.32	41.08	..	..	102.53	2	19.50	17			
18	Mangalore ..	21.41	..	..	16.33	..	..	19.97	..	..	18			
Total ..		1,054.00	17	16.13	299.82	5	26.68	439.08	7	15.94				
Total, Central and District Jails ..		2,236.91	39	17.43	865.98	24	27.71	1,565.84	40	25.56				
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	1.58	..	..	2.00	..	..	4.92	..	..	19			
Subsidiary Jails ..		500.00	5	9.82	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Grand Total ..		2,747.49	44	16.01	867.98	24	27.65	1,570.76	40	25.47				

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, 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 Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry ..	139-33	9	64-69	102-17	5	48-94	842-42	40	47-48	1
2	Vellore ..	230-92	4	17-32	248-33	2	8-05	1,001-33	14	13-93	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	304-84	8	26-24	165-25	3	18-15	862-25	21	24-35	3
4	Coimbatore ..	414-33	8	19-31	221-67	4	18-04	935-92	23	24-57	4
5	Cannanore ..	161-75	1	6-18	142-42	..	..	629-17	3	12-72	5
6	Salem ..	152-33	1	6-56	133-25	2	15-01	557-00	8	14-36	6
7	Penitentiary ..	153-83	5	31-43	182-59	1	5-48	805-75	10	12-41	7
Total ..		1,542-33	36	23-04	1,195-68	17	14-22	5,633-84	124	22-01	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	7-58	..	..	5-42	..	..	48-67	..	..	8
9	Bechampur ..	7-17	..	..	5-41	1	184-84	114-25	4	35-01	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	16-58	..	..	10-92	..	..	274-83	4	14-55	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5-75	1	173-91	11
12	Nellore ..	1-33	..	..	..	..	..	84-17	..	..	12
13	Bellary ..	42-50	..	..	10-67	1	93-72	326-58	5	15-31	13
14	Cuddalore ..	48-25	..	..	9-59	..	..	477-42	6	12-57	14
15	Tanjore ..	56-33	3	59-61	7-42	..	..	276-17	11	39-83	15
16	Madura ..	8-75	..	..	3-50	1	265-71	138-08	3	21-73	16
17	Palamcottah ..	37-58	..	..	18-42	..	..	281-91	4	14-19	17
18	Mangalore ..	5-00	..	..	5-67	..	..	65-08	..	..	18
Total ..		225-07	3	13-23	77-94	3	38-49	2,095-91	38	18-13	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,767-40	39	21-82	1,273-62	20	15-70	7,729-75	162	20-96	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	3-42	1	292-40	2-25	..	..	14-17	1	70-57	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	508-00	5	9-82	
Grand Total ..		1,790-82	40	22-84	1,275-87	20	15-67	8,232-92	163	20-36	

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, according to the length of time passed in jail.

1	2	3			4			Serial Number.
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	379-08	9	23-74	161-25	12	74-42	1
2	Vellore	371-83	5	13-45	106-42	1	9-40	2
3	Trichinopoly	243-00	4	16-46	132-59	3	22-63	3
4	Coimbatore	328-00	6	18-29	91-25	5	54-79	4
5	Cannanore	229-00	5	21-83	70-00	1	14-29	5
6	Salem	214-25	5	23-34	84-25	1	11-87	6
7	Penitentiary	223-66	2	8-94	150-58	1	6-64	7
Total ..		1,988-82	36	18-10	796-34	24	30-14	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	2-33	..	..	3-25	..	..	8
9	Bechampur	91-66	3	32-73	14-25	1	70-18	9
10	Vizagapatam	241-00	4	16-60	25-75	..	..	10
11	Párvatipuram	4-00	1	250-00	1-25	..	..	11
12	Nellore	79-75	..	..	4-33	..	..	12
13	Bellary	248-75	4	16-08	27-08	..	..	13
14	Cuddalore	281-00	3	10-68	108-08	1	9-25	14
15	Tanjore	174-42	3	17-20	35-42	6	169-40	15
16	Madura	128-67	2	15-54	3-92	1	255-10	16
17	Palamcottah	168-58	3	17-80	41-58	1	24-05	17
18	Mangalore	45-58	..	..	15-08	..	..	18
Total ..		1,491-74	23	15-42	279-99	10	35-72	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		3,480-56	59	16-95	1,076-33	34	31-59	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3-92	..	..	2-67	..	..	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		509-00	5	9-82	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		3,993-48	64	16-03	1,079-00	34	31-51	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—continued.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, 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 3 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 Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	123.75	10	80.81	37.58	2	55.22	1
2	Vellore	153.00	2	13.07	88.75	2	22.54	2
3	Trichinopoly	144.41	4	27.70	75.42	2	36.52	3
4	Coimbatore	137.83	2	14.51	100.33	6	59.80	4
5	Cannanore	92.92	1	10.76	66.00	..	..	5
6	Salem	114.17	2	17.52	32.83	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	179.34	3	16.73	87.33	3	34.35	7
Total ..		945.42	24	25.39	488.24	15	30.72	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	5.25	..	..	3.17	..	..	8
9	Berhampore	6.58	..	..	1.35	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	4.75	..	..	1.58	..	..	10
11	Parvatipuram	4.2	..	..	.08	..	..	11
12	Nellore	.99	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	13.75	..	..	6.58	..	..	13
14	Cuddalore	63.08	1	14.48	5.09	1	200.00	14
15	Tanjore	27.08	..	..	23.00	1	43.43	15
16	Madura	.25	..	..	1.25	..	..	16
17	Palamecottah	38.00	..	..	16.83	..	..	17
18	Mangalore	6.42	..	..	1.00	..	..	18
Total ..		171.67	1	5.83	59.64	2	33.12	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,117.09	25	22.38	548.08	17	31.62	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1.67	..	..	1.53	..	..	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		1,118.76	25	22.35	549.91	17	30.91	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896, 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 Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	111.67	5	44.77	29.09	2	68.75	1
2	Vellore	160.17	2	12.49	121.16	2	16.51	2
3	Trichinopoly	239.00	8	33.47	27.83	..	..	3
4	Coimbatore	167.17	1	5.98	111.34	3	26.94	4
5	Cannanore	107.83	1	9.27	63.42	..	..	5
6	Salem	68.75	..	..	42.75	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	140.92	1	7.10	23.92	..	..	7
Total ..		995.51	18	18.08	419.51	7	16.69	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	8.50	..	..	.17	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	.41	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Parvatipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Bellary	28.50	1	35.09	1.92	..	..	13
14	Cuddalore	11.68	..	..	2.58	..	..	14
15	Tanjore	14.92	1	67.02	1.33	..	..	15
16	Madura	3.24	..	..	.75	..	..	16
17	Palamecottah	16.92	..	..	..	..	..	17
18	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total ..		85.92	2	23.28	6.75	..	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,081.43	20	18.49	426.26	7	16.42	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.50	1	400.00	1.53	..	..	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		1,083.93	21	19.37	427.84	7	16.36	

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 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.									
	Rajahmundry.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do without do. ..	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..
		Total ..	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..
		Total average population.	25.47	1.09	2.82	..	7.36	..	* 6.08	16
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.	40.03	2.14	30.19	14	§ 10.68	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do without do. ..	64	..	36	..	4	..	..	..
		Total ..	64	..	36	..	4	..	..	..
		Total average population.	17.04	..	16.51	..	6.73	..	..	..
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.	29.38	25	26.73	..	¶ 26.91	..	28.03	63
5	Cannanore ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do without do. ..	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total ..	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total average population.	34.53	..	18.46	..	10.41	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do without do. ..	29	4	66	..	¶ 10	..	31	..
		Total ..	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
		Total average population.	7.93	..	48.75	..	9.26	..	16.61	..

MENT A.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1896.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1896 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
M.	F.								
..	..	..	2	93	95	127	1,690 0 2	3,355 9 8	* 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 the civil doctors' yard which is outside the enclosing walls.
..	..	..	44	958	1,122				
..	..	..	46	1,051	1,227				
* 01	..	..	50.02	775.50	845.50				
..	..	..	2	160	162	171	4,190 13 6	3,354 10 3	‡ Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in available wards and Europeans in cells in the solitary cell yard.
..	..	..	88	357	1,085				
..	..	..	90	937	1,194				
§ 01	..	..	58.30	874.56	1,016.95				
..	..	..	..	120	120	161	2,557 14 7	8,180 1 2	|| The yard formerly used for Europeans has been given up to civil debtors, and the European prisoner was accommodated in a cell.
..	..	..	..	1,117	1,217				
..	..	..	..	1,237	1,341				
|| 08	..	..	..	832.67	873.03				
..	..	..	..	120	124	110	3,037 4 10	6,689 6 8	¶ Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in available wards. ** Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison.
2	..	..	..	1,036	1,317				
..	..	..	..	1,208	1,443				
..	..	..	..	580.25	994.27				
..	..	..	..	66	66	162	1,993 15 11	1,000 10 10	†† Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward.
..	..	..	30	773	909				
..	..	..	30	539	975				
..	..	..	..	567.42	640.40				
..	..	..	..	86	85	92	1,734 10 3	622 10 5	‡‡ The increase is due to the civil debtors' yard which was completed in 1895 being taken into use during the year. §§ Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison.
..	..	..	..	503	11 643				
..	..	..	..	535	11 325				
..	..	..	..	505.79	589.78				

No.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	5	..	102	4	107	4	111	6-15	16	6-31
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	39	..	431	14	470	14	484	28-61	70	29-31
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Salom	26	..	125	..	151	..	151	16-63	..	16-63
7	Penitentiary	11	..	209	17	220	17	237	10-57	72	11-29
Total ..		81	..	867	35	948	35	983	61-96	1-58	63-54
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	2	..	64	1	56	1	57	1-69	01	1-70
9	Berhampur	8	..	106	1	114	1	115	5-11	02	5-13
10	Vizagapatam	7	..	175	10	182	10	192	9-17	59	9-76
11	Purvaipuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	3	..	109	17	112	17	129	4-56	1-32	5-88
13	Bellary	19	..	404	12	423	12	435	23-49	74	24-23
14	Cuddalore	1	..	105	..	105	1	106	7-46	06	7-52
15	Tanjore	2	..	314	..	316	..	316	32-21	..	32-21
16	Madura	24	..	561	21	585	21	606	34-17	1-78	35-95
17	Palameottah	11	..	153	..	164	..	164	13-99	..	13-99
18	Mangalore	3	..	132	12	135	12	147	8-73	19	8-92
Total ..		79	1	2,113	74	2,192	75	2,267	140-58	4-71	145-29
Total, Central and District Jails ..		160	1	2,980	109	3,140	110	3,250	202-54	6-29	208-83
Subsidiary Jails ..		772	27	24,096	904	24,868	931	25,799	907-42	28-15	935-57
Grand Total ..		932	28	27,076	1,013	28,008	1,041	29,049	1,109-96	34-44	1,144-40

XVIII.

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Released.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1896.			Serial Number.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
49	2	51	42	1	13	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	15	1	16	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
231	7	238	202	7	209	14	..	14	..	1	..	1	22	..	22	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
103	..	103	32	..	32	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	14	..	14	6
102	5	107	101	10	111	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	2	18	7
485	14	499	377	18	395	17	..	17	..	2	..	2	67	3	70	
18	..	18	30	1	31	9	..	9	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	8
78	1	79	34	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	9
64	5	69	24	5	99	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
64	8	72	43	8	51	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	12
198	5	203	142	6	148	38	..	38	..	..	..	..	45	1	46	13
44	..	44	55	1	56	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	14
66	..	66	35	..	36	74	..	74	..	..	..	..	140	..	140	15
327	8	335	217	12	229	4	..	4	..	2	..	2	35	1	36	16
93	..	93	61	..	61	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	17
53	10	63	80	2	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	18
1,000	37	1,037	792	35	827	181	1	182	1	..	1	2	266	2	268	
1,485	51	1,536	1,169	53	1,222	148	1	149	1	..	1	4	333	5	338	
8,579	336	8,915	5,179	247	5,426	9,827	316	10,143	22	..	22	12	1,249	32	1,281	
10,064	337	10,401	6,318	300	6,618	9,975	317	10,292	23	..	23	16	1,582	37	1,619	

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 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Central Jails —contd.	Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	51	8	40	..	..	..	28	12
		Total	51	8	43	..	..	..	28	12
8	District Jails.	Total average population.	23.33	1.48	37.31	..	*.07	..	10.19	.68
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Russellkonda Hill.	Total	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	1.62	..	..	..	†2.15	..	†1.64	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Berhampur ..	Do. without do.	13	4	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total	13	4	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total average population.	3.69	.06	..	..	.55	..	5.05	.02
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
11	Vizagapatam ..	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	18	..	26	..	..	..	14	..
		Total	18	..	26	..	..	..	14	..
		Total average population.	4.89	.02	12.83	..	2.30	..	8.86	.69
12	Párvatipuram Hill.	Cells	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
13	Nellore ..	Total average population.	.07	..	.10	..	..	..	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
14	Nellore ..	Total	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total average population.	1.06	.34	..	..	.65	..	4.42	1.26

continued.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1896:

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1896 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
M.	F.								
37	..	..	1	125	166	54	2,784 13 10	13,234 14 10	* Represents a State prisoner who was temporarily accommodated in a cell in the European yard. † Surplus male convicts were accommodated in verandahs of blocks and in available cubicles in the juvenile block.
..	..	20	..	..	20				
..	..	..	48	538	720				
37	..	20	44	663	906	61	1,724 3 0	0 15 0	‡ Civil prisoners and under-trials were accommodated separately in available wards.
14.54	1.06	7.83	35.62	† 684.83	816.94				
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	..	11	127	109	1,425 9 9	2,889 2 1	§ Juveniles were accommodated in available wards intended for male convicts.
..	..	..	11	130	158				
..	..	..	24	46.16	51.81				
..	..	..	3	3	6	109	984 14 3	1,792 8 9	|| Revised with reference to recent alterations by which long-term females and civil prisoners are no longer received. ¶ Europeans were accommodated in a separate ward.
..	..	..	14	140	206				
..	..	..	17	143	212				
..	..	§ 1.19	1.61	106.24	118.32	57	69 0 9	5,075 9 10	(Jail closed on 29th Feb. 1896.
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	..	6	263	336				
..	..	..	6	269	344	43	249 6 7	632 2 7	** Revised with reference to actual area. †† Juvenile convicts and Europeans were accommodated separately in available wards.
¶ 40	..	87	3.11	248.84	282.21				
..	..	..	..	..	6				
..	..	..	..	..	192	57	69 0 9	5,075 9 10	(Jail closed on 29th Feb. 1896.
..	..	..	..	..	192				
..	..	..	..	19.21	19.41				
..	..	..	..	2	2	43	249 6 7	632 2 7	** Revised with reference to actual area. †† Juvenile convicts and Europeans were accommodated separately in available wards.
..	..	..	14	** 208	** 263				
..	..	..	14	210	** 265				
†† 04	..	†† 22	4.33	78.01	90.33				

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 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	..
14	Cuddalore	Total ..	38	6	23	4	5	..	36	..
		Total average population.	12.23	.81	11.76	..	*9.21	..	23.08	.74
		Cells ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Tanjore	Do. without do. ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..
		Total ..	26	..	..	..	13	..	18	..
		Total average population.	11.38	..	..	..	4.13	..	7.46	.06
		Cells ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	Madura	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	12	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	12	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total average population.	7.85	..	..	..	§ 22.08	..	25.65	..
17	Palamcottah	Cells ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
		Total ..	28	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
18	Mangalore	Total average population.	2.92	.89	§ 5.53	..	18.06	..	¶ 33.72	1.78
		Cells ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	¶ 15	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
19	Mangalore	Total ..	15	..	2	..	12	..	30	..
		Total average population.	6.72	..	..	..	9.01	..	13.82	..
		Cells ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mangalore	Do. without do. ..	25	6	..	..	11	8	21	5
		Total ..	25	6	4	..	11	8	21	5
		Total average population.	1.16	.01	..	..	5.99	..	8.69	.19

continued.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1896.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
December 1896 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.	
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
M.	F.									
..	..	..	2	59	104	80	RS. A. P. 1,315 0 4	RS. A. P. 256 2 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					
08	..	† 97	13 94	† 283 42	356 24					
I	..	..	..	2	3	81	541 9 6			
..	..	6	12	397	472					
1	..	6	12	399	475					
14	..	17	7 29	462 27	492 90					
..	..	..	..	274	276	274	3,522 12 11		§ Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in available wards. || Europeans were accommodated in cells.	
..	..	8	..	26	8					81
..	..	8	..	300	365					
¶ 6 36	..	1 85	..	269 68	333 58					
..	..	..	2	6	10	122	411 0 0	4,644 7 2	¶ Surplus under-trial prisoners were accommodated in one of the vacant convict wards and Europeans in the male hospital ward. ** Surplus female prisoners were accommodated in the hospital ward (for females).	
..	..	7	16	292	441					
..	..	7	18	298	451					
¶ 04	..	16	** 19 43	106 25	186 08					
..	..	..	..	235	237	246	2,294 13 6	32 13 5	†† Decrease due to the conversion of the ward once used as a female hospital into a store-room. ‡‡ Juvenile convicts and Europeans were confined in separate cells.	
..	..	..	..	50	† 107					
..	..	..	..	285	† 344					
† 02	..	† 34	..	276 36	306 27					
..	..	..	..	9	13	67	1,062 8 11	1,051 4 11		
..	..	4	28	172	280					
..	..	4	28	181	293					
..	..	09	1 42	68 60	86 15					

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 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	District Jails —could.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	45	..	..	..	27.45	..	..	..

concluded.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1896.

12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1896 in the part of the jail devoted to							Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Gr and Total.	By Jail Department.		By Public Works Department.		
M.	F.									
..	..	..	..	* 1	1	60	RS. A. P. 11 4 6	RS. A. F.	{ * A solitary cell was constructed by the Public Works Department during the year.	
..	..	..	..	22	22					
..	..	..	..	23	* 23					
..	..	..	..	13.94	13.94					
..	..	..	..	..	..	45	3 8 0	7 0 6		
..	..	..	..	..	81					
..	..	..	..	..	81					
..	..	..	..	..	27.90					

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 Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	1,351	282	90	244	173	62	569
2	Vellore	1,324	99	134	333	276	247	990
3	Trichinopoly	* 931	412	97	232	135	88	552
4	Coimbatore	* 1,076	230	63	169	148	59	439
5	Cannanore	1,252	244	..	392	119	47	558
6	Salem	732	130	5	230	118	60	413
7	Penitentiary	2,313	849	171	426	161	63	821
Total ..		8,989	1,946	560	2,026	1,130	626	4,342
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	110	16	13	46	18	2	79
9	Berhampur	349	38	25	86	62	16	189
10	Vizagapatam	766	69	117	209	141	75	542
11	Párvatipuram	47	3	..	12	18	10	40
12	Nellore	344	57	28	74	64	34	200
13	Bellary	942	102	75	244	162	74	555
14	Cuddalore	880	78	51	243	183	95	572
15	Tanjore	522	48	..	167	115	32	314
16	Madura	483	136	60	132	51	17	260
17	Palamcottah	538	54	76	226	103	56	461
18	Mangalore	232	40	28	53	20	16	117
Total ..		5,213	641	473	1,492	937	427	3,329
Total, Central and District Jails ..		14,202	2,587	1,033	3,518	2,067	1,053	7,671
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	* 16	..	1	2	5	7	15
Grand Total ..		14,218	2,587	1,034	3,520	2,072	1,060	7,686

* Column 3 includes, but columns 4, 5 and 6 exclude convicts who could not be weighed owing

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

6 Number who had lost weight.						7	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	Serial Number.	Remarks.
	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
69	229	144	68	510	1		
52	124	42	17	235	2		
57	129	52	28	266	3		
78	168	132	28	406	4		
..	358	80	12	450	5		
4	152	24	9	189	6		
181	361	83	18	643	7		
441	1,521	557	180	2,699			
1	19	4	15	8			
27	58	32	5	122	9		
51	69	32	3	155	10		
..	3	1	4	11			
23	35	16	9	87	12		
54	162	56	13	285	13		
50	117	45	18	230	14		
5	90	55	10	160	15		
33	45	8	1	87	16		
3	5	7	..	23	17		
24	42	6	3	75	18		
271	640	262	70	1,243			
712	2,161	819	250	3,942			
..	..	..	..	..	19		
712	2,161	819	250	3,942			

to illness on release or to release while absent under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.

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 Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	2	69	61	20	6	14	5	8	..	1	1	1	
2	Vellore	11	55	104	29	15	20	2	7	2	..	3	3	
3	Trichinopoly	4	47	89	19	26	40	10	14	6	3	7	1	
4	Coimbatore	..	32	43	29	34	22	3	15	..	..	1	..	
5	Cannanore	8	29	41	7	17	18	2	11	..	..	..	1	
6	Salem	1	35	54	14	12	11	2	2	1	..	1	2	
7	Penitentiary	2	47	62	17	15	24	5	4	1	..	1	..	
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
9	Berhampur	1	4	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam	..	22	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Parvatipuram	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Nellore	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Bellary	..	14	9	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	
14	Cuddalore	..	46	46	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
15	Tanjore	..	16	23	3	1	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	
16	Madura	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
17	Palamecottah	1	28	22	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Mangalore	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

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	51	84	117	212	223	321	..	288	276	339	1
26	56	77	102	225	127	323	350	..	427	604	2
28	52	81	130	176	264	335	343	416	592	540	3
25	59	94	117	169	163	351	..	..	516	..	4
25	51	71	124	148	119	183	..	..	..	263	5
27	55	80	110	182	159	296	161	..	167	577	6
29	56	104	137	185	161	241	351	..	290	..	7
25	42	69	..	..	..	222	..	..	353	..	8
25	58	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
27	52	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
24	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
16	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
26	55	71	140	221	..	207	..	..	..	371	13
27	59	66	..	..	..	288	..	..	531	..	14
26	53	73	46	180	210	..	..	..	436	493	15
27	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	253	..	..	16
26	45	85	117	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
15	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
27	45	73	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the

Serial Number.	Jails.	6							
		Average remission gained by the convicts							
		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 Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	18	32	58	91	110	139	193	..
2	Vellore	19	35	62	80	132	86	194	314
3	Trichinopoly	19	35	59	92	120	167	208	282
4	Coimbatore	22	40	72	94	128	155	209	..
5	Cannanore	19	34	63	92	118	114	167	..
6	Salem	22	40	58	88	122	117	272	161
7	Penitentiary	19	36	80	99	135	145	170	351
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	20	32	69	..	..	..	222	..
9	Barhampur	18	36	56	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatnam	23	41	58	..	..	..	..	..
11	Pirvattipuram	23	49	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nellore	12	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Bellary	22	37	71	125	221	..	207	..
14	Guddalore	24	40	66	..	..	..	238	..
15	Tanjore	20	38	58	46	147	210	..	..
16	Madurai	24	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
17	Palameddiah	10	20	67	90	140	..	..	..
18	Mangalore	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal Asylum, Madras	20	45	64	..	114	..	..	..

concluded.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Serial Number.	entered in column 4.			7	8	9	Remarks.
				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.		
	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.				
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
288	276	339	9 4 2	0 13 5	1		
..	415	544	10 0 0	0 15 8	2		
363	393	540	15 12 6	1 8 4	3		
..	516	..	19 15 9	1 15 10	4		
..	..	263	4 15 9	1 0 6	5		
..	167	553	15 12 9	0 15 11	6		
..	290	..	6 6 6	0 13 9	7		
..	353	..	5 9 0	1 4 6	8		
..	..	..	1 0 6	0 5 7	9		
..	..	..	1 0 3	0 4 11	10		
..	..	..	0 8 0	0 4 6	11		
..	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 3	12		
..	..	371	6 7 2	1 1 3	13		
..	531	..	17 1 4	0 8 8	14		
..	436	493	10 0 0	0 15 9	15		
253	..	..	4 2 1	1 4 7	16		
..	..	..	6 11 3	0 12 2	17		
..	..	..	0 6 6	0 3 3	18		
..	..	..	1 11 9	0 11 11	19		

MENT D.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—

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 ..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 320, 334, 352 and 355. Hurt and assault with or without provocation ..	108	5	292	6	112	4	40	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338. Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ..	26	..	161	8	117	3	49	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 343. Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	2	..	39	..	8	..	7	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357. Aggravated assault ..	13	..	79	3	40	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373. Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ..	..	..	4	2	20	1	12	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374. Unlawful compulsory labour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 375. Rape ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377. Unnatural offences ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 391, 461 and 462. Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ..	427	67	1,859	136	1,778	58	515	17
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385. Extortion unaggravated ..	..	..	6	..	8	..	9	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389. Do. aggravated ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 391. Robbery and aggravated theft ..	1	..	19	..	51	..	91	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402. Dacoity ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404. Dishonest misappropriation ..	11	2	27	1	17	..	6	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust ..	28	4	76	9	82	1	32	2
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414. Receiving and concealing stolen property ..	18	2	118	21	77	6	7	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating ..	1	..	43	1	48	2	10	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440. Mischief ..	2	..	101	1	52	1	31	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448. Simple trespass and house-trespass ..	16	1	49	1	30	..	17	..
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 ..	2	..	11	..	2	..	3	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 461 to 465. House-breaking and house-trespass ..	59	4	566	30	780	16	268	3

continued.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1896 under sentences not exceeding															Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.					
								For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	17	
5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568	16	584	
29	..	27	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	8	428	
7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	66	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	3	138	
3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	46	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
254	2	71	3	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4,930	283	5,213	
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
86	1	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	267	1	268	
18	1	201	..	59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	1	293	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3	64	
20	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	16	258	
9	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	237	29	266	
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	3	110	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
8	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	2	215	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	2	114	
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21	
107	..	27	..	25	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,836	53	1,889	

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.	11	..	4	..	5	..	11	..		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	6	..	40	3	22	1	..	..		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	8	..	2	..	4	..	..	..		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 511.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	4	..	13	..	10	..	..	..		
G. O. P., Chap. VIII, Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ..	2	..	24	..	106	2	53	..		
	Offences against other laws ..	1,538	99	522	15	124	6	20	1		
Total ..		2,536	151	4,462	255	3,745	118	1,363	29		

Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

2												3					
Jail during the year 1896 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.	
10	..	19	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	67	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	4	72	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27	
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	2	191	
5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,266	121	2,387	
633	10	442	5	185	1	9	..	85	5	..	..	70	..	13,490	614	14,104	

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896.

Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.										Total.
	Up to 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.	
PART I.											
As a punishment for offences against discipline—											
(1) By order of Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) By order of Jail Superintendent.	62	..	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51
PART II.											
For safe custody	1,943	..	2,307	..	1,516	..	462	..	11	..	6,539
Total ..	1,995	..	2,635	..	1,517	..	462	..	11	..	6,620

STATEMENT F.

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

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9		
Serial Number.	District.	Number of Subsi- diary Jails.	Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily aver- age number of sick.	Total Num- ber of deaths from all causes.	Death rate per mile of average strength.
			Convicts.	Under- trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under- trials.					Civil prisoners.	Total.
1	Ganjam ..	13	735	804	..	1,539	19-96	28-20	9-94	69	1	20-76
2	Vizagapatam ..	22	3,355	2,317	1	5,673	62-51	60-79	6-82	2-61	4	32-44
3	Godavari ..	18	1,221	1,473	1	2,695	24-53	66-17	7-35	33	..	..
4	Kistna ..	20	942	1,663	..	2,605	17-54	41-58	6-82	68	1	16-91
5	Nellore ..	15	405	503	..	908	7-92	14-42	7-16	13	..	..
6	Kurnool ..	12	619	1,109	..	1,728	11-80	46-58	6-98	1-18	..	..
7	Bellary ..	9	293	613	..	906	4-61	29-13	5-76	23	..	..
8	Anantapur ..	6	189	437	..	626	3-73	18-20	7-22	35	..	..
9	Cuddapah ..	14	679	1,375	..	2,054	12-35	51-26	6-66	75	..	..
10	North Arcot ..	19	871	1,474	1	2,346	8-82	49-97	3-70	20	1	17-01
11	Salem ..	18	733	1,252	..	1,985	18-90	52-23	9-14	24	..	..
12	Chingleput ..	12	869	867	..	1,736	14-25	22-29	6-00	81	1	27-37
13	South Arcot ..	18	1,492	1,622	..	3,114	26-97	62-82	6-37	133	..	..
14	Tanjore ..	17	1,066	1,721	..	2,787	16-79	64-74	5-77	86	..	..
15	Trichinopoly ..	9	593	914	25	1,507	9-74	38-84	6-01	74	..	..
16	Madura ..	18	1,178	1,870	2	3,050	20-36	66-94	6-33	70	1	20-58
17	Tinnevelly ..	15	704	1,144	1	1,849	12-19	53-92	6-34	78	1	22-90
18	Malabar ..	21	7,508	2,398	2	9,903	180-47	90-87	8-80	484	1	15-12
19	South Canara ..	8	270	279	..	549	7-12	13-15	9-64	52	1	3-68
20	Combatores ..	15	1,331	1,749	..	3,080	28-55	67-50	7-85	214	3	49-33
21	Nilgiris ..	4	118	215	41	374	3-11	5-37	9-64	52	..	31-23
Total ..		303	25,166	25,799	74	61,039	511-22	935-57	7-43	20-63	17	11-72

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subjunctive Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896 including the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	3		4		5					6				
		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.		Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.				
		Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Strength.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Total cost.
1	Ganjam	1396	2820	4216	1470	1470	1470	30	8	4	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558	1,558
2	Vizagapatnam	5251	6979	12230	1643	1643	1643	18	5	2	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,807	4,807
3	Godavari	2453	6917	9370	395	395	395	4	5	5	2,679	2,679	2,679	2,679	2,679
4	Kistna	1754	4138	5892	692	692	692	13	1	5	2,452	2,452	2,452	2,452	2,452
5	Nellore	792	1442	2234	507	507	507	22	11	1	1,703	1,703	1,703	1,703	1,703
6	Kurool	1189	4653	5842	333	333	333	5	13	1	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087
7	Belary	461	2913	3374	246	246	246	7	4	8	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097	1,097
8	Anantapur	373	1820	2193	42	42	42	1	14	8	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550	1,550
9	Cuddapah	1235	5126	6361	145	145	145	5	9	1	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,935	1,935
10	North Arcot	882	4997	5879	713	713	713	10	0	5	2,679	2,679	2,679	2,679	2,679
11	Salem	1800	3223	5023	770	770	770	21	1	2	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436	1,436
12	Chingleput	1425	2929	4354	1,450	1,450	1,450	16	5	3	3,128	3,128	3,128	3,128	3,128
13	South Arcot	2297	6252	8549	739	739	739	10	8	2	2,068	2,068	2,068	2,068	2,068
14	Tanjore	1679	6474	8153	403	403	403	8	4	9	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427	1,427
15	Trichinopoly	374	3884	4258	1,088	1,088	1,088	12	7	4	2,945	2,945	2,945	2,945	2,945
16	Madurai	2036	6634	8670	431	431	431	6	8	3	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027	2,027
17	Tinnevely	1219	5322	6541	921	921	921	8	6	3	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332	2,332
18	South Canara	18047	9087	27134	730	730	730	3	2	1	3,411	3,411	3,411	3,411	3,411
19	Malabar	712	1315	2027	577	577	577	2	1	1	441	441	441	441	441
20	Coimbatore	2855	6950	9805	356	356	356	29	9	11	441	441	441	441	441
21	Nilgiris	811	537	1348	356	356	356	10	1	6	4,577	4,577	4,577	4,577	4,577
Total		511	955-37	1,466-37	14,386	218	14,604	10	1	6	45,177	45,177	45,177	45,177	45,177

* Note.—In arriving at the figure for these two columns the expenses, including those shown in column 13—14, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the Dairy was used for a general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subjunctive Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1896 including the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	6-cent.		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.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Number of Subalternity halls.		Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleaning, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road sub-	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 recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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41

BUILDINGS.

This expenditure is distributed among the several classes of jails in the following table:—

This expenditure is distributed among the several classes of jails in the following table:—

2. In the accompanying table the expenditure on jail buildings during 1896 is compared with that of the four preceding years :—

3. A list of the works that were carried out during the year is given below in order of each jail.

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—Departmentally this jail expended a sum of Rs. 1,690-0-2 on the following works : white and colour-washing the jail, Rs. 466-8-5 ; repairing and erecting a portico in front of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 429-0-11 ; constructing 15 covered drinking-water cisterns, Rs. 303-3-9 ; erecting and tiling a shed for the steam-engine, Rs. 103-7-0 ; excavating drains, Rs. 93-15-4 ; minor works and repairs, Rs. 288-12-9. Besides the above, the Public Works Department carried out the following works at a cost of Rs. 3,355-9-8 : providing masonry walls for the passage between the outer and the inner circles, Rs. 2,205-13-9 ; general repairs, Rs. 701-8-0 ; repairs to the roof of the hospital, Rs. 194-9-0 ; extending the masonry drain in the close prison yard, Rs. 253-10-11.

Vellore Central Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 4,190-13-6: altering and improving the system of locking cellular prison doors, Rs. 972-0-0; erecting a store-room, Rs. 845-15-6; repairing and white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 412-9-9; constructing a wall to form a wood yard and enclosure for oil mills, Rs. 359-9-11; purchasing and fitting up pumps for the hospital and close prison wells, Rs. 293-9-0; repairing the looms in the carpet workshop, Rs. 293-5-2; constructing 15 warders' huts, Rs. 289-1-3; coping the compound walls of certain subordinates' quarters, Rs. 270-14-10; deepening wells, Rs. 196-15-8; minor works and repairs, Rs. 256-3-5. The Public Works Department completed the construction of the circular kitchen and covered certain wells with iron gratings at a total cost of Rs. 854-10-5.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—The works executed in this jail departmentally were the enclosing of work shops Nos. 1 to 7 with wire netting at a cost of Rs. 1,479-4-8; repairing the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 347-1-3; constructing quarters for an Assistant Jailor, Rs. 237-8-10; and certain minor works and repairs costing Rs. 493-15-10. The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 8,180-1-2 on the following works: alterations and improvements to the jail, Rs. 1,977-14-7; re-roofing the workers' shed, Rs. 3,289-12-0; repairing the roof of the jail buildings, Rs. 3,065-11-9; paying the provincial share for the Trichinopoly water-supply scheme, Rs. 230-0-0; minor improvements, Rs. 516-10-10.

Coimbatore Central Jail.—A sum of Rs. 3,037-4-10 was expended departmentally on the following works: constructing a new workshop for carpentry, Rs. 948-9-3; white and colour-washing the jail buildings and the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 886-9-8; constructing 19 covered masonry cisterns, Rs. 528-0-5; deepening garden wells, Rs. 250-11-0; minor works and repairs, Rs. 423-6-6. The Public Works Department carried out, in addition, the following works at a total cost of Rs. 6,689-6-8: converting blocks Nos. 6, 8 and 10 into cells, Rs. 6,042-0-1; providing iron gratings to certain wells, Rs. 367-12-0; ceiling the roof of the quarantine ward with jungle wood planking, Rs. 205-3-5; deepening the main gate well, &c., Rs. 74-7-2.

Cannanore Central Jail.—In this jail an expenditure of Rs. 1,999-15-11 was incurred by the Jail Department on the following works, viz.: constructing two cholera sheds, Rs. 751-4-4; shifting tiles and re-roofing the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 473-0-0; repairing, white and colour-washing the Superintendent's and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 414-9-5; strengthening the roofs of the night latrines, Rs. 137-7-6; erecting a shed in the timber yard, Rs. 150-10-3; other works, Rs. 73-0-5. A sum of Rs. 1,000-10-10 was spent by the Public Works Department in executing certain urgent repairs to the jail (Rs. 769-13-0) and in repairing the drain vents attached to the compound wall, &c. (Rs. 230-13-10).

Salem Central Jail.—The following works were carried out departmentally in this jail at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,734-10-0: constructing pukka roofs to workshops No. 1 and 2 at a cost of Rs. 886-12-11; constructing a new drain from the under-trial yard gate to the main exit at a cost of Rs. 167-7-2; colour-washing the jail buildings and the officials' quarters at a cost of Rs. 170-1-3; deepening the garden well at a cost of Rs. 96-4-9; constructing kitchens in the Deputy Jailor's and Hospital Assistant's quarters, Rs. 140-3-3; sundry works and repairs costing Rs. 273-12-8. In addition to the above, the Public Works Department constructed 50 close prison cells, and provided wooden stair cases to the wards at a total cost of Rs. 622-10-5.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—The undermentioned works were done by departmental agency at a total cost of Rs. 2,734-13-0: altering and improving the system of locking cellular prison doors, Rs. 984-0-0; constructing a pudding room, Rs. 800-0-0; substituting iron barred doors for the teakwood doors of the contagious diseases ward, Rs. 152-0-0; repairs to the tread-mill, Rs. 153-8-0; constructing pials in the admission ward and the juvenile block, Rs. 107-6-9; re-flooring with Cuddapah slabs the ragi-cleaning shed, Rs. 91-3-0; fixing an hydrant near the workshop, Rs. 84-9-0; sundry works and repairs, Rs. 362-2-3. The following were executed by Public Works Agency at a cost of Rs. 13,234-14-10; repairs to block, Rs. 4,416-10-4; renewing the windows of blocks, Rs. 2,801-3-6; annual repairs to the Penitentiary, Rs. 2,513-14-2; improvements to the light ventilators, Rs. 1,328-14-8; repairs to the female enclosure, Rs. 736-9-6; white-washing, Rs. 726-8-9; levelling and gravelling the road inside the Penitentiary, Rs. 465-10-10; minor additions to the Penitentiary and connected buildings, Rs. 345-7-1.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department cost Rs. 1,724-3-0 and included the construction of the extended compound wall (Rs. 602-14-2), digging a new drinking-water well (Rs. 582-9-9); petty repairs to jail buildings (Rs. 480-12-6); and the construction of a masonry culvert (Rs. 57-14-7). The Public Works Department spent a sum of 15 annas in strengthening the windows.

Berhampur District Jail.—Of the works that were executed by the Jail Department in this jail at a cost of Rs. 1,425-9-3, the following deserve mention: erecting two cholera sheds, Rs. 1,087-15-6; converting the female into the under-trial yard, Rs. 235; and constructing a drain from behind the kitchen to the main wall, Rs. 85-11-0. The Public Works Department carried out certain improvements to the District Jail at a cost of Rs. 2,889-2-1.

Visagapatam District Jail.—In this jail the Jail Department spent a sum of Rs. 984-14-3 in the construction of two cholera sheds, while the Public Works Department repaired the jail and the warders' lines and took survey of the jail compound at a cost of Rs. 1,792-8-9.

Pérempuram Hill Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 69-0-9 in repairing and white-washing the jail, and the Public Works Department made certain additions and alterations to the jail at a cost of Rs. 5,075-9-10.

Guntur District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 10-11-0 was spent by the Public Works Department in executing certain petty repairs to the late jail buildings.

Nellore District Jail.—Departmentally this jail spent a sum of Rs. 249-6-7 in white and colour-washing the jail buildings and in petty repairs, while the Public Works Department built a cooking range and chimney and repaired the jail at an outlay of Rs. 632-2-7.

Bellary District Jail.—Of the works that were carried out departmentally by this jail at a cost of Rs. 1,315-0-4 the following were chief: constructing a new gallows, Rs. 336-0-7; constructing a shed for attendants on cholera patients, Rs. 220-1-5; constructing a shed for cholera patients, Rs. 209-13-6; substituting smooth cement coping for glass pieces on the top of the main wall, Rs. 190-9-4; coping and pointing the compound wall of the new garden, Rs. 150-0-0; improvements to the drinking-water well, Rs. 128-13-6. The Public Works Department strengthened the windows of the sleeping wards at a cost of Rs. 256-2-3.

Cuddapah District Jail.—A sum of Rs. 14-7-7 was spent by the Public Works Department in partitioning the late District Jail buildings and in repairing the jail office.

Cuddalore District Jail.—Departmentally this jail expended a sum of Rs. 541-9-6 in the usual repairs to the jail buildings, in the erection of a new ward for accommodating prisoners received from the Madura District Jail and in closing the mouth of the drinking-water well. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Tanjore District Jail.—The following were the works executed departmentally in this jail at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,522-12-11: re-roofing the carpenter's shop, Rs. 600-8-0; fixing a pump for the drinking-water well, Rs. 595-15-0; constructing a general latrine inside the jail, Rs. 577-7-0; covering four wells with teakwood planks, Rs. 283-7-0; constructing two latrines for the warders' lines, Rs. 236-13-3; constructing a store-room, Rs. 225-13-9; erecting two cholera sheds, Rs. 108-5-7; putting up two wooden racks in the store-room, Rs. 118-4-1; altering the locking arrangements of certain cell doors, Rs. 102-12-0; repairing the roof of the old warders' lines, Rs. 105-1-3; minor works and repairs, Rs. 568-6-0. No expenditure was incurred on account of this jail by the Public Works Department.

Madura District Jail.—In this jail the Jail Department expended a sum of Rs. 411 in the construction of two cholera sheds in front of the jail, while the Public Works Department repaired the jail and built a dry-earth shed near the male latrine at a cost of Rs. 4,644-7-2.

Palamcottah District Jail.—Departmentally this jail expended a sum of Rs. 2,294-15-6 on the following works, viz.: altering and improving the system of locking cellular prison doors, Rs. 763-8-0; extension of store-room, Rs. 567-0-9; extension of the under-trial ward, Rs. 545-8-0; constructing new gallows, Rs. 225-8-0; converting the old kitchen into a store-room, Rs. 144-14-5; minor works, Rs. 42-6-4. The Public Works Department put up pillars to the verandahs of the jail wards at a cost of Rs. 32-13-5.

Calicut District Jail.—The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 821-12-0 in raising the compound wall of the late District Jail.

Mangalore District Jail.—The following works were carried out by the Jail Department: construction of warders' huts, Rs. 868-7-1; deepening well, Rs. 120; repairs, Rs. 74-1-10. The Public Works Department put up double gates and strengthened the windows of the sleeping wards at a cost of Rs. 1,051-14-11.

Civil Jail, Madras.—Departmentally a sum of Rs. 3-8-0 was spent in repairing the water pipe, while Rs. 7-0-6 were spent by the Public Works Department in certain improvements.

Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.—Certain petty works were carried out in this jail by the Jail Department at a cost of Rs. 11-4-6. No works were done by the Public Works Department.

Sub-Jails.—Departmentally the following works were carried out at a total cost of Rs. 258-4-0: repairing the sub-jail compound at Kilapalur and certain other sub-jails in the Trichinopoly district, Rs. 126-8-0; white-washing the sub-jails at Rasipur and Uttankarai in the Salem district, Rs. 90-0-0; repairing the wire-fencing of the garden of certain sub-jails in the Malabar district, Rs. 38-8-0; petty works in the sub-jails of the Anantapur and South Canara districts, Rs. 3-4-0. The Public Works Department carried out the following at a total cost of Rs. 3,024-6-5: improving and extending the sub-jail at Koraput, Rs. 2,089-2-10; raising the compound wall of the sub-jail at Negapatam, Rs. 433-9-10; constructing a shed east of the sub-jail at Kumbakonam, Rs. 226-2-8; planking the sub-jail at Tuticorin, Rs. 225-14-6; repairing the Jailor's quarters of the sub-jail at Trichinopoly, Rs. 49-8-7.

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.—A glazed door was put up by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 45-9-11.

Government { 1897 } of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Recd.

Reqd.

} 1897.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O., &c., Nos. 906, 907, 28th June 1897.

JUNE.

Jails.

Reviewing report on the administration of Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 24th March 1897, No. A.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency during 1896.

ORDER—No. 906, Judicial, dated 28th June 1897.

Mr. A. G. Cardew, I. C. S., continued to be in charge of the Jail Department during the greater part of the year 1896. His report is clear and exhaustive, and has, as usual, been submitted with commendable punctuality.

2. The District Jail at Parvatipuram, the temporary abolition of which was ordered in 1895, was closed early in 1896. Two sub-jails were closed and one was opened during the year. A scheme for the abolition of the smaller scattered sub-jails, and the concentration of prisoners under sentence of less than one month at selected sub-jails in convenient centres is now under the consideration of Government.

3. *Jail population.*—The steady decline in the total population of the jails which has been noticeable since 1893 continued during the greater part of 1896, but as a result of the unfavourable state of the season and the consequent rise in prices there was a sharp increase at the close of the year in the number of under-trial prisoners admitted, and now that the scarcity has deepened this will in all probability be the forerunner of a very noticeable advance in the jail population in the current year.

4. The District Magistrates of South Arcot and Godavari will be requested to report whether any explanation is apparent for the increase in the transfers of under-trial prisoners which is referred to in para. 6 of the Inspector-General's report. It is possible that it may be only due to changes in the methods of maintaining the statistics of this subject.

5. The steady fall in the number of juveniles admitted to jails is satisfactory, but it is clear that the time has not yet arrived when the superior magistracy can afford to relax their supervision over the sentences passed by their subordinates upon this class of prisoners. The figures given by the Inspector-General show that the proportion of juveniles imprisoned in Madras is almost twice as high as it is in the whole of India taken together, and in 1896 over 100 boys who might have been sentenced to whipping were instead confined in jails.

6. The attention of all District Magistrates will be invited to the provisions of section 31 (1) (b) of the new Reformatory Schools Act VII of 1897 under which in the more petty classes of offences the parent or guardian of a juvenile offender can be bound over to be responsible for his good behaviour.

7. The other portions of the Act do not provide for the cases of girl juvenile offenders, but this section is expressly declared to include them and its use in their cases would probably be found to be desirable in many of the less important trials which come before the courts.

8. The question of the desirability of amending Act VI of 1864 in order to render offences under special and local laws punishable with whipping will be separately considered.

9. The statement in paragraph 16 of the report showing the length of sentences passed on juveniles may be discontinued. The Inspector General will be requested to obtain and submit to Government copies of the judgments in the cases of the two prisoners shown in it to have been sentenced in 1896 to terms of more than two and more than five years respectively, and to state the nature of the offences committed by the 17 boys shown in column 6 of statement No. IV, Judicial, who were confined in the Penitentiary after previous convictions. He should at the same time report if any, and if so, how many of the juveniles above referred to have been sent to the Reformatory School.

10. With reference to paragraph 18 of the Inspector General's report District Magistrates will be requested to again impress upon officers in charge of sub-jails the necessity of describing convicts admitted into them by some less vague term than "coolie." "Coolie" simply means "day-labourer." It should not be difficult to ascertain what sort of day-labourer. After a continuous improvement in this respect for the last four years the figures for 1896 show a relapse.

11. *Identification of old offenders.*—The proportion of convicts in Central and District jails who were identified as, or confessed themselves to be, old offenders fell from 16.5 in 1895 to 16.3 in 1896; the latter percentage is certainly higher than that recorded in any of the preceding three years except 1895, but the Government is disappointed to find that even a small fall has occurred. With the attention which has been recently drawn to the matter an improvement might reasonably have been expected. The percentage of identification before conviction rose from 11.4 in 1895 to 12.1, but was still small, and the very varying degrees of success obtained in the different districts which was noticed in the last year's review continued. Thus in Malabar only 5.4 per cent. of the convicts admitted were recognised as old offenders before conviction, and in Bellary only 8.2 per cent. On the other hand, in the districts of Vizagapatam and Trichinopoly about 20 per cent. were so identified. The matter is, however, one in which the Police Department is now mainly responsible, and the figures in Judicial statement No. IV attached to the present report are obscured by the inclusion in them of previous convictions under special and local laws. In his last administration report the Inspector General of Police moreover stated that the subject was receiving his special attention, and it may therefore be more appropriately considered when reviewing the work of that Department. The total number of previously convicted persons who were sentenced to terms of one month or less again decreased, but the number with only one conviction against them was slightly larger than in 1896. It is evident that it is necessary that District Magistrates should continue to use care to ensure that habitual offenders are adequately dealt with.

12. *Escapes.*—Escapes from Central and District Jails, which in the two preceding years were rare, were more frequent in 1896, numbering eighteen. The Inspector General appears to have dealt adequately with the subordinates responsible. The guarding of sub-jails by the Police showed a further improvement, the number of escapes from them being 29 against an average for the last ten years of 53.

13. *Discipline.*—The ratio of the punishments inflicted by Superintendents of District Jails to the total jail population again showed a marked rise, but the increase occurred mainly in minor punishments awarded for offences relating to work in Central jails, and may be taken as an indication of improved discipline rather than of any falling off in the behaviour of the convicts. The strictness

which was found necessary in the Rajahmundry Central Jail in 1895 appears to have had a good effect, as the total number of punishments decreased. In Nellore, in which discipline in the preceding year was lax, there appears to have been an improvement. The Inspector General's suggestion regarding the modification of the rule laid down in Home Department Resolution No. 12, Jails, 500—510, dated 31st August 1896, that any combination of minor punishments should be classified as a major punishment, should form the subject of a separate communication. Meanwhile the effect of the rule renders it unsafe to institute any comparison between the major punishments inflicted in the year under review and in its predecessor. The question whether the penal element in imprisonment is sufficiently kept in view under the present system of jail administration is now under the consideration of Government.

14. Releases under remission rules were less numerous than in the previous two years, the decline being partly due to the smaller convict population and partly to an increase in the prisoners who failed to earn any remission, but there is no apparent indication that the system is ceasing to operate for good. With reference to para. 24 of Home Department Resolution No. 14, Jails, 545—556, dated 25th September 1896, in which Local Governments were requested, when reviewing the jail reports for 1896, to examine with special care the question whether the mark system had failed to justify the expectations which were formed of it, His Excellency in Council agrees generally with the Inspector General's remarks in paragraphs 36 to 38 of the report, and in his conclusion that the system is doing excellent work where convicts are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate it.

15. There is doubtless some want of uniformity in the manner in which it is applied in the different jails, but the need of uniformity in such a matter is in the opinion of Government perhaps hardly sufficient to justify the elaborate instructions and supervision which would be necessary to secure it even in the different jails of the same Presidency, much less throughout India. The original sentences passed upon convicts must always depend upon the idiosyncracies of the various courts which inflict them and cannot be expected to be uniform in severity, and as for this reason it is impossible to secure that in each case the punishment shall be exactly commensurate with the crime for which it is inflicted, it appears to be of little moment for practical purposes whether the Superintendent of one jail is or is not somewhat more generous in the grant of remission marks than the Superintendent of another. The Inspector General will, however, bear the matter in mind and notice it in greater detail in his next report. Somewhat similar considerations apply to the question of uniformity in the different Presidencies in awarding punishments for jail offences.

16. The proportion of convict officers to the jail population again fell slightly. The percentage of these punished for various delinquencies was again somewhat larger, but the advance in this figure during the past two years has perhaps been due to the strictness with which the Superintendent at Rajahmundry has treated this class of officer in that jail.

17. *Finance.*—The financial results of the year's administration have been dealt with fully by the Inspector General, both generally and under each item of expenditure, and but few remarks on the part of Government are necessary. Excluding the sum of Rs. 54,239 expended by the Public Works Department on buildings, the gross cost of the department amounted to Rs. 9,97,395 as against Rs. 10,34,700 in 1895, showing a reduction of Rs. 37,305. The greater part of this saving was effected in the cost of rations in which, notwithstanding the higher prices of grain, there was a decrease of Rs. 1-11-8 per head as compared with the figure for 1895, which was itself considerably the lowest then on record. This is again very creditable to the Inspector General and his officers. It is presumed that Mr. Cardew has issued such orders as will prevent a recurrence of the failure on the part of the Berhampur Jail authorities referred to in paragraph 53 of the

report. Under paragraph 2 of Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, 1, Jails 10—19, dated 7th January 1895, certain of the charges incurred by Magistrates on account of prisoners in subsidiary jails under their control do not appear to be debitable to the Jail Department. The Controller General would seem from paragraph 43 of the Inspector General's report to have taken a different view of the matter and the Inspector General will accordingly be requested to place the case separately before Government in order that it may be ascertained whether it is desirable to move the Government of India on the point. The total and the average cost per head of the jail population under the main heads of expenditure is compared below for a period of three years:—

				Total Cost			Cost per head of daily average Jail Population.												
				1894.		1895.		1896.		1894.		1895.		1896.		All India in 1895.			
				Rs.		a. p.		Rs.		a. p.		Rs.		a. p.		Rs.		a. p.	
Establishment	...	2,53,252	2,44,130	2,50,561	25	4	2	24	15	0	26	2	2	21	14	7			
Dietary charges	...	2,83,470	2,52,020	2,30,185	28	10	8	26	2	1	24	6	5	23	11	9			
Hospital charges	...	17,962	25,617	24,910		112	8		2	9	10	2	9	7	2	13	5		
Clothing and bedding	...	19,267	19,484	23,472	2	2	3	2	0	4	2	7	10	2	15	4			
Other charges	...	62,631	57,857	57,776	6	4	0	5	14	7	6	0	5	5	9	10			
Total...		6,36,582	5,92,108	5,86,904	63	8	0	61	3	1	61	3	6	57	2	2			

				1894.		1895.		1896.		All India in 1895.					
				Rs.		a. p.		Rs.		a. p.		Rs.		a. p.	
Cash earnings per head of population	...	11	7	0	8	13	0	16	5	6	14	1	9		
Net cost per head of population	...	52	1	0	52	6	0	44	14	0	43	0	5		

18. The cost of extra food supplied to prisoners on invalid gangs rose from Rs. 4,390 in 1895 to Rs. 5,765 or from an average of Rs. 0-7-2 to Rs. 0-9-7 per head of the daily average population. This increase was not due to any unusual prevalence of sickness, for in the year under review the health of the jail population was better than in its predecessor, and yet it was divided among no less than 12 out of the 18 Central and District Jails. The largest expenditure was incurred in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and the Inspector General's letter reporting the circumstances in which this took place and the manner in which the invalid gang in that Jail was constituted is now under the consideration of the Government. It is evident from the communication referred to and from the figures just quoted that more care is generally speaking required on the part of medical officers of jails when considering whether convicts shall be placed in the invalid gangs or not. When orders on the case of the Rajahmundry Jail are passed the question whether it is not possible to lay down some system of procedure in this matter which may be impressed by the Surgeon-General on all officers in medical charge of prisons will be considered.

19. Some improvement is noticeable in the expenditure on rations in sub-jails, the cost per head of average strength in the Presidency falling from Rs. 35-1-8 to Rs. 33-15-10. The charges were heaviest in Anantapur, Ganjam, Kistna, Salem and Vizagapatam. The first two and the last of these were singled out for unfavourable comment in this matter in last year's review, but in Ganjam and Anantapur so far from an improvement having been effected, the cost has still further advanced. In Anantapur, the increase was as much as Rs. 4-3-11 per head. Seeing that the cost of dieting was lower in Cuddapah than in any other

district in the Presidency, the Government cannot consider that the present scarcity offers a satisfactory explanation of these high rates and the Magistrates of the districts abovenamed will be requested to look carefully into the matter. The District Magistrate of Anantapur will submit a full report upon it to Government through the Inspector General of Prisons, who should call for explanation on the subject of contingencies from the District Magistrates of Godavari and Kistna.

20. *Manufactures.*—Owing partly to the fact that some 270 convicts on an average were daily employed in the construction of the new jail at Cuddalore, the percentage of prisoners employed on manufactures proper fell from 39·66 in 1895 to 38·27 in the year under report. The total profits from manufactures (including the value of machinery, bills outstanding and stock and material in hand) nevertheless increased from Rs. 1,33,499 to Rs. 1,40,162 and were once more the highest on record. In addition to this profit, a sum of Rs. 33,573 was saved to Government during the year in the construction of the Cuddalore jail by convict labour instead of through the medium of the Public Works Department and supplies to the value of Rs. 29,781 were furnished for the use of the jails themselves. The Penitentiary again heads the list in the profits from its manufactures and the Government agrees with the Inspector General in considering that the Superintendent and his subordinates deserve much credit for this result. The Coimbatore jail worked itself into the second place, and the results in Salem and Trichinopoly were also good. The Government trusts that the Rajahmundry jail will do better in the current year. Its manufactures have been unsatisfactory for some time past, and appear to require the stimulus of the personal attention of the Inspector General.

Of the District jails, Palamcottah, owing to the efforts of its Superintendent and Jailor, stood first, while in Nellore and Mangalore the results were disappointing.

21. In the case of the last named, this is probably partly attributable to the want of continuity in the administration which occurred, there having been no less than five changes in the office of Superintendent and Medical Officer of the jail during the course of the year. These were perhaps unavoidable in this particular instance, but they none the less must have affected the administration of the jail in every direction. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be invited to the matter.

22. As usual, the earnings of the prisoners in sub-jails were small (Rs. 723). Proposals to improve manufactures and to render more possible the enforcement of hard labour and penal discipline in these jails are now under the consideration of Government. Difficulties undoubtedly exist in the way of organising manufactures in them as they are now constituted, but the Government agrees with the Inspector General in thinking that the results in Vizagapatam were unusually poor. The attention of the District Magistrate will be invited to the subject.

23. The average net cost per head of prisoners confined in all classes of jails amounted to Rs. 44-14-0, which is the lowest figure on record, the average for the whole of India in 1895 being Rs. 43-0-5, but this result is to a considerable extent delusive, as it is largely due to the realization during the year of considerable sums earned in former years which has operated to enhance the average cash earnings per head, and so to reduce the average net cost per convict.

24. The Government notes with pleasure the progress made and the economy effected in the construction by departmental agency of the new jail at Cuddalore and the testimony borne by Mr. Cardew to the good work done in connection therewith by Mr. Cloney and Sub-Engineer Kothandapani Mudaliar. The experiment seems likely to be a marked success.

25. *Health.*—The statistics of the health of the jail population have, as usual, been discussed in detail by the Inspector General and need but few remarks. The year was comparatively healthy, the Cuddapah and the Parvatipuram jails were closed on account of the persistently high rate of sickness in them, and, mainly in consequence perhaps of these facts, admissions to hospital were fewer than in the preceding year. The rate of mortality was slightly higher than in 1895, but with this exception was the lowest since 1886. The proportion of convicts who had lost weight on discharge increased to an appreciable extent.

26. The number of deaths was increased chiefly by the higher figures in Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore,—especially the first of these, where the rate was 47 per mille. The case of Rajahmundry will be dealt with by Government in disposing of the Inspector General's recent report on the defects in the medical and executive administration of the jail. In Tanjore the mortality was due to affections of the bowels, the causes of which are under investigation, and in Coimbatore an epidemic of influenza caused six deaths from phthisis. Since the Inspector General's report was written cholera has broken out in this jail, and the Government awaits the reports of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Surgeon-General, who in consequence inspected it, on its sanitary condition. The improvement in the health of Cannanore Central jail does Surgeon-Captain Fearnside great credit. The Surgeon-General will be requested to obtain and forward to Government a copy of that officer's monograph on intestinal parasites on the West Coast.

27. The attention of the Surgeon-General will be invited to para. 96 of the Inspector General's report, and he will be requested to consider in communication with that officer whether it is not advisable to continue in a more systematic manner than heretofore the experiment of administering prophylactics to prisoners during the feverish months of the year. The results hitherto obtained are inconclusive, even if the figures can be accepted as reliable. The Surgeon-General's attention will also be invited to the extraordinary variations in diagnosis which are noticed in paragraph 99 of the report.

28. The increase in the percentage of prisoners who when discharged had lost weight is not easily accounted for. The Government hesitates to accept as conclusive the Inspector-General's suggestion that owing to the year being one of low prices convicts when first admitted were less likely than in times of scarcity to be in a condition to put on weight as a consequence of regular and good feeding in jail. At the same time the advance is certainly not attributable to the revised dietary introduced in some of the jails, or to the retention of the old scale in others, and it does not vary consistently with the general health of the various prisons. Cannanore, for instance, which shows a great reduction in sickness and the lowest death-rate for twenty-five years, also exhibits one of the most marked rises in the percentage of prisoners who had at the time of discharge lost weight. It is believed that the Inspector General has recently supplied several jails with new weighing machines, and it may be that the old ones were defective.

29. In only one jail (Cuddalore) was there any noticeable overcrowding, and that was unavoidable and but temporary. The Inspector General's remarks in para. 108 of the report regarding the insufficiency of the cellular accommodation in certain of the jails are noted, but no rapid progress in remedying this defect can be possible until the existing financial pressure is relieved.

30. The inspection work done by the Inspector General and official visitors taken all together showed an improvement, but with one or two very creditable exceptions, notably M. R. Ry. Narasinga Row Avergal (26), Mr. D'Vas (16) and Mr. J. Franklin (10), the visits of non-official visitors were much less frequent than in the

previous year, and were very few in Coimbatore, Bellary and Madura. The District and Sessions Judge of Madura again omitted to inspect the jail there during the year, and the visits of other judges to jails at their head quarters were not by any means as frequent as they should be.

31. The main features of the year's administration are summarized in paragraph 113 of the Inspector General's report. The year was one of continued advance in the administration of the Department, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has again the pleasure of recording his satisfaction with the good work done by Mr. Cardew and the officers named by him in paragraph 114 to obtain this result.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons.
 „ Inspector General of Police.
 „ Commissioner of Police.
 All District Magistrates
 „ Sessions Judges
 The Director of Public Instruction.
 „ Surgeon-General.
 „ Sanitary Commissioner.
 „ Hon. the Chief Justice with C. L.
 „ Public Works Department.
 „ Public Department.
 Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT:—No. 907, dated 28th June 1897.

Copy forwarded to the Government of India, Home Department.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

