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Report on the Administration
of the Affairs of the Madras
Presidency 1897

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1897.

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1898.



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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

OOTACAMUND,
23rd March 1898.

From

A. G. CARDEW, Esq., M.A., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. ARUNDEL, B.A., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, in accordance with the provisions of Rules 37 and 1325 of the Jail Code, the following report on the administration of the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, together with the several prescribed statistical returns.

Inspector-General of Prisons. 2. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons was held throughout the year by me.

3. The number of Central and District Jails, viz., 7 and 10 respectively, remained unchanged throughout the year. The number of Subsidiary Jails increased by one and stood at 304 at the end of 1897. The lock-up at Tadpatri (Anantapur District) was recognized by Government as a Subsidiary Jail, and Nidamangalam (Tanjore District) has been treated as a Subsidiary Jail, separate returns being received from the Sub-Magistrate in charge of it. Its recognition as a Subsidiary Jail has been recommended in my letter No. 5740, dated 15th September 1896. On the other hand the Subsidiary Jail at Wellington (Nilgiri District) was closed.

Number of Jails and Subsidiary Jails.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—GENERAL SUMMARY, STATEMENTS

Nos. I to VIII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT C.

4. The year 1897 was marked by high food prices throughout the Presidency accompanied by actual scarcity of food, amounting to famine, in certain areas. In view of the close connection which has been shown to exist in this Presidency (and probably throughout India) between high food prices and increased crime, a rise in jail population in 1897 was to be expected. The sharp rise in prices which took place at the end of 1896 had already, within that year, checked the decline in jail population which had marked the previous three years (1893-1895), and 1897 opened with a population in excess of the average of the previous twelve months. In the General

Total jail population as shown in General Summary.

Summary statistics relating to admissions, discharges, &c., of all classes of prisoners are given, and an abstract of this statement for 1897 in contrast with the figures of the ten previous years is given below. It should be noted, however, that these figures include admissions by transfer and are liable, therefore, to be misleading:—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Remained at the commencement of the year	5,323	7,629	8,870	8,517	9,244	10,320	10,570	10,638	9,647	9,671	10,573
Received during the year	53,938	57,794	61,132	67,381	75,562	87,658	79,833	73,388	60,986	70,411	80,818
Total	59,261	65,423	70,002	75,904	84,806	98,078	90,403	84,026	70,633	80,082	91,391
Discharged from all causes during the year	54,737	56,434	61,465	66,294	74,299	87,730	80,105	74,380	60,071	69,809	79,581
Remained at the end of the year	7,524	8,995	8,536	9,614	10,567	10,348	10,298	9,648	9,561	10,272	10,818
Daily average number	7,379.47	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.43	11,164.37	10,532.14	10,026.12	9,700.14	9,580.59	10,227.61

5. It will be most convenient to notice first the last class of prisoner dealt with in the General Summary, namely Civil Prisoners. Under this heading are included Judgment-debtors (by far the most numerous class), State Prisoners and a very few Revenue defaulters. The number of Civil Prisoners admitted to jail again showed an increase, and was the largest in any year since 1876. But many of the prisoners thus admitted were detained for very short periods, and the daily average population was less than that of 1891, though slightly larger than that of 1896. Compared with the latter year, the greatest part (123) of the increase (141) in the number of Civil Prisoners admitted, occurred in the Civil Jail, Madras, which also accounted for the whole increase in the daily average population. The number of State Prisoners diminished, there being 13 in confinement at the close of the year against 30 at its commencement. In the following summary the chief figures relating to Civil Prisoners in 1897 are compared with those of the previous ten years:—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Remaining at the commencement of the year	177	156	107	125	146	139	141	173	197	135	230
Admitted during the year	1,503	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,241	1,317	1,468	1,594	1,525	1,631	1,772
Total	1,740	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,456	1,609	1,767	1,722	1,826	2,002
Released	1,570	1,218	1,112	1,139	1,200	1,280	1,428	1,553	1,507	1,629	1,756
Transferred	4	5	3	...	...	25	8	11	19	61	15
Died	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	6
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,584	1,223	1,115	1,139	1,201	1,306	1,436	1,574	1,527	1,692	1,777
Remaining at the end of the year	156	107	125	146	123	141	173	197	195	230	226
Daily average number	201.05	167.85	158.23	149.52	155.27	157.41	180.62	146.92	156.60	178.94	185.65

6. The next class of prisoner dealt with in the General Summary is that of unconvicted criminal prisoners or prisoners under trial. Under-trial Prisoners. Statistics regarding this class of prisoner are also given in Statement No. XVIII, and a summary of the figures for 1897 and for the ten preceding years is here appended:—

—	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Remained at the commencement of the year	795	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,018	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619
Received during the year	23,761	27,126	25,661	25,723	29,540	33,481	29,771	25,610	25,608	25,089	38,118
Total	24,556	27,960	26,803	26,601	30,569	34,499	30,805	26,664	26,500	25,049	39,737
Released	2,103	10,303	12,250	11,435	10,431	12,754	11,502	9,371	9,561	10,451	14,422
Convicted and sentenced	2,767	10,305	10,860	11,204	12,046	14,525	9,776	7,874	6,779	6,618	8,716
Transferred	4,111	5,159	2,743	2,885	6,397	7,115	8,412	8,184	9,243	10,203	12,950
Escaped	35	43	42	37	61	33	48	43	35	23	69
Died	10	20	25	16	15	33	16	15	12	16	48
Total	23,722	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,460	29,754	25,772	25,630	27,430	36,204
Remaining at the end of the year	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,019	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533
Daily average number	738.47	871.32	857.44	827.25	1,042.60	1,338.42	1,110.03	986.48	1,068.93	1,144.40	1,507.16

7. From this table it will be seen that the daily average number of Under-trial Prisoners was larger by 31.7 per cent. in 1897 than in 1896, and was the highest on record. It was higher by 12.6 per cent. than the figure recorded in the last year of scarcity, viz., 1892. Almost the entire increase, 338.38 out of 362.76 in the daily average number of Under-trial Prisoners occurred in Subsidiary Jails.

8. The number of Under-trial Prisoners disposed of by transfer shows a further advance. I am not aware what explanation has been submitted by the District Magistrates of South Arcot and Górávari in reply to paragraph 4 of G.O., No. 906, Judicial, dated 28th June 1897, but it seems probable that, as suggested by Government, the increase is largely due to changes in methods of compilation of statistics. In 1889 and 1890, prisoners who left Subsidiary Jails en route to other Subsidiary Jails were wrongly included among "Releases" (vide paragraph 9 of Annual Report for 1891), and it is not probable that this error was entirely eradicated in 1891 and 1892. The remark in last year's report to the effect that the closing of District Jails cannot have produced the increase in transfers from Subsidiary Jails, must, moreover, on further consideration be withdrawn. The closing of a District Jail would often result in prisoners having to pass through a larger number of Subsidiary Jails and in their being counted oftener. Another cause of the increase might consist in remands being more freely given and in Under-trial Prisoners being sent more often from Subsidiary Jail to Subsidiary Jail to be produced at a Magistrate's next camp. In inspecting Subsidiary Jails I have occasionally noticed instances where prisoners appeared to have been sent to and fro to an unnecessary extent. But there is no reason to suppose that this practice has materially increased. The advance in the number of prisoners transferred was in 1897, equal to 26 per cent. and does not appear to be greater than might have been expected from the general rise in jail population.

9. The number of under-trials who escaped was the highest on record. All the escapes occurred from Subsidiary Jails (*vide* paragraph 28 *infra*). The number of deaths among this class of prisoner was the highest recorded since 1883, prior to which year the statistics of Subsidiary Jails were not included. The Rajahmundry Central Jail contributed largely to this result, which will be referred to again in a later part of this Report. The proportion of Under-trial Prisoners convicted, after excluding transfers, deaths and escapes, shows a further decline, as the following figures indicate:—

Year.	Percentage convicted.
1892	53.2
1893	45.9
1894	44.8
1895	41.5
1896	38.9
1897	37.7

10. The third and largest class of prisoner dealt with in the General Summary is that of convicted prisoners, regarding whom further statistics are given in Statement No. I. In the following table the results of both statements are compared in a summarized form with those of the previous ten years. It will be seen that the percentage of increase in daily average population of convicts is only 4.5, a proportion much below the ratio of increase in the daily average population of under-trials which is, as has already been seen, as high as 31.7 per cent.:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	7,251	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,075	9,411	8,558	8,516	8,424
Admitted by direct commitment	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,915	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,517	25,660	32,198
Admitted by transfer	3,423	7,096	9,935	12,804	13,010	14,958	15,116	15,086	16,255	15,031	20,230
Total	55,508	55,612	41,540	47,997	52,745	61,637	55,326	55,595	51,330	49,207	60,852
Deduct—											
Transported beyond seas.	58	61	1	76	155	206	194	199	280	127	77
Transferred to other jails.	6,450	6,519	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864	14,978	15,827	15,073	14,915	19,925
Transferred to lunatic asylums	18	12	4	5	6	15	17	19	21	14	10
Released with remission.	432	706	709	648	648	730	752	1,743	1,631	1,634	1,614
Released otherwise	21,331	20,504	23,270	25,455	20,634	25,591	32,702	29,001	24,680	23,856	29,772
Escaped	14	33	45	17	45	51	12	6	5	8	13
Died	148	176	284	191	321	470	231	184	165	165	436
Executed	33	32	24	36	49	33	29	53	53	58	53
Total discharged	23,024	23,043	34,069	39,202	43,321	51,961	46,915	47,038	42,814	40,783	51,900
Remaining at the end of the year	6,464	7,508	7,477	8,395	9,124	9,672	9,411	8,557	8,516	8,424	8,952
Daily average number	6,379.05	6,832.88	7,415.62	7,013.65	8,590.51	9,708.54	9,411.40	8,891.72	8,664.71	8,265.25	8,634.80

11. The contribution made by the several districts of the Presidency to the increased convict population is clearly presented by the next table, which shows the number of direct admissions into Central, District, and Subsidiary Jails during 1897 and ten previous years. The increase of the year was equal to 25.5 per cent. as compared with the direct admissions of 1896:—

Districts.	Jails.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Ganjam	Rasulkonda, Hill	217	508	525	263	194	162	178	224	129	112	143
	Berhampur, District	307	774	1,012	519	449	448	297	286	261	374	615
	Subsidiary Jails	1,209	1,108	1,596	1,400	893	1,141	619	584	465	455	866
Vizagapatam	Parvatigaram, Hill	377	327	513	574	543	431	414	567	398	9	9
	Vizagapatam, District	447	714	768	400	456	675	564	590	624	810	1,213
	Subsidiary Jails	1,104	1,336	2,004	1,640	1,031	1,340	855	739	601	645	1,131
Odishari	Rajahmundry, Central	545	579	442	517	486	600	536	922	1,157	1,487	2,250
	Subsidiary Jails	661	661	595	605	585	618	638	559	530	637	700
Kistna	Guntur, District	108	130	122	84	39	550	507				
	Subsidiary Jails	278	573	877	382	405	578	354	268	405	526	622
Nellore	Nellore, District	269	270	246	269	327	602	374	358	379	360	350
	Subsidiary Jails	287	181	186	267	451	500	350	329	326	175	197
Kurnool	Kurnool, District	256	238	280	245	379	440	139				
	Subsidiary Jails	242	240	258	211	242	402	343	352	316	203	450
Belary	Belary, District	490	386	431	476	446	727	872	1,077	1,477	1,155	1,381
	Subsidiary Jails	161	171	147	167	223	236	129	141	107	211	
Anantapur	Subsidiary Jails	34	117	97	78	164	274	209	132	107	88	154
Cuddapah	Cuddapah, District	368	393	459	529	476	1,010	601	576	194		
	Subsidiary Jails	317	318	293	330	379	507	434	46	297	301	260
North Arcot.	Vellore, Central	463	437	585	832	1,078	1,606	1,093	977	1,179	1,195	1,502
	Subsidiary Jails	448	354	353	323	335	325	336	292	269	269	
Salem	Salem, Central	420	440	576	713	846	1,111	782	831	780	602	666
	Subsidiary Jails	391	323	381	606	583	1,053	698	614	614	537	652
Madras	Penitentiary	1,776	2,157	2,112	2,936	2,720	3,443	2,819	2,243	2,176	2,186	2,577
	Subsidiary Jails	631	492	577	602	1,041	1,303	1,144	840	808	578	632
Chingleput	Cuddalore, District	500	509	392	568	880	929	1,103	795	640	674	777
	Subsidiary Jails	729	746	682	664	994	1,205	1,303	1,398	808	871	1,225
Tanjore	Tanjore, District	509	576	655	714	629	637	784	614	704	571	848
	Subsidiary Jails	563	563	403	709	656	732	873	822	550	546	533
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly, Central	469	375	411	530	508	596	742	492	560	444	463
	Subsidiary Jails	437	424	369	297	367	431	376	286	166	130	133
Madura	Madura, District	591	462	517	664	923	1,095	1,199	1,043	1,145	1,144	1,194
	Subsidiary Jails	720	651	632	615	673	639	624	618	555	403	489
Tinnevely	Palamcottah, District	561	629	522	958	745	907	859	572	777	551	748
	Subsidiary Jails	277	248	321	225	225	401	493	417	394	349	225
Malabar	Calicut, District	649	473	761	918	808	56					
	Coimbatore, Central	21	36	38	173	405	1,120	1,159	1,211	1,563	1,118	1,096
	Subsidiary Jails	1,737	1,440	1,948	3,176	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,938	3,216	3,375	4,301
South Canara	Mangalore, District	196	175	212	274	312	326	303	235	211	263	379
	Subsidiary Jails	480	173	154	231	345	242	279	414	265	225	304
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Central	618	482	624	873	955	1,084	1,232	1,067	980	1,080	976
	Subsidiary Jails	577	501	593	527	638	639	1,013	684	734	734	880
Nilgiris	Subsidiary Jails	57	147	114	59	67	106	152	141	117	67	508
Total	Central and District Jails	10,217	11,183	12,015	14,031	15,129	18,390	16,649	15,937	15,127	14,111	17,430
	Subsidiary Jails	11,587	10,949	12,057	13,235	16,141	19,107	13,686	15,441	11,390	11,529	14,363
	Grand Total	21,804	22,032	24,072	27,266	31,270	37,497	30,335	30,498	26,517	25,640	32,198

12. At this point it may not be out of place to draw attention to certain aspects of the jail statistics of the year under report, which, as being one of high prices and famine, possessed special interest and importance:

(1) In the first place the intimate connection which exists in India between crime and prices was again illustrated. In my letter, No. 3247, dated 22nd May 1896, recorded in G.O., No. 1026, Judicial, dated 19th Jun. 1896, I submitted to Government statistics and a diagram showing how closely the course of jail population follows the rise and fall of grain prices. Taking the Presidency as a whole the prices of rice, ragi and cholam, as published weekly by the Board of Revenue, were, respectively, higher by 21.1 per cent., 35 per cent. and 36 per cent. in 1896, while the number of convicts admitted into jail increased by 25.5 per cent.

(2) Although, however, the rise of prices which occurred on receipt of 1897 increased by 25.5 per cent. the number of direct admissions of convicts (vide *vide* jail, it seems beyond doubt that the increase was not so large as has been this class on previous occasions by even smaller advances in the level of prices prior to 1897 the average price of ragi was practically the same as in 1892, viz. 10.1 seers per rupee, while the price of rice was slightly higher, 10.1 seers per rupee, as against 10.4 seers in 1892. But the number of convicts admitted to jail in 1892 was 27,502 as against 32,198 in the year under report. The decline, as compared with the famine years of the Seventies would yield a still more marked decline.

(3) Why does a rise in prices produce a fall in the number of convicts now than in former years? From the figures of Subordinate Jails, it will be seen that the difference occurs mainly in admissions to these Jails. These numbered 19,107 in 1892 against only 14,362 in the year under report. It has also been seen that in 1892 out of 27,279 Under-trial Prisoners disposed of (excluding transfers, deaths and escapes), 14,525 or 53.2 per cent. were convicted and sentenced. In 1897, however, only 8,715 Under-trial Prisoners or 37.7 per cent. were convicted out of 23,137 placed on their trial. Thus the Subordinate Jails received 4,745 fewer convicts in 1897 than in 1892, because 5,810 fewer under-trials were convicted. In other words, the growing disinclination of the Subordinate Magistracy to convict the prisoners placed before them for trial appears to be the reason why, in two years of nearly equally high prices, so large a difference in the number of direct admissions of convicts to jail appears.

(4) Finally from the figures of convict admissions from the several districts in paragraph 11, deductions may be drawn as to the comparative intensity of the late famine in different areas of the Presidency. While the admissions in the four Ceded Districts increased by 27.3 per cent., or a ratio only equal to the average for the whole Presidency, the admissions in the four Northern Circars advanced by 56.5 per cent. The number of convicts admitted into the Subordinate Jails of Cuddapah was actually less in 1897 than in 1896. From these figures it would appear that the pressure of want was greater in the Northern Circars than in the Ceded Districts during the famine of 1897.

13. The number of convicts admitted by transfer was greater by 34.5 per cent. than in 1896. The increased population of District Jails rendered necessary more transfers to Central Jails, and convicts thus admitted rose from 1,245 to 2,232. The great bulk of the increase in transfers occurred, however, in the number of convicts who entered Subordinate Jails en route to a District or Central Jail. It will be seen that there were 17,602 such admissions, while all the direct admissions to Central and District Jails together only amounted to 17,836. Many of these reach their destination without entering a Subordinate Jail at all, and it thus follows that, of those included in column 6-B of Statement No. I, a large number must enter more than one Subordinate Jail on their way to a District or Central Jail and so are counted several times over. As this point was referred to in paragraph 11 of the Annual Report for 1896, it need not be further dwelt on here.

14. It will be noted that the increase in the daily average number of convicts in confinement in 1897 was far from keeping pace with the advance in the number of direct admissions. While the latter rose by 6,538 or 25.5 per cent., as compared with 1896, the former advanced by 371.55 or 4.5 per cent. only and were only slightly above those of 1896, which was a fairly normal year. This result may be due to several causes, especially to the release on the 1st of June 1897 of a large number of convicts whose sentences were yet unexpired. releases immediately due to the Jubilee are returned in sub-column D (b) of column 9 of Statement No. I. Releases on medical grounds numbered 8 against 1896. The extraordinarily large proportion of releases on appeal from the District Jail will doubtless attract the attention of Government. The number transported showed a further decline, owing to no convicts from the Bombay Agency or the Berars having been sent to the Andamans *via* Madras during the

year. Releases on remission, escapes, deaths, &c., will be noticed in subsequent portions of this Report, and the other figures in Statement No. I do not call for comment.

15. The first subject dealt with in Statement No. II is the religion of convicts. As usual the proportion of convicts to free population is slightly higher among Muhammadans than among other classes, the ratio being 11 per cent. among the former as compared with 9 per cent. among all classes of religions. The large number of Eurasian convicts admitted into the Tanjore District Jail was due to the Negapatam Riot cases.

16. The statistics relating to the ages of the convicts admitted to jail, which appear next in Statement No. II, are of little importance, the determination of the ages of Natives being mere guess-work. Whether a convict's age is entered as 60 or as 65 depends entirely on the idiosyncrasy of the Medical officer. Thus the Coimbatore Central Jail, out of 976 admissions, returned only 3 as over 60 years of age, while in the Trichinopoly Central Jail out of 463 admissions, 15 were so classed. No conclusions can be based on such divergencies.

17. The proportion of juvenile convicts admitted into jail continued to show a slight reduction, and if the Magistracy give full effect to the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, a further fall should follow. The figures for five years are exhibited below in contrast with those for the whole of India:—

	Madras.		India.	
	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.
1893	593	1.8	2,061	1.2
1894	562	1.8	1,825	1.0
1895	470	1.8	1,822	1.0
1896	379	1.5	1,694	.9
1897	458	1.4	Not available.	

18. Of the 458 juveniles admitted to jail during the year, 335 were boys and 123 were girls. As usual the bulk of the girls (74 per cent.) were under sentences of less than a month and were confined in Subordinate Jails. Of the 335 boys, 208 or 62 per cent. were convicted under special and local laws of offences for which whipping cannot legally be inflicted. The Acts under which they were thus convicted will be seen in the following table:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.
The Madras Abkari Act I of 1886 (Madras) ...	80	63	53
The Towns Nuisances Act III of 1889 (Madras) ...	42	36	31
The Madras City Police Act III of 1888 (Madras) ...	29	31	44
The Madras Forest Act V of 1882 (Madras) ...	21	26	38
The Madras Salt Act IV of 1889 (Madras) ...	19	13	16
The Madras Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 (Madras) ...	13	14	12
The Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 ...	7	6	9
Other special and local Acts ...	6	1	5
Total ...	217	190	208

19. As usually happens in years of scarcity, when the total number of convicts admitted to jail shows a large increase, the proportion of illiterate convicts advanced considerably. This proportion the famine year 1877 rose as high as 90·27, and in 1892 was 87·21. The figure for the year under report and three previous years are as follow :—

Percentage of Convicts to Total Direct Admissions.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Able to read and write	9·5	8·7	8·1	7·4
Able to read only	8·7	4·5	8·9	2·4
Illiterate	86·8	86·8	88·0	89·2

20. The last subject on which statistics are exhibited in Statement II is that of the occupations followed by convicts prior to their admission to jail. No explanation is available of the fluctuations which appear in these columns, but it will be seen that the number of convicts whose previous occupations are classed as 'Miscellaneous' has been reduced. The point seems a very unimportant one. In the following table the proportions borne by the several classes of occupations during the last five years are exhibited :—

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Males.					
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	1·85	1·92	2·05	2·15	1·92
B. Professional persons	3·64	4·01	3·45	3·60	2·68
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	10·62	12·89	13·60	14·24	14·33
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	51·40	51·30	53·60	51·72	51·98
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	6·41	6·12	6·74	5·90	5·81
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, &c.	5·53	6·48	6·22	6·27	5·56
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	13·50	11·04	9·06	11·29	10·98
Females.					
H. Married women	4·17	3·94	3·50	3·74	3·71
I. Unmarried women	·70	·56	·69	·54	·60
J. Widows	1·97	1·46	1·43	1·33	1·73
K. Prostitutes	·16	·28	·36	·21	·20
Total	100	100	100	100	100

21. The nature and length of the sentences passed by Courts on the convicts admitted to jail during the year are recorded in Statement No. III. These figures, though recorded in the Jail Report, belong rather to the administration of Criminal Justice, and call for no comment here. The usual table showing the proportion borne to

the total by the several classes of sentences during each of the last five years is appended :—

Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Total.
									For life.	For a term.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	57·92	18·54	13·64	4·83	2·29	1·57	·65	·02	·33	·12	·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
1897	54·36	19·09	14·23	5·21	2·86	1·89	·81	·04	·40	...	·21	100·00

22. There has been a steady increase during the last five years in the proportion of reconvicted prisoners admitted into the jails of this Presidency. The number of such prisoners is returned in Statement No. IV, of which an abstract for five years is returned in the next table. As has been noticed on previous occasions, the value of these figures is much diminished by the fact that reconvictions under special and local laws are included. The subject was considered in G.O., No. 1482, Judicial, dated 12th September 1896, and it was decided not to address the Government of India for a revision of the statement :—

	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total.
1893	13·18	11·79	4·52	8·48
1894	15·83	13·34	6·39	10·45
1895	18·98	13·53	6·42	12·28
1896	18·60	13·24	5·95	11·65
1897	21·91	13·91	6·47	13·03

23. The number of reconvicted prisoners identified before conviction and the number recognized in jail after conviction is shown in the following table. Jail recognitions have considerably increased in consequence of the care with which the previous convictions of prisoners sentenced usually for petty offences under the Municipal or Police Acts have been looked up in the Penitentiary, Madras. With the gradual reduction in crimes under the Abkari Law, the recognitions after conviction have diminished in the Cannanore Central Jail. Little or nothing was done in the Rajahmundry Central Jail in the way of recognizing convicts who had been in jail before, but the jail officers had their hands full with more important matters. More success in recognizing old offenders might have been expected in the Madura District Jail. As neither the following table nor the figures in Statement No. IV, on which it is based, discriminate between convicts who are classed and treated in jails as "Habitual offenders" and those who are merely reconvicted of petty offences and who are neither segregated nor otherwise marked out from persons convicted for the first time, the utility of the figures is not very great.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

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.	1893 .. 566 1894 .. 922 1895 .. 1,157 1896 .. 1,465 1897 .. 2,250	89 130 117 163 310	1 27 17 22 1	.. 1 .. 10 ..	90 158 134 195 311
Vellore	1893 .. 1,093 1894 .. 977 1895 .. 1,173 1896 .. 1,195 1897 .. 1,502	154 97 134 151 214	12 20 17 12 8	.. .. .. .. ..	166 117 161 163 222
Trichinopoly.	1893 .. 742 1894 .. 492 1895 .. 560 1896 .. 444 1897 .. 463	107 82 88 87 84	5 7 9 8 2	2 2 .. 2 ..	114 91 97 97 86
Coimbatore	1893 .. 1,262 1894 .. 1,067 1895 .. 1,060 1896 .. 1,050 1897 .. 976	178 145 129 153 161	25 38 27 23 15	4 6 19	207 183 156 190 175
Cannanore	1893 .. 1,159 1894 .. 1,211 1895 .. 1,053 1896 .. 1,118 1897 .. 1,096	103 124 93 60 118	8 4 151 29 75	 1	111 128 244 159 194
Salem	1893 .. 782 1894 .. 831 1895 .. 780 1896 .. 602 1897 .. 666	94 104 98 96 112	2 5 4 5 6	6	102 109 22 104 152
Penitentiary.	1893 .. 2,810 1894 .. 2,213 1895 .. 2,175 1896 .. 2,186 1897 .. 2,877	314 259 267 260 311	5 181 451 337 783	.. .. .. .. ..	319 440 718 657 1,024
Ruseellkonda.	1893 .. 178 1894 .. 224 1895 .. 129 1896 .. 115 1897 .. 133	24 15 18 16 29	6 3 2 2 1	.. .. .. .. ..	30 18 20 18 30
Berhampur	1893 .. 297 1894 .. 286 1895 .. 361 1896 .. 374 1897 .. 946	42 52 56 42 91	4 1 4 3 3	6	69 53 60 51 94
Vizagapatam.	1893 .. 564 1894 .. 537 1895 .. 624 1896 .. 810 1897 .. 1,213	104 99 112 171 219	8 2 2 3 ..	 1 ..	107 101 114 175 219
Párvatipuram	1893 .. 414 1894 .. 567 1895 .. 398 1896 .. 9	88 123 95 1	24 20 5 ..	4 1 1 ..	113 149 101 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 .. 1893 ..	507	30	10	..	40
Nellore .. { 1893 .. 374 1894 .. 398 1895 .. 379 1896 .. 360 1897 .. 380	374 398 379 360 380	44 39 36 30 42	6 10 19 14 12	 2 2 3	50 49 57 46 57
Kurnool .. 1893 ..	139	8	2	..	10
Bellary .. { 1893 .. 874 1894 .. 1,077 1895 .. 1,177 1896 .. 1,150 1897 .. 1,394	874 1,077 1,177 1,150 1,394	62 71 82 94 126	2 3 8 5 7	.. .. .. .. ..	64 74 90 99 133
Cuddapah .. { 1893 .. 631 1894 .. 576 1895 .. 194	631 576 194	11 38 12	.. 2 ..	.. .. ..	11 40 12
Cuddalore .. { 1893 .. 1,106 1894 .. 795 1895 .. 640 1896 .. 674 1897 .. 777	1,106 795 640 674 777	184 156 151 181 162	9 5 27 19 15	.. 3 3 .. 6	193 164 161 150 183
Tanjore .. { 1893 .. 784 1894 .. 614 1895 .. 704 1896 .. 571 1897 .. 448	784 614 704 571 448	81 85 60 88 135	10 25 9 7 10	1 1	92 111 78 95 145
Madura .. { 1893 .. 1,199 1894 .. 1,043 1895 .. 1,145 1896 .. 1,144 1897 .. 1,194	1,199 1,043 1,145 1,144 1,194	94 94 88 80 137	6 5 9 2 1	.. .. .. .. ..	100 99 97 82 138
Palamco .. { 1893 .. 859 1894 .. 872 1895 .. 777 1896 .. 551 1897 .. 743	859 872 777 551 743	56 87 94 66 86	12 11 9 2 3	7 3 2	75 101 105 58 89
.. { 1893 .. 309 1894 .. 265 1895 .. 211 1896 .. 263 1897 .. 379	309 265 211 263 379	23 15 14 22 23	1 1 8 .. 3	.. 1	24 17 17 22 26
ABSTRACT.					
1893 ..	16,642	1,697	153	30	2,080
1894 ..	15,337	1,820	370	12	2,202
1895 ..	15,127	1,723	773	8	2,504
1896 ..	14,111	1,707	574	21	2,302
1897 ..	17,835	2,364	693	11	3,265

24. In Statement No. V is reached the first statement directly bearing on jail working. This statement deals with the escapes and recaptures of convicts. Although the number of convicts who escaped during the year under report was the largest since 1902, this result was so largely due to escapes from camp or from temporary sheds erected in consequence of overcrowding that the inferences to be drawn from the

figures are less unsatisfactory than would at first appear. This will be apparent from the details given below. But first the principal results of 1897 are tabulated as follows in comparison with those of the previous ten years:—

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	14	51
1893	10	14	24	8	32
1894	2	4	6	17	23
1895	6	3	9	6	15
1896	7	11	18	7	25
1897	9	11	20	16	36
Average ..	10.0	7.5	17.5	13.5	31.5

25. There was no escape from inside any Central Jail, and the only escapes from inside a District Jail were those of two convicts who escaped from inside a temporary place of detention within the new Cuddalore District Jail, while the work of construction was still going on. These two men, having got out of the workshop they were confined in by cutting the wire-netting which formed the wall, removed a pole which was part of the scaffolding of one of the unfinished buildings and so easily got over the wall and escaped. Both were recaptured. But for this escape from a temporary place of confinement within an unfinished jail, there would have been no escape from within any Central or District Jail. There can be no doubt that it is escapes from inside jail which reflect most seriously on Jail administration, and the reduction of such escapes to a vanishing point in 1897 is therefore a considerable success.

26. Owing to the prevalence of cholera a large number of convicts had to be detained in temporary buildings during the year, either when undergoing quarantine prior to admission to the jail, or when removed into camp in consequence of cholera. The buildings in which they were confined were of leaves with thatched roofs presented little obstacle to escape. The following is a list of escapes of the year occurred in this way.

CENTRAL JAILS.

Cuddalore Central Jail.—Two escapes occurred from the cholera hospital in April. In the first case a patient in Hospital crept out at midnight, and though seen and pursued by a sentry, succeeded in getting away. The sentries were dealt with departmentally. The convict was re-arrested in October and brought back to jail. In the second case two who were employed as orderlies over the sick bolted from the hospital shed at 9.30 P.M. The sentry who behaved with great promptness at once challenged, fired, bringing down one man. The other got away, and has not been recaptured. The sentry was rewarded, and the prisoner, who was slightly wounded, recovered.

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—Four escapes occurred from the cholera hospital in March, and two escapes were effected from the quarantine shed in November. The four men who escaped in March had secured in the usual manner by a bel-chain, but they are supposed to have secreted a file with which they filed through their fetters and escaped. The officers who were responsible for the escape were punished departmentally by reduction of rank otherwise. The two men who escaped in November got away under similar

circumstances, and the warders on sentry on this occasion were prosecuted. One was convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and the other was acquitted. None of these six prisoners have been recaptured.

DISTRICT JAILS.

Berhampur District Jail.—A life convict confined in a temporary quarantine shed outside the jail escaped about midnight on the 9th August. He was fastened by a bel-chain, and apparently freed himself by loosening the rivets of his ankle rings. The sentry heard the prisoner bolt, but could not fire as he was at the far end of the shed and on the other side. The Superintendent reported that the sentry was not to blame. The prisoner has not been recaptured.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—A convict confined in a temporary quarantine shed outside the jail escaped on the night of the 17th November. The prisoner was fastened down as usual, but slipped his ankle ring over his foot. The warder was negligent and was dismissed. The prisoner was recaptured.

27. Eight escapes occurred from extramural gangs. In two cases, those at Russellkonda and Palamcottah, the escapes were, but little more than attempts, the prisoners being at once missed, run down and captured within a few hundred yards. The other six escapes occurred from the Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary and Tanjore District Jails. A convict employed as a bricklayer on repairs to the Superintendent's quarters at the Rajahmundry Central Jail stole away unperceived and got clear off. The warders were punished departmentally, as the case was not considered strong enough to justify prosecution. In the case which occurred at Tanjore, a convict who had served only two months out of a sentence of one year was taken outside the jail contrary to orders and unfettered. The jailor was severely reprimanded and the sentry was reduced and fined. The warder through whose carelessness the escape from the Water Gang of the Bellary District Jail occurred, was prosecuted, convicted and fined Rs. 20. The convict who escaped from the Garden Gang at Nellore District Jail bolted after removing his fetters. The warders responsible were punished by fine departmentally. Of the two escapes which occurred from extramural gangs at the Vizagapatam District Jail, both were due to gross neglect on the part of warders. Two warders were prosecuted and one was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30. Another warder was dismissed. Of the eight convicts whose escapes are dealt with in this paragraph, seven have been recaptured.

28. The number of escapes from Subsidiary Jails, which had declined during 1895 and 1896, showed a large increase in the year under report. Sixteen convicts and 69 Under-trial prisoners escaped from this class of jails during 1897 as compared with an average of 13.6 and 40.6 per annum, respectively, during the previous ten years. The guarding of Subsidiary Jails is not under my control.

29. In statement No. VI, which is the next statement in Appendix I, the number of offences committed by prisoners against jail rules and punished by jail punishments is set forth. The form of this statement has been under correspondence during the year, and in the Government of India's Letter, Home Department, No. 602, dated 18th November 1897, the addition of a column has been sanctioned. This additional column has accordingly been introduced. It has further been pointed out in my letters Nos. 3773 and 5975, dated 5th August and 31st December 1897, that rules should be laid down to regulate the classification of punishments in statement No. VI, and the matter has been referred to the Government of India (G.O., No. 460, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898).

30. For the first time since 1892, there has been a decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments recorded, the whole reduction being accounted for by the Central Jails. In this class of jail, the total recorded number of offences has fallen from 11,546 in 1896 to 8,539 in 1897, or a decline equal to 26 per cent. The whole reduction appears under the head of "offences relating to work," and two-thirds of it are

found in the Cannanore Central Jail. In this jail the number of offences recorded in 1896 was fictitiously enhanced by the adoption of the procedure described in paragraph 31 of the Report for that year. The offences recorded in 1897 show a return to the normal standard. The Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Jails also show a reduced record of offences relating to work. In the case of the former jail, the reduction is ascribable to the interruption to work caused by the removal of prisoners into camp. The Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Central Jail explains that the punishments inflicted in the previous year had brought convicts up to their full task, and that therefore fewer offences relating to labour occurred in 1897. I cannot say that this explanation appears to me a very probable one. The whole reduction in offences is accounted for by the three Central Jails above referred to. The following table gives an abstract for five years of the chief results of Statement No. VI:—

Years.		Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.				Total.
				Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.	
1893	.. ..	58,326	9,411.49	29	4,451	1,185	2,424	8,089
1894	.. ..	55,595	8,891.72	23	5,601	1,803	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
1897	.. ..	60,852	8,634.80	23	7,283	2,063	3,610	12,979

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.		
1893	.. ..	29	..	4,601	385	88	2,986	8,089	13.87
1894	.. ..	23	353	3,559	580	115	5,575	10,205	18.36
1895	.. ..	18	727	3,874	288	150	6,869	11,926	23.23
1896	.. ..	41	1,369	3,160	309	152	10,446	15,477	31.45
1897	.. ..	23	784	2,174	249	93	9,656	12,979	21.33

31. The reduction in criminal offences, that is, in offences tried criminally, is mainly due to fewer cases being prosecuted under section 52 of the Prisons Act. Only three prisoners were dealt with under this section during the year. The increase in offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes is chiefly contributed by the Penitentiary, Madras, and by the Coimbatore Central Jail, and appears to be principally caused by a change in the method of compilation followed by the jail clerks. Prior to the year under report many cases of petty assaults were apparently returned under "all other breaches of Jail Rules." Although the form of Statement VI as now used was prescribed by the Government of India in 1892 it was not until 1896 that the connected rules relating to punishments were issued, and until then the statement appears in some cases to have been incorrectly prepared. It is not at all certain that it is uniformly prepared even now.

32. The statistics of punishments resorted to during the year show some encouraging features. Penal diet has been much more sparingly used, the proportion of punishments of this class having fallen from 35 per cent. of the total in 1894 to 17 per cent. in the year under report. Instead of reducing the food of prisoners who commit

themselves, Superintendents now have recourse to fetters and handcuffs—a change which possesses the advantage of leaving the convict available for labour instead of reducing his strength by putting him on bread and water. As was anticipated in the Report for 1896, there has been an increase in the number of major punishments, but this increase is, as was expected, wholly due to the introduction of the rule which requires two minor punishments to be classed and returned as one major punishment. Major punishments of this description aggregated 1,187 in the year under report, while the total increase in major punishments was 1,191. The utility of the new sub-column provided in column 8e of the Statement is thus very clearly demonstrated, for if it had been absent, the figures returned in column 8f would have led to the conclusion that there had been a greatly increased resort to the major forms of punishment. It is not possible to explain variations from year to year in other columns of Statement No. VI; they may be due to differences in the manner of compilation or to one Superintendent adopting forms of punishment not favoured by other Superintendents.

33. The resort to corporal punishment diminished during the year, a result which is not to be regretted. However necessary it is to have the cane as an ultimate resource, its frequent use is from every point of view a mistake. Besides the brutalising effects of flogging both on prisoners and prison officers, corporal punishment is objectionable in that it lays up the prisoner and unfits him for work and in that it leaves the Superintendent with no further resource to fall back upon. As a force kept in reserve, the power to flog is a valuable and indeed indispensable assistance to jail discipline, but the Superintendent who is oftenest obliged to use it is certainly not the best officer. The following table gives particulars of the whippings inflicted during the year:—

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 column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.		
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.			Total.	(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	3,288	1,924	...	...	10	...	2	12	36	66		
2	Vellore	2,674	1,505	...	...	3	...	10	13	49	81		
3	Trichinopoly	1,717	1,312	...	...	3	...	4	7	41	68		
4	Coimbatore	2,212	855	...	...	6	...	3	3	36	33		
5	Cannanore	1,320	794	...	...	1	...	...	3	16	36		
6	Salem	1,391	826	...	1	1	2	4	8	68	...		
7	Penitentiary	3,966	1,275	...	...	1	2	3	6	15	47		
	Total	17,168	4,944	...	1	19	12	25	57	33	67		
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	261	79	...	2	3	...	...	5	192	633		
9	Barhampur	1,952	198	...	...	14	...	2	2	...	707		
10	Vizagapatnam	1,483	205	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	98		
11	Nellore	470	359	...	1	2	...	...	3	64	...		
12	Bellary	1,633	397	...	...	1	3	...	4	24	101		
13	Guddalore	1,280	810	...	...	1	...	...	1	68	12		
14	Tanjore	1,115	827	...	...	1	1	...	2	18	24		
15	Madura	1,423	434	...	...	...	...	1	1	68	13		
16	Palamcottah	1,056	800	...	...	...	...	1	3	67	111		
17	Mangalore	448	270	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...		
	Total	10,284	4,379	1	3	24	4	3	35	34	80		
	Total, Central and District Jails.	27,452	12,873	1	4	43	16	28	92	34	71		
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	39	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Subsidiary Jails	30,724	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1429		
	Grand Total	58,215	12,585	2	4	43	16	28	93	16	72		

34. As bearing on the conduct and discipline of prisoners, it seems convenient to notice at this point the working of the mark system under which remission of sentence is granted to convicts. The total number of prisoners released under the mark system in 1897 was very near that returned in the previous year. The small reduction is doubtless due to a considerable number of convicts, who would ordinarily have obtained their release under the rules of the mark system, having been set free on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. An abstract of Statement C for the last five years is appended :—

Years.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year, who gained remission under the mark system.											Total.
		Sentenced to											
		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.	
1893 ..	2	310	166	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	752	
1894 ..	28	615	637	184	92	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	1,749
1895 ..	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6	11	3	1,681	
1896 ..	32	458	585	153	136	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	1,634
1897 ..	24	527	542	156	78	183	32	69	8	2	10	7	1,614

35. The average amount of remission earned by convicts shows a fair measure of uniformity, the chief exceptions being furnished by District Jails in which the number of prisoners concerned is very small. Thus in the Nellore District Jail, the average remission gained by convicts under sentence of one year was only five days, but from column 4 of Statement C, it will be observed that only three convicts were released from this Jail under the Remission Rules, and if one or two of these had been punished by fines of marks, the small average remission would be accounted for. The high average remission earned in the Cuddalore District Jail may be ascribed to the fact that the building operations carried on at that Jail during the year were not adapted to the exaction of tasks. The variations in the average gratuity earned by convicts released during the year are not susceptible of explanation. If the number of convicts released happened to include a large proportion of long-term convicts the average gratuity would tend to be larger than if the proportion of long-term convicts released were low. The highest average gratuity was paid in the Coimbatore Central Jail, where, out of 143 convicts released under the mark system, 52 or 36 per cent. were sentenced to five years' imprisonment and upwards.

In paragraph 24 of its Resolution reviewing the Jail Statistics of India for 1895 (Home Department No. 14 Jails—545-556, dated 25th September 1896) the Government of India observed that the mark system had apparently failed to fulfil the object which it was instituted, and local Governments were requested to examine the working of the mark system when dealing with their Prison Reports for 1896. Accordingly in paragraphs 36 to 38 of the Jail Administration Report for that year the working of the mark system was examined at some length, and it was pointed out that this system has a valuable effect in the conduct of prisoners who have sufficient intelligence to understand it, and that the number of jail offences was no evidence that the mark system had failed of its object. The recorded number of such offences was still unduly low, being only 1½ per prisoner per annum. It is satisfactory to observe that in reviewing the Jail Statistics of India for 1896 (Home Department Nos. 562-574, dated 9th November 1897) the Government of India has practically accepted these views, and has withdrawn the unfavourable view of the working of the mark system which it had expressed the previous year. That system can, of course,

never be expected to prevent the occurrence of any jail offences; it would be a miracle if it did. But it is a useful instrument in the hands of Superintendents for punishing the troublesome and more especially for rewarding the well-behaved.

37. It is from this point of view that the suggested amendment of the mark system, which is referred to in paragraph 19 of the Government of India's Resolution last mentioned, is objectionable. By that proposal it is suggested to credit each prisoner on admission to jail with the total number of marks which he would ordinarily earn during his sentence, and then to deduct marks if he misconducted himself. The result of such a change would obviously be to destroy entirely the effect of the mark system as a system of reward for good conduct and to convert it into a purely penal or punitive instrument. In this Presidency a prisoner is encouraged by a variety of rules to cultivate habits of steady work and good conduct. As he earns marks, he is rewarded by progressive indulgences which are connected with promotion from one grade to another. The indulgences are small, but they are valuable to the prisoner and their connection with the mark system was expressly approved and recommended by the Jail Conference of 1892. In this country there is already far too little attempt to treat prisoners as reasonable beings, accessible to other influences than threats and punishments. The enormous gulf between Prison Superintendent and prisoner which is created by difference in religion, habits of thought, and vernacular, already militates heavily against the intelligent treatment of prisoners. Only Superintendents of a mental calibre higher than the average are able to keep in view the truth that their prisoners are not all cast in the same mould, that while a few are irreclaimably bad and perverse, and more are of low mental development, a fair proportion are open to reason, and that these will work and behave better if listened to and treated as reasoning beings. Anything which encourages this point of view in the treatment of prisoners in this country does good, and the mark system, as we have it now, is an assistance in this direction, for it expressly appeals to the prisoner by way of reward and not by way of punishment. The proposal put forward by the Inspectors-General of Bombay and the North-West Provinces would thus alter the essential nature of the mark system, as it affects both prisoners and Jail officers, and would be a retrograde movement. The Government of India has happily declined to entertain the suggestion at present, but its refusal was not half decided enough, and in the interests of progressive penal administration any such suggestion should be finally and decisively negatived.

38. The next statement in Appendix No. I exhibits the number and proportion of convicts employed as Prison officers during the year, and calls for little remark. In no jail was the proportion of convict officers employed in excess of ten per cent. of the convict population. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail the increase in the average number of prisoners was not accompanied by an equivalent increase in the number of convict officers employed and the ratio of officers to population thus declined. The proportion of convict officers punished in this jail also declined. The ratio of convict officers employed in the Berhampur District Jail was very low, but in such small jails it is difficult to find qualified men. The percentage of convict officers employed in each Central Jail during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichino-poly.	Coimba-tore.	Canna-nore.	Salern.	Penitentiary.
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
1897 ..	4.86	6.57	8.74	8.71	7.73	8.70	7.68

39. In Judicial Statement No. VIII are printed the several diet-scales that have been in force in jails during the year. Diet-scale C, which was in force in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Penitentiary, and in the district jails of Russelkonda, Berhampur, Cuddalore, Madura and Mangalore is the old Madras dietary, composed mainly of a daily allowance of 24 ozs. of grain and 3 ozs. of dāl, with 5 ozs. of meat three times a week. This dietary has been in force in this Presidency for over twenty years and is undoubtedly well-calculated to maintain a good standard of health among the prisoners fed on it. But the inclusion of a meat ration three times a week renders this dietary expensive, and it may well be that it is also thereby made too attractive to prisoners of the poorer classes, who are not likely to get meat three days out of seven when outside jail. In my letter No. 3562, dated 20th June 1895, proposals were accordingly submitted for the introduction of a revised dietary, wherein only one meal of meat is allowed per week, the daily allowance of dāl and grain being raised to 4 ozs. and 25 ozs., respectively. This dietary is printed in Statement No. VIII as diet-scale D. It was introduced into 5 central and 5 district jails in 1896, and having been in force now for two years and over, it may be pronounced to be entirely successful. In G.O., No. 1656, Judicial, dated 26th November 1897, the Government has sanctioned its introduction into the remaining jails of the Presidency, and from the commencement of the current year, diet-scale D has become the only scale in force in all central and district jails, and diet-scale C will, in future, disappear from the returns.

40. After carefully watching the weight and vital statistics of the jails which have been on diet-scale D during the two last years, I have now no hesitation in stating that this dietary is amply sufficient to maintain prisoners in health, and that, if in any jail, in which it is in force, undue loss of weight and sickness occur, it may be confidently affirmed that the cause lies not in the scale of rations but in the control exercised over their due preparation and issue to prisoners. The directions in which the feeding of prisoners may be tampered with are innumerable. If grain is issued imperfectly cleaned, not only are weakly prisoners directly injured by sand and dirt reaching the intestinal tract, but the whole body of convicts lose a greater or less proportion of their food. The wastage which occurs in cleaning ragi varies from 10 to 14 or 15 per cent. If, in order to effect economy, the ragi is issued with even 5 per cent. of the waste elements, husk, sand and stones, unremoved, a jail of 1,000 prisoners will, in a single year, consume 28,500 lbs. of dirt! If, again, through corruption on the part of the officer issuing rations, any one of the important items in the diet-scale is short-issued, the standard of health will decline, even though the main items continue to be correctly issued. Thus the systematic retrenchment of the ration of dāl will undoubtedly be followed by deterioration in health, in spite of the fact that the ragi or cholam puddings are of full weight and properly cooked. The dāl ration is very important and very difficult to look after. Lastly, even though the rations are duly issued to the kitchen by the officer in charge of Rations, peculation is still possible. If supervision is relaxed, portions of the smaller and more valuable articles of food can be secreted, carried out by warders or hidden until night and then thrown over the wall. There is indeed no limit to the difficulties which surround the correct issue of food to a large body of men. The story of the French monarch who, when anything went wrong, exclaimed, "Cherchez la femme" is well-known. In jail administration, the motto which should guide all enquiry into loss of weight and excessive sickness is "Search the kitchen."

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX--XIII AND STATEMENT G.

41. The total expenditure of the Jail Department during 1897 amounted to Rs. 11,59,298, including charges for police custody which are controlled by the High Court. The usual statement distributing the gross expenditure among the several sub-heads and comparing it with that of the preceding years is appended. The total shown in the statement differs from the total shown by the Accountant-General's books by a sum of Rs. 258. The difference arose through the Accountant-General adjusting

in March 1897, certain amounts which had already been debited by this office to this department in the accounts of 1896.

	1895.	1896.	1897.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	38,394	42,428	40,923
Establishment	2,44,130	2,50,561	2,45,887
Dietary charges	2,53,874	2,31,425	3,27,842
Hospital charges	25,617	24,934	31,248
Clothing and bedding	19,484	23,472	16,927
Charges for moving prisoners—			
Transfer of prisoners and batta to discharged prisoners.	22,003	19,976	32,351
Transportation of convicts	3,154	2,825	4,037
Uniform and equipment of warders	4,260	5,141	7,860
Travelling and conveyance allowances. {			
Gazetted officers	724	553	713
Non-gazetted officers	1,376	1,838	2,226
Rent, rates and taxes	7,652	4,678	3,576
Execution charges	129	107	96
Service postage	1,706	1,732	1,843
Service telegrams	258	150	478
Rewards for recapture and service	720	2,612	4,708
Sanitation charges	4,993	5,041	16,724
Lighting	5,875	7,321	7,735
Disciplinary charges	286	598	831
Other miscellaneous services and supplies	1,520	1,959	2,430
Current office expenses	911	428	287
Office furniture	248	334	215
Registers and stationery	21	2	6
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	3,040	2,717	6,262
Purchase of land	218	..	..
Petty construction and repair	32,111	31,819	44,066
Total	6,73,374	6,62,640	8,01,272
Materials for fencing and rolling	..	..	25,112
Manufactures	3,54,431	3,25,594	3,13,668
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	4,970	1,502	40
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	16,208
Refunds	..	19	..
Grand Total	10,34,700	9,97,395	11,59,298

42. The total expenditure of the department in the year under report exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,61,903. This increase is large, but it is an unavoidable result of the conditions of the year 1897, and it appears probable that equally large increases will be shown in other provinces, for Sir James Westland, in presenting his budget

statement on the 21st instant, stated that the revised estimates for 1897-98 under jails show an excess of Rs. 84,700. The advance over the year 1896 in this Presidency was made up of increases under dietary charges (Rs. 96,400), transfer of prisoners (Rs. 12,400), sanitation charges (Rs. 11,700), hospital charges (Rs. 6,300), petty construction and repair (Rs. 12,200), charges for police custody (Rs. 8,600), and by the debit to this department of the cost (Rs. 28,000) of iron railings which were, under the orders of Government, obtained by indent from the India office for the Rajahmundry and Cannanore Central Jails. This item appertained properly to the Public Works Department and its debit to this department was due to an error in procedure. Against these increases are to be set a smaller expenditure of Rs. 11,900 under manufactures, a reduction of Rs. 4,674 under establishment and of Rs. 4,545 under clothing and bedding and other smaller decreases. The causes of most of the above-mentioned increases and decreases will be noticed in subsequent paragraphs. The rise in disting charges and in transfer charges was due to the prevalence of high prices and famine, to the larger number of prisoners received, and to the larger number transferred. The increase under sanitation charges was caused by the outlay on cholera camps, while the advance in hospital charges was consequent on the increased sickness of the year. Charges for Police Custody are controlled by the High Court, and the larger expenditure on petty construction and repair was due to works sanctioned by Government at the Vellore Central and Palamcottah District Jails. The saving under establishment resulted from the absence of officers on leave out of India, while that under clothing and bedding was consequent on higher outlay in 1896 which lowered the indents for clothing and bedding this year. Manufacturing drawings were less as a result of smaller manufacturing operations in the Vellore and Rajahmundry Jails, in both of which epidemics of cholera occurred.

Correspondence between total expenditure and that shown in Financial Statement No. IX.

43. The total expenditure under the budget head "19-B. Law and Justice—Jails" differs from the total of statement No. IX by a sum of Rs. 4,44,867 which is due to the following adjustments:—

Amounts deducted from the total expenditure.

Amounts added to total expenditure.

	Rs.		Rs.
General supervision ...	40,923	Stationery department charges.	667
Travelling allowance of gazetted officers ...	713		
Petty construction and repair ...	44,065		
Cost of iron railings and palings obtained from England for Central Jails ...	28,112		
Manufactures ...	3,13,668		
Transportation charges on account of other provinces ...	40		
Charges for Police Custody ...	16,206		
Cost of vegetables, unserviceable stores, &c., remitted under miscellaneous receipts ...	1,807		
Total ...	4,45,531	Total ...	667

Net difference ... 4,44,867

44. The expenditure shown in Financial Statement No. IX is equivalent to an outlay of Rs. 69-2-10 per head of the daily average population. This rate per head is the highest recorded since 1890, when the cost was Rs. 72-4-8 per head, and exceeds that of 1896 by Rs. 7-15-4 per head. The distribution of expenditure among the several

classes of jails is exhibited in the following table in comparison with the figures of the preceding year:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1896.	1897.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.	Establishment ...	1,65,088	1,61,864	...	3,224	28 9 0	28 6 11	...	0 2 1
	Dietary charges ...	1,23,539	1,77,548	53,949	...	21 9 4	31 7 10	9 14 6	...
	Hospital charges ...	17,863	22,084	4,221	...	3 1 5	3 14 0	0 12 7	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	16,522	12,761	...	3,761	2 14 2	2 4 3	...	0 9 11
	Sanitation charges ...	2,597	13,684	11,087	...	0 7 2	2 6 5	1 15 3	...
	Charges for moving prisoners.	9,551	15,978	6,427	...	1 14 5	2 12 11	0 14 6	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	9,011	12,864	3,853	...	1 8 11	2 4 2	0 11 3	...
	Travelling allowances ...	1,181	1,190	9	...	0 3 3	0 3 4	0 0 1	...
	Contingencies ...	3,787	4,024	237	...	0 10 6	0 11 2	0 0 8	...
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	1,323	2,647	1,324	...	0 3 8	0 7 5	0 3 9	...
	Total ...	8,50,522	4,24,644	74,122	...	60 10 4	74 9 4	13 15 0	...
District Jails including Criminal, Leprosy Ward and Civil Jail.	Establishment ...	70,829	68,931	...	1,898	30 1 0	25 13 0	...	4 4 0
	Dietary charges ...	57,409	72,994	15,585	...	25 6 7	28 7 6	3 0 11	...
	Hospital charges ...	6,010	8,121	2,111	...	2 8 10	3 0 8	0 7 10	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	6,224	4,809	...	1,415	2 12 1	1 14 0	...	0 14 1
	Sanitation charges ...	617	1,002	385	...	0 4 2	0 6 0	0 1 10	...
	Charges for moving prisoners.	5,446	9,606	4,160	...	2 5 0	3 9 7	1 4 7	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	3,849	4,823	974	...	1 10 2	1 12 11	0 2 9	...
	Travelling allowances ...	647	1,059	412	...	0 4 5	0 6 2	0 1 9	...
	Contingencies ...	3,194	2,507	...	687	1 7 6	0 15 0	...	0 8 6
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	613	2,931	2,318	...	0 4 5	1 1 2	0 12 9	...
	Total ...	1,65,143	1,76,632	21,539	...	65 13 6	66 2 2	0 4 8	...
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment ...	14,644	16,092	448	...	10 1 6	7 11 0	...	2 5 6
	Dietary charges ...	42,177	75,894	26,627	...	33 15 10	32 11 9	4 11 2	...
	Hospital charges ...	1,047	1,043	...	...	0 11 5	0 8 6	...	0 2 11
	Clothing and bedding ...	720	1,367	631	...	0 8 0	0 11 1	0 3 1	...
	Sanitation charges ...	1,827	2,083	256	...	1 4 2	1 0 7	...	0 3 7
	Charges for moving prisoners.	7,903	10,884	3,000	...	5 6 1	6 8 0	0 1 11	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	4,878	8,769	921	...	3 5 10	2 15 3	...	0 6 7
	Travelling allowances ...	10	15	...	...	0 0 1	0 0 1	...	...
	Contingencies ...	703	543	...	160	0 7 9	0 4 5	...	0 3 4
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	431	612	181	...	0 4 2	0 5 0	0 0 3	...
	Total ...	31,230	1,13,105	31,360	...	56 0 1	57 9 8	1 9 7	...
Great Jail.	Establishment ...	2,50,561	2,45,847	...	4,714	26 2 2	23 12 11	...	2 5 3
	Dietary charges ...	2,30,185	3,23,348	93,163	...	24 6 5	32 1 10	7 11 5	...
	Hospital charges ...	24,910	31,244	6,338	...	2 9 7	3 0 6	0 6 10	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	23,472	18,927	...	4,545	2 7 10	1 13 10	...	0 10 0
	Sanitation charges ...	5,041	16,724	11,683	...	0 8 5	1 9 11	1 1 6	...
	Charges for moving prisoners.	22,301	38,383	16,082	...	2 6 1	3 8 4	1 2 3	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	17,736	23,491	5,755	...	1 15 7	2 4 5	0 6 10	...
	Travelling allowances ...	1,538	2,226	688	...	0 3 1	3 3 5	0 0 4	...
	Contingencies ...	7,956	7,974	...	882	0 13 3	0 10 11	...	0 2 4
	Extraordinary charges for live stock, tools, and plant.	2,402	6,120	3,718	...	0 4 0	0 9 0	0 5 6	...
	Total ...	5,58,203	7,14,431	1,27,527	...	61 3 6	69 2 10	7 15 4	...

45. Both Central and District Jails contribute towards the reduction of Rs. 4,674 under the sub-head establishment. Mr. Cavendish's absence on leave out of India caused a lesser sum to be drawn not only at the Vellore Central Jail, but also at the Cannanore Central Jail and the

Tanjore District Jail, where officers were acting in his arrangement. At the Salem Central Jail, the cost of permanent establishment was increased in 1896 by the payment of arrears to Mr. Standen, and there was therefore a reduction in the year under report. In the Cuddalore District Jail the staff was reduced as the building operations approached completion, and hence establishment charges fell off. The return of part of the staff, which had been temporarily employed at Cuddalore, to the Madura District Jail accounts for the higher figure shown there. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Berhampur District Jail a larger number of temporary warders was rendered necessary by the rise in population, but the total outlay on temporary establishment was not much larger in 1897 (Rs. 6,850) than in 1896 (Rs. 6,054).

46. The large increase (Rs. 96,161) apparent under dieting charges is made up of advances under each class of jail. The largest advance both in the gross cost and in the rate per head is shown by Central Jails which in 1896 had shown the lowest rate on record. Subsidiary Jails show the next largest increase and as usual exhibit the highest cost per head, while District Jails on this occasion show the lowest figures.

47. The cause of the increase in dietary charges is to be found in the high prices which prevailed during the year. The Board of Revenue has described the rise in the price of food-grains as "tremendous and general," and the course of these prices, as recorded in the Board's weekly season reports, is shown in the following table; but the rise in cost of articles of rations was not confined to grains. It affected almost all supplies forming part of the jail dietary:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 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.
Rico	1892	10.7	10.6	11.0	12.3	8.8	8.6	8.8	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2
	1893	13.0	12.3	12.7	13.0	11.3	11.0	12.2	11.6	10.5	10.9	10.8	10.4
	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	12.1	12.4	12.5
	1896	16.1	16.4	14.3	10.2	12.8	12.8	12.4	9.7	13.0	13.8	13.0	11.0
	1897	10.2	9.9	8.8	9.2	9.8	9.2	8.6	8.7	11.9	11.3	10.0	9.7
Cholum	1892	10.4	15.1	15.2	18.0	13.8	14.3	16.9	18.7	13.6	14.3	15.1	10.2
	1893	20.5	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	22.3	20.4	23.5	23.4	23.8	23.2	16.2	17.9	18.8	20.6
	1895	23.4	23.0	24.3	24.1	27.4	27.5	27.6	26.2	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.6
	1896	24.5	24.2	21.3	15.2	29.3	29.2	27.2	16.1	21.8	21.9	21.2	15.8
	1897	18.5	14.7	12.0	11.2	15.4	13.5	11.5	13.6	14.4	13.7	12.6	12.6
Raggi	1892	17.4	17.0	18.9	24.5	14.0	15.6	18.3	21.9	13.5	14.8	16.8	19.7
	1893	24.6	23.3	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	25.9	26.4	19.5	21.3	21.5	23.6
	1895	27.7	23.3	26.0	29.5	28.1	29.7	30.1	30.3	24.4	24.5	23.9	25.3
	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
	1897	10.2	14.4	11.3	14.1	17.7	15.3	14.3	15.9	18.4	17.7	15.3	16.7

		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.
Rico	1892	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.8	11.9	11.1	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.9
	1893	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4
	1894	12.3	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.7	12.6	13.0	13.4	12.7
	1895	13.1	12.0	11.5	13.2	12.0	12.6	12.2	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	13.6	10.9
	1897	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.7	11.5	9.8	8.2	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.1	9.8
Cholum	1892	16.2	16.5	16.2	16.6	...	...	...	...	15.9	15.0	16.1	17.8
	1893	14.5	15.3	14.7	13.7	...	...	...	...	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9
	1894	10.9	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	22.0	23.1	24.0
	1896	24.3	22.3	21.2	19.0	...	...	...	...	24.9	24.4	22.8	16.5
	1897	12.6	17.3	14.5	14.3	...	...	...	...	16.2	14.8	12.7	13.2
Raggi	1892	16.5	16.1	17.0	18.1	16.3	16.4	15.9	18.3	15.4	15.8	17.4	20.8
	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	23.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.9	23.4	23.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.0	23.2	23.6	25.5	26.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.9
	1896	24.5	25.9	24.8	23.3	30.6	29.5	28.8	27.1	29.3	28.5	27.2	21.3
	1897	22.3	20.6	18.0	18.8	22.9	19.4	16.5	18.7	19.6	17.7	15.2	16.8

48. Before proceeding to notice the cost of rations in the several jails, it is necessary first to take account of the stocks of rations in hand at the beginning and end of the year. The total value of these stocks at the end of the year was Rs. 22,535 as compared with Rs. 23,964 at the end of the preceding year. In individual jails important differences in the cost per head are obtained by taking account of the increase or decrease in the value of stock in hand at the end as compared with that in hand at the beginning of the year, and the usual table showing the corrected figures in comparison with those in Statement No. IX is here inserted:—

Jails.	Cost per head under diet.	
	As per Statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rajahmundry	29 6 6	31 9 1
Vellore	28 8 3	29 15 5
Tiruchirappalli	29 5 0	27 6 3
Coimbatore	37 1 11	32 6 10
Cannalore	33 4 10	29 6 2
Salem	33 5 2	27 13 6
Penitentiary	34 2 6	32 8 7
Total, Central Jails	51 7 10	30 8 6
District Jails.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Bussellkonda	27 7 5	31 0 2
Berhampur	43 15 1	41 11 6
Vizagapatam	39 9 11	35 2 7
Nellore	25 3 5	28 14 2
Bellary	24 4 11	20 11 1
Cuddalore	22 7 3	29 12 9
Tanjore	21 3 2	23 12 1
Madurai	32 8 10	29 7 4
Palamcottah	20 11 4	27 3 0
Margalore	29 13 11	30 8 9
Total, District Jails	28 7 8	31 2 2
Criminal Leper Ward	31 9 11	31 3 0
Total, Jails	30 8 9	30 11 6

49. The highest cost of dieting in any Central or District Jail is shown by the Berhampur District Jail. The Superintendent remarks that this is due "to the famine rates at which provisions were sold during the year." A glance at the Table of Grain Prices in paragraph 47 *supra* will show that the rates which prevailed in the Northern Circars were markedly higher than the rates for the Presidency as a whole. Thus the average price of rice was 9.4 seers the rupee in the Northern Circars as compared with 10.1 seers for the Presidency, and the price of raggi was 14.1 seers as against 17.3 seers. The details for districts given in the Revenue Board's Season Reports further show that in each quarter prices were higher in Ganjam than in any other district of the Northern Circars. The average price of raggi was 13.3 seers per rupee. This accounts for the high cost of rations shown by the Berhampur District Jail. Nor is the Superintendent to blame for not having laid in a stock of grain in advance. As early as October 1896 he wrote to the Collector, asking his advice and assistance in obtaining a six months' supply of raggi, and the Collector advised him not to buy more than one month's supply. Again in February 1897 the Superintendent asked the Collector's advice as to laying in a stock of grain, and the Collector strongly advised him not to buy more than a month's supply. This advice, though doubtless given on substantial grounds, proved very unfortunate. In the first quarter of 1897 raggi was selling in Ganjam at 14.9 seers per rupee. In the second quarter it rose to 13.1 seers, and in the third quarter to 10.6 seers the rupee. In June it was unprocureable in Berhampur town, and rice had to be issued to the prisoners instead.

50. The next highest cost of rations is shown by the Vizagapatam District Jail which, being situated in the Northern Circars, was also affected by the Famine. In this case also no large stock of rations was laid in at the most favourable season of the year. The Superintendent does not seem to have explained the omission, but the store rooms available in this jail are not sufficient to store as large a stock of grain as ought to be laid in, and the increase in population, which occurred as the year progressed, raised the consumption and so rendered further purchases necessary. It appears, however, to be the case that there was some want of foresight in not laying in larger supplies in this jail.

51. As has been explained in previous reports, the presence of European Prisoners, whose diet is expensive, the absence of any land on which cereals can be raised and the smallness of the garden are causes which must always tend to increase the cost of rations at the Penitentiary above the average of other jails. The Superintendent has in his Annual Report carefully examined the effect of these circumstances. The European diets raise the cost per head by just over Re. 1, and the tri-weekly issue of mutton, which was still in force in this jail, makes a difference of about Rs. 2 per head. Allowing for these sources of extra expenditure, the necessity of buying vegetables and the absence of all jail-grown supplies of grain, the rate per head at the Penitentiary is not excessive.

52. The fourth highest rate per head of expenditure under rations is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail, and is thus explained by the Superintendent in his Annual Report:—"The enhanced cost under diet is, to a great degree, due to the high prices which prevailed during the year, but also to the outbreak of cholera, all the prisoners having been put on rice diet from the 10th April to the 14th June." This explanation is very inadequate. In the first place the issue of rice appears to have been continued much longer than was necessary. The last case of cholera occurred on the 1st May; the epidemic was completely over by the middle of that month, and it is not at present understood why the issue of rice to all prisoners continued up to the 14th June. In my Order of the 12th April the Superintendent had been clearly informed that the issue of rice was "not to be continued longer than is absolutely necessary." In the second place the increased cost consequent on the issue of rice to all prisoners between the 10th April and the 14th June works out to only Rs. 1-9-0 per head, leaving the cost of rations, after deducting this item, at Rs. 30-14-0 per head. As the revised diet scale was in force in the Coimbatore Central Jail throughout the year, this rate appears to be excessive. Lastly it has been discovered since the

year under report closed that a very insufficient amount of wastage was written off during 1897 and that the balance of grain in stock on the 31st December 1897 was very much less than is assumed in the figures given in this report. If the wastage had been duly brought to account, the cost per head would have been certainly Re. 1 higher than it is. Further explanation will be called for from the Superintendent, but the results, as at present disclosed, cannot be considered satisfactory.

53. The Rajahmundry Central Jail, which shows the fifth highest rate per head under rations, had to contend with so many difficulties during the year, that the rate, though high, cannot be said to be excessive. The Board of Revenue's price lists show that grain prices were nearly as high in the Godavari District as in Ganjam, the average price of rice having been 9.35 seers per rupee and the average price of raggi 13.8 seers per rupee. The Superintendent states that raggi, which sold in Rajahmundry at the beginning of 1896, at 71 lb. per rupee, was at no time during 1897 obtainable at a cheaper rate than 32½ lb. per rupee. During the cholera epidemic of March 1897 the prisoners were, in anticipation of my sanction, placed on rice-diet. On receiving a report to this effect, I ordered raggi-diet to be reverted to, and this was done; but the change was followed by so considerable a renewal of cholera that the issue of rice had to be resumed and sanctioned. This issue contributed to raise the cost of rations. The jail was also, like the Penitentiary, on the old dietary throughout the year, and though the cost of mutton is not quite so high in Rajahmundry as in Madras Town, the tri-weekly issue of meat must have had a considerable effect in raising the cost of rations per head.

54. The Russelkonda Jail, which comes next, shows a cost under rations of Rs. 31 per head. Comparing this with the rate (Rs. 41-11-6) which prevailed in the same district at the Berhampur District Jail, the rate cannot be considered excessive. The Bellary District Jail, which shows the seventh highest rate, viz., Rs. 30-11-0 per head, was subject to the severest effects of the famine, grain prices rising in this district almost to the level of 1877. The price of cholera in the third quarter of the year is returned by the Board of Revenue at 10.2 seers per rupee. The only remarkable circumstance affecting this jail (and it is eloquent of the efficiency of famine relief in the Ceded Districts) is the lowness of the death-rate and the absence of all unusual sickness due to the receipt of famine-stricken prisoners. The only other jail which shows a cost under rations of over Rs. 30 per head is the Mangalore District Jail. The old dietary was in force in this jail, but as fish is issued, which is very cheap, it is doubtful whether this fact would at all enhance the cost of rations. The Board of Revenue's price lists do not show that grain was so dear in the South Canara as to justify the high rate shown. Prices were lower there than in Malabar, yet the Cannanore Central Jail shows a rate over Re. 1 per head cheaper. Explanation will be called for from the Superintendent of the Mangalore District Jail.

55. The lowest rates per head under rations are shown by the Tanjore District Jail, the Palamcottah District Jail and the Trichinopoly Central Jail. These three jails were all on the revised diet-scale, but they are not particularly well-placed for procuring rations, and the success which attended the efforts of the Superintendents of these jails to keep down the cost of rations suggests that more might have been done at other jails, outside the famine area, such as the Vellore Central Jail and the Coimbatore Central Jail. The jails at Cuddalore and Madura were on the old diet-scale.

56. The next sub-head of charge included in Financial Statement No. IX is hospital charges. Both Central and District Jails show an advance in the total expenditure and in the rate per head under this item, a result which is not unreasonable in view of the increased amount of sickness during the year. The usual statement, which analyses hospital expenditure into three rates—according as it is incurred on the diet of the sick in hospital, on extra diet to sickly prisoners out of hospital, or on hospital supplies other than diet—is here appended:—

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.		Cost of extra or substituted diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.		Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.		Proportion of daily expenses.		Total hospital charges.
			Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	
Rajahmundry	1,015-59	67-42	3,815	43 10 3	873	0 13 9	1,223	1 2 4	94	0 1 6	6,019
Vellore	1,058-02	34-41	1,646	56 8 10	771	0 11 8	625	0 9 5	60	0 0 11	3,405
Trichinopoly	750-01	18-60	625	40 1 0	387	0 7 10	806	1 0 4	19	0 0 5	1,833
Coimbatore	562-33	26-23	3,451	121 0 9	754	0 14 0	1,645	1 12 8	5	0 0 1	5,353
Cannanore	607-92	21-13	534	42 4 11	81	0 2 2	587	0 13 5	...	...	1,563
Salem	557-83	6-24	214	34 4 9	103	0 3 3	316	0 9 7	62	0 1 11	740
Penitentiary	330-60	23-23	1,456	62 10 10	132	0 2 7	1,025	1 15 4	...	...	3,213
Total, Central Jails	5,333-48	213-26	12,004	56 4 7	3,106	0 8 9	6,734	1 2 11	240	0 0 8	22,084
Rashtreeya	64-61	1-98	91	45 15 4	3	0 0 9	130	2 0 2	...	...	224
Bechampura	162-25	4-68	566	61 1 9	47	0 4 8	547	3 5 11	...	...	850
Vizagapatnam	340-26	10-28	351	34 2 3	73	0 3 3	184	0 8 3	...	...	638
Nellore	113-28	1-51	38	25 2 8	1	0 0 2	238	2 1 7	...	...	277
Bellary	255-08	8-88	437	49 5 2	177	0 7 9	969	2 10 4	...	...	1,533
Coimbatore	425-61	10-66	456	42 12 5	78	0 2 11	1,008	2 5 8	...	...	1,542
Tanjore	383-60	7-93	394	49 10 11	130	0 5 9	508	1 8 4	20	0 1 0	1,042
Madras	339-41	6-83	261	38 3 5	39	0 1 4	313	0 13 0	...	...	608
Palamcottah	333-31	8-08	373	43 3 9	39	0 1 10	222	0 10 7	...	...	639
Mangalore	121-67	3-49	138	39 8 8	23	0 3 8	332	2 11 10	...	...	498
Total, District Jails	2,621-41	61-90	2,830	43 9 8	595	0 8 8	4,456	1 11 2	20	0 0 1	7,931
Central Prison Ward	13-82	...	175	...	2	0 2 4	18	1 4 10	...	...	195
Chief Jail, Madras	35-51	40	...	...	14	0 6 4	11	0 5 0	...	...	25
Total Jails	8,964-12	278-56	15,009	53 14 1	3,717	0 7 1	11,219	1 5 5	260	0 0 6	30,205
Subordinate Jails	1,963-19	33-71	754	22 5 11	...	...	289	0 2 4	...	...	1,043
Grand Total	10,927-31	312-27	15,763	50 7 8	3,717	0 5 9	11,508	1 1 10	260	0 0 5	31,248

57. The expenditure under hospital charges being susceptible of no efficient control from this office, few remarks are called for. It will be seen that there is a general reduction in the expenditure on diet issued on medical recommendation to the sick out of hospital. This is in consequence of a revised system of classification, whereby only the difference between the cost of the articles (rice) issued on medical requisition and the usual

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dietary is debited to hospital charges and not the full cost of the substituted article. The highest rate per head under hospital charges is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail, where it is, of course, ascribed to the cholera epidemic. It will be seen, however, that the cost per patient in this jail is more than three times as great as in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, where cholera broke out no less than three times. It would, therefore, appear clear that there was extravagance in the former jail, but the officer who was in medical charge at the time having left India with a view to retirement, it does not seem worth while to pursue the subject. In all other jails the outlay under each branch of hospital charges appears moderate, and the differences are not greater than are to be expected. The cost of hospital diet in the Penitentiary is always higher than that of mofussil jails, milk and other hospital supplies being dearer in the Presidency town. The outlay on hospital supplies other than diet necessarily varies with the amount of sickness in the jail. Medical officers can, of course, affect such expenditure by indenting for the cheaper of two equivalent drugs, but the check on these indents is exercised by the Surgeon-General and no information on the subject is available in this office.

58. The outlay on clothing and bedding, which is the next sub-head in Financial Statement No. IX, is less this year, both in Central and District Jails, than it was in 1896. The expenditure on this item is liable to fluctuate from year to year, because some of the articles are not renewed annually, cumbles being expected to last two years and upwards and coir mats being required to last five years. Hence a high rate of expenditure in one year may be followed by a marked reduction the next, as appears on the present occasion in the case of the Cannanore Central Jail. The highest rate of expenditure under clothing and bedding in 1897 is shown by the Mangalore District Jail and by the Coimbatore Central Jail. In the latter case it is explained that a large quantity of clothing and bedding had to be destroyed after the cholera epidemic. The Superintendent of the Mangalore District Jail has offered no explanation of the expenditure under this sub-head in this jail. He will now be requested to supply the omission.

59. The expenditure classified under sanitation charges shows a very heavy increase, amounting to Rs. 16,724 as compared with Rs. 5,041 in 1896. Of the total increase of Rs. 11,683, almost the whole, Rs. 10,021, is accounted for by the three Central Jails in which cholera appeared in epidemic form during the year. The fact that, under this one sub-head alone, the cost of cholera epidemics amounted to Rs. 10,000 shows that money is well spent in taking precautions against the disease. In the Trichinopoly Central Jail a charge of Rs. 811 on account of the town water-supply appears for the first time in the accounts. The Penitentiary, as usual, shows a large sum on the same account.

60. The next sub-head includes expenditure incurred in transferring prisoners from one jail to another, whether to undergo sentence or for transportation, and expenditure involved in sending prisoners back to their homes on release, whether by rail or road. The gross cost under this sub-head in Central and District Jails increased from Rs. 14,997 in 1896 to Rs. 25,584 in 1897 or by 70.6 per cent. The increase in the number of prisoners transferred from Central and District Jails (Judicial Statement No. I, column 8), was equal to 44 per cent. The relatively larger increase in cost is partly due to the prisoners transferred having to be sent longer distances owing to the jails of the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts being overcrowded. It is also partly due to the large increase by 20 per cent. in the number of prisoners released, to whom road batta or rail passes for the journey back to their homes had to be allowed. Another and important cause of increased cost—both gross cost and cost per head—was the Jubilee, which occasioned the release of a number of prisoners at a distance from their homes, and especially of 148 Burmese who had to be sent back to Rangoon. The passage from Madras to Rangoon of each of these prisoners alone cost Rs. 23-12-0. Hence the Trichinopoly Central Jail, in which only one or two Burmese prisoners are confined, is the lowest outlay among Central Jails. In small jails, like the District Berhampur, the District Jail, Bellary, and the District Jail, Vizagap

numbers transferred and released were large in comparison with the average population and hence a high rate per head results.

61. Charges for miscellaneous supplies and services, which stand next in Statement No. IX, include several separate detailed heads, of which the one which shows the largest increase, viz., from Rs. 2,612 in 1896 to Rs. 4,708 in 1897, is that headed "payments for rewards and services." Most of the expenditure classified under this head is on account of the gratuities granted to well-behaved prisoners, and the expenditure was swollen by the release of a large number of long-sentenced prisoners at the Jubilee. Charges for lighting and for uniform both cost more in 1897 than in 1896, the increase being necessary in both cases on the ground of efficiency. The lighting of jails at night is still imperfect, nor is the state of the warders' uniform all that could be desired in the interests of discipline and smartness. Both points are receiving attention.

62. Travelling allowances depend on the number of officers transferred or otherwise required to travel during the year and do not call for remark. Contingencies show a reduction both in gross amount and rate per head as compared with the previous year. The smaller sum which appears both in 1896 and 1897 under the detailed head "rents, rates and taxes" against the Penitentiary is due to the Municipal charge for water being now shown under the second detailed head of sanitary charges. The absence of charge under the same detailed head in the case of the Bellary District Jail has not been explained, but is apparently due to the Municipal taxes not having been paid within the year. Expenditure on telegrams in all jails was increased by the Jubilee; the large amount spent at the Rajahmundry Central Jail is due to telegrams regarding cholera, overcrowding, and additional establishment. The last sub-head, extraordinary charges, shows a higher rate of expenditure owing to purchases of articles of lasting utility in several jails, viz., conservancy utensils for the Penitentiary, pumps for the Russellkonda, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry Jails, padlocks for the new jail at Cuddalore, milk-cows for the Coimbatore Jail, and bulls for the Penitentiary, and other similar necessary expenditure. In outlay falling under this head Superintendents should take more care to equalize their expenditure from year to year by replacing worn-out stock gradually. At present there is a tendency to put off the evil day as long as possible, so that, when such articles have to be replaced, a large expenditure is incurred at one time.

63. The total cost in Central and District Jails amounted to Rs. 74-14-3 per head as compared with Rs. 62-2-5 in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 9-12-0 per head. The causes of this rise have been already sufficiently stated; an increased population unevenly distributed, high prices, cholera, and (in a minor degree) the Jubilee, combined to raise the cost under the great majority of sub-heads. Of the increased cost of Rs. 9-12-0 in Central and District Jails, seven-ninths occur under dieting charges, the remaining two-ninths being more than accounted for by hospital and sanitation charges and charges for moving prisoners. The highest total cost per head is shown by the two small District Jails of Russellkonda and Berhampur, both situated in the area affected by famine. The fact that the Coimbatore Central Jail stands third is, of course, due to the cholera outbreak, but can hardly be considered a satisfactory result nevertheless.

64. The expenditure on Subsidiary Jails is shown in Statement No. IX, in totals only, but in Statement G at the end of Appendix I will be found details for each district. Under establishment total cost, which has been increasing for several years, shows an advance, the rate per head has fallen owing to the much larger number of prisoners imprisoned. In the Ganjam District the charges for establishment were considerably increased by the payment of famine batta, and the same cause operated to a slight extent in the other districts within the famine area. The cost of rations risen from Rs. 34 per head in 1896 to Rs. 38-0-0 in the year under report. Considering the high prices which prevailed, this result cannot be considered unfavorable, some districts, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, Salem, South Arcot, and Kistna, actually showing a lower rate of expenditure than in

the preceding year. The differences between neighbouring districts are as great as ever. Hospital charges cost nearly the same as in 1896, but the larger population has resulted in a lower rate per head. The number of deaths in Subsidiary Jails in 1897 was unusually large, and the outlay under this sub-head was far from excessive. The cost of clothing and bedding was higher, both in total outlay and rate per head, than in the previous year. The chief increases occurred in the Ganjam, Godavari and Malabar Districts, but in many other districts a somewhat larger outlay occurred. Such an advance is quite unavoidable, the supplies of bedding in Subsidiary Jails being more often deficient than excessive.

65. The total cost debited to sanitation charges was slightly higher in 1897 than in the preceding year, but the cost per head fell. The cause of the variations in the cost in different districts is that in some the unavailing work of Subsidiary Jails is done by regular toties whose pay is debited to establishment, while in others a payment is made to some local body for the services performed, and such payments appear under sanitation charges. Thus in the South Canara District which shows the highest cost per head under sanitation, no charges are returned under establishment. The total charges for moving prisoners necessarily increased, by consequence of the great increase (from 13,157 to 17,393) in the number of prisoners moved, but the rate per head was not materially higher. There is no information in my office to explain the high rates shown by certain districts, such as Kistna, Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and Coimbatore. The distance between the Subsidiary Jails and the nearest District or Central Jail may probably account for the expenditure in Kistna and Vizagapatam, and possibly in Cuddapah; in the Coimbatore District it is probably due to an erroneous classification of expenditure. The correct distribution of items between this sub-head and "charges for police custody" (controlled by the High Court) is far from easy. Under miscellaneous supplies and services most of the increase in gross cost is due to a sum of Rs. 450 debited under payments for rewards and services in the Malabar District. The nature of this expenditure is not known, but it is presumably connected with the escape of prisoners from the Manjeri Subsidiary Jail. The outlay under contingencies and extraordinary charges does not call for remark, and the total expenditure in this class of jail is so largely affected by the average population into which the permanent items have to be divided that it is of little significance.

66. The statement in Appendix I which has next to be referred to is that which shows the employment of convicts on the working days of the year. In the following table the total number of convicts employed on each branch of employment, and the proportion borne by the same to the total, is shown for the five years ending with 1897:—

Employment of Convicts.

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and fit for work.	Average number not employed for productive labour.	Average number employed on working days.				
						On prison duties.				
						A. On guard duty.	B. Prison work.	C. Prison work.	D. Prison work.	E. Prison work.
1893	170-43	2,250-00	227-48	347-70	...	735-64	855-34	1,304-00	1,304-00	1,304-00
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	2-97	3-20	11-78	11-78	11-78
1894	168-73	2,371-41	239-76	318-51	300-53	725-12	732-07	1,500-00	1,500-00	1,500-00
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	2-11	2-11	11-00	11-00	11-00
1895	150-55	2,418-27	244-22	318-41	318-07	634-23	634-23	1,414-33	1,414-33	1,414-33
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	2-15	2-15	11-10	11-10	11-10
1896	140-03	2,113-00	251-05	370-00	354-34	607-53	607-53	1,304-00	1,304-00	1,304-00
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	2-37	2-37	11-10	11-10	11-10
1897	175-07	2,500-41	264-06	478-75	482-82	654-47	654-47	1,478-00	1,478-00	1,478-00
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	2-20	2-20	12-00	12-00	12-00

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.								Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.
	Jail repairs.	On jail buildings.				Manufactures.	L.		
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			Public Works.		
		G.	H.	I.	J.		(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.	
		Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.				
1893 ..	319.14	161.88	93.71	..	..	3,219.92	..	..	31.23
Ratio per cent.	3.46	1.75	1.02	..	..	34.90	..	..	0.34
1894 ..	323.66	55.83	88.83	..	..	3,489.25	..	..	4.49
Ratio per cent.	3.71	.64	1.02	..	..	39.96	..	..	0.05
1895 ..	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	..	3,338.75	..	..	3.10
Ratio per cent.	3.03	1.92	.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
1897 ..	231.32	231.87	39.51	218.61	..	3,087.10	..	..	1.78
Ratio per cent.	2.73	2.74	.47	2.58	..	36.50	..	..	.02

67. In consequence of the unhealthiness of the year, the number of prisoners sick, convalescent and infirm increased. This increase was most marked in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Vizagapatam District Jail, and the subject of the health of these and other jails will be dealt with in subsequent portions of the Report. The number of prisoners unemployed for other reasons also shows a large increase, especially in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and to a less extent in the Vellore Central Jail, the Cannanore Central Jail, the Penitentiary, the Berhampur District Jail, the Palamcottah District Jail and in Subsidiary Jails. The cause of these increases is to be found mainly in the prevalence of cholera, which necessitated the imposition of longer quarantine. In the Rajahmundry and Berhampur Jails the number of new arrivals was so large that they had to be kept in temporary huts and there were no adequate means of providing labour for them.

68. The number of prisoners employed as convict officers was less than in 1896, and calls for no remark. The Madura District Jail shows an increase in consequence of the removal of long-sentenced prisoners from this jail to the Cuddalore Jail having ceased and the same explanation applies to other fluctuations in the figures relating to this jail. The number of prisoners employed as convict servants was larger than in 1896, the largest contributions to the increase being made by the Rajahmundry Central Jail, in which sickness necessitated the employment of an increased number of hospital servants, and the Madura District Jail. The proportion of convict servants to the total population was nearly the same as in 1896. The number and proportion of convicts employed on gardening fell, while that employed in preparing articles for jail consumption rose. In neither case was the change large. Under the latter head the Trichinopoly Central Jail shows a large increase, and the Superintendent explains that up to August 1896 convicts engaged in manufacturing cumbies, mats, &c., for the Jail Department were wrongly returned as engaged in manufactures. The correction of this error has increased the figure in sub-column E, at the expense of that in sub-column K. The Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail explains that the increase in the number of convicts returned as engaged in preparing articles for jail use in his jail is due to additional convicts having been employed on these duties during the cholera epidemic. The reduction which appears in sub-column E in the case of the Coimbatore and Cannanore Central Jails has not been explained by the Superintendents concerned, but may be attributed to a smaller outturn of articles for jail use.

69. Sub-columns F, G, H and I refer to Public Works, and may be noticed together. Convict labour was only supplied to the Public Works Department to any appreciable extent in two jails, viz., those at Salem and Rajahmundry. The contractors employed by the Public Works Department are not generally anxious to employ jail labour. The hours at which convicts are available do not coincide with the customary hours of free labour, and no doubt a contractor has less advantageous control over a convict than he has over a cooly in his employ. As regards sub-columns F and G, the distinction between a repair and an alteration is often a nice one, and hence the figures in these two columns are liable to fluctuate. In the year under report the commencement of the construction by departmental agency of the cellular extension to the Vellore Central Jail accounts for the increase in sub-column G. Variations in other jails are due to there being more or less work to be done in the repair or alteration of buildings. The last sub-column, that referring to manufactures, shows a small decline in the number and proportion of prisoners so employed. This decline is fully accounted for by the Central Jails and is due to the occurrence of cholera epidemics in three of them, viz., those at Rajahmundry, Vellore, and Coimbatore. The cause of the reduced number of convicts employed on manufactures at the Trichinopoly Central Jail has been noticed in the last paragraph. The District Jails mostly show an increased number of prisoners engaged on manufactures. The Cuddalore District Jail as usual shows a small number of convicts to have been employed on behalf of the Taluk Board in repairing the road leading to the jail, and at the Bellary District Jail, a few convicts were, with my sanction, hired for a few days by the Superintendent for the execution of some repairs in his bungalow close by the jail.

70. The results of the labour of the 3,087.10 convicts, who were employed on manufactures during the year 1897 are exhibited in Financial Statements Nos. XII and XII-A. Of these, the first takes account only of cash expenditure and receipts, while the second shows also the opening and closing balances of stocks, outstandings and plant. It is obvious that the latter gives the more correct view of the manufacturing transactions of the year. In the following table the chief results of both statements for 1897 and ten previous years are set forth:—

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.
1887	1,44,992	1,65,389	20,381	Information not available.
1888	1,38,759	1,96,023	57,263	
1889	1,12,992	1,36,653	23,661	
1890	1,38,746	1,83,240	49,493	
1891	1,71,195	2,37,464	66,269	
1892	2,69,530	3,28,662	1,19,182	* 1,19,397
1893	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894	3,25,974	4,43,833	1,14,859	
1895	3,54,491	4,40,753	86,262	
1896	3,25,592	4,82,253	1,53,661	
1897	3,13,668	3,55,086	41,418	1,17,339

* Approximate figures only available.

71. The amount drawn from the treasury on account of manufactures in the year under report was less than in either of the three previous years. The abolition of the carpentry industry at the Penitentiary, which was carried out in 1895, effected a reduction of from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum in the drawings of that jail. In the year under report the Vellore Central Jail and the Rajahmundry Central Jail also drew on manufacturing account materially smaller sums than in 1896. In the case of the latter jail the cause of the reduced drawings was the same as that of the reduced number of convicts employed on manufactures, namely, the repeated outbreaks of cholera and the great amount of sickness in the jail. In the Vellore Central Jail there was a slightly smaller outturn of tents, carpets, sandals, &c., due partly to the cholera epidemic, partly to smaller orders being received. The amount paid into the treasury in 1897 was less by Rs. 1,27,000 than in the previous year, in which the payments were a good deal above the average, and less by about Rs. 85,000 than in 1895. The cause of the small payments into the treasury will be at once apparent on a glance at Statement XII-A, which shows that a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 due to the Jail Department was outstanding at the end of 1897 as compared with Rs. 62,000 at the end of the previous year. The result of these large outstandings was that the cash profits of the year were reduced to the small figure of Rs. 41,000. In paragraph 73 of the last Annual Report I remarked: "The fact that Statement 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 year now under report the effect of Statement No. XII is more unfavourable than ever, as the amount of outstandings is larger than ever. In the usual table the profits shown in Statement XII are distributed between the several classes of jails and compared with those of the previous four years. In all subsequent paragraphs Statement XII-A will be alone 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.				
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Central ...	Rs. 21,667	Rs. 34,400	Rs. 62,621	Rs. 1,21,340	Rs. 15,745	Rs. 3 10	Rs. 14 10	Rs. 11 14	Rs. 21 12	Rs. 2 14	Rs. 8 10	Rs. 31 6	Rs. 25 6	Rs. 48 15	Rs. 7 0
District ...	29,368	29,225	13,205	34,598	25,295	8 11	12 5	8 3	16 14	10 15	35 7	40 6	30 2	59 2	34 6
Subsidiary ...	541	1,138	620	723	278	0 15	2 0	1 2	1 9	0 7	12 3	15 5	7 8	18 1	2 14
Total ...	45,566	1,14,853	86,262	1,56,661	41,418	4 15	13 2	10 4	19 5	4 14	14 2	32 16	25 12	50 7	13 7

72. The true manufacturing profit of the year 1897 (excluding Subsidiary Jails) amounted to Rs. 1,17,339 and was thus composed:—

	RS.
Cash in hand ...	— 1,838
Manufactured articles ...	+ 5,720
Raw materials ...	+ 12,768
Plant and machinery ...	+ 3,221
Bills due to jails ...	+ 47,683
Bills due by jails ...	+ 8,645
Excess of payments into the treasury over drawings ...	+ 41,140
Total ...	1,17,339

73. The Government will doubtless desire to know why it is that the bills due to jails and outstanding at the end of 1897 were larger by Rs. 47,683 than the corresponding amount similarly outstanding at the close of previous year. The total outstandings due to jails are thus composed; the figures for 1896 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	Outstanding on 31st December.	
	1896.	1897.
	RS.	RS.
A. Bills due to jails and payable in cash ...	32,175	22,654
B. Bills due to jails and payable by book-adjustment ...	29,931	87,095
Total ...	62,076	1,09,759

It will thus be seen that the increase has not occurred in cash outstandings, but in those payable by book-adjustment. These latter were larger by Rs. 57,194 than at the end of 1896. In the following table they are divided according to the stage or office in which the bills were outstanding:—

	1896.	1897.
	RS.	RS.
I. Bills due to jails and outstanding in jails owing to non-receipt from departments to which goods were supplied of countersigned invoices ...	22,093	19,106
II. Bills due to jails and outstanding in office of Inspector-General of Prisons pending compilation of half-yearly statement due to the Accountant-General after 31st March.	6,905	12,793
III. Bills due to jails and outstanding in office of Accountant-General ...	903	55,197
Total ...	29,901	87,095

74. Of the sum shown in this statement as outstanding in the office of the Accountant-General, invoices for Rs. 22,373 were not forwarded to him till the 10th of February, after the December accounts were closed, and he is not, therefore, responsible for their non-adjustment within the year. These invoices were not received in this office till the end of January. But there remains a sum of Rs. 32,800 for which invoices were forwarded to the Accountant-General at the usual time, and it is not understood why they were not adjusted in the usual manner before the closing of the December accounts. There does not appear to have been any undue delay in my office, for the consolidated statements referring to these invoices were despatched to the Accountant-General on the same date as in 1895 and two days later than in 1896, in both of which years adjustments in the December accounts were duly made. The December accounts do not close in the Accountant-General's office till the end of January, and as the consolidated statement for November, amounting to Rs. 17,000, left my office on the 20th December, while that of December, amounting to Rs. 14,700, was despatched on the 20th January, there is no apparent reason why both were not adjusted before the December accounts closed. Whatever may have been the cause of the failure of the Accountant-General to adjust these statements before he closed his accounts for December, the Government will, I believe, agree that it is very unsatisfactory that the work of the manufacturing departments of jails should be obscured and the comparison of annual statistics vitiated by such circumstances.

75. The largest profits among Central Jails in 1897 are shown by the Penitentiary, Madras, and by the Vellore Central Jail, the one having earned Rs. 34,392, the other Rs. 33,063. Owing to the causes above noticed, these two jails, which ought to have shown a cash profit in Statement No. XII of close on Rs. 70,000, are actually represented by a sum of Rs. 936. It is not difficult to understand that such a result is extremely disappointing to Superintendents who have worked hard to show a good result, and it is but a poor satisfaction to know that the profits they earned will appear in the next year's report, when other officers may be in charge and may receive the credit. The third place in manufacturing profits is occupied by the Trichinopoly Central Jail, where a sum of Rs. 11,085 was earned. This result is nearly up to the level of 1896 and may be considered satisfactory. The Salem Central Jail, which stands fourth, has again done very well. The profits at the Cannanore Central Jail are less than in the previous year, but the Superintendent explains that his most paying industries (carpentry and carving) were hard hit by the release of numbers of the most skilled workmen, especially Burmese, at and in consequence of the Jubilee. This may, I think, be accepted. The Rajahmundry Central Jail has suffered so much from sickness that its earnings of Rs. 3,998 are as much as can be expected.

76. For the first time since Statement XII-A was started, one of the large manufacturing jails, the Coimbatore Central Jail, shows a deficit in the true manufacturing profit, and this deficit is the large one of Rs. 9,450. The first and principal cause of the deficit was the occurrence of an error of Rs. 8,971 in the balance sheet submitted by the Superintendent for 1896. In compiling this statement a sum of Rs. 8,971, being the amount of an invoice for Police drill which had been sent to the Inspector-General of Police for countersignature, but had not been received back, was included twice over, both as an outstanding and as a receipt. It is difficult to comprehend how the subordinate, who prepared the statement, came to commit so stupid an error, still more difficult to understand how the Superintendent and Jailor failed to detect it. If they had had any idea of how the jail profits stood from month to month, an excess of Rs. 8,971 must have attracted attention. The result of the error was that the profits of the Coimbatore Central Jail in 1896 were unduly swollen by Rs. 8,971 and that 1897 has had to bear the loss. But after allowing for this cause of reduced profits, there remains a deficit of Rs. 479 to be accounted, whereas the labour of 414 men employed on manufactures during 300 working days at two annas per man per diem ought alone to have yielded some Rs. 15,000. The Superintendent's explanation of the failure to realize any profits is (1) that the weaving machinery is worn out and has been constantly breaking down, thus throwing men out of work; (2) that the cholera epidemic stopped all work for more than two months, thus reducing the 300 working days to at most 250; (3) that the release of many of the Burmese work overseers and trained workmen at the Jubilee deprived the jail at once of skilled supervision and skilled labour. It is said that cholera and the Jubilee together removed 34 of the workmen in the main weaving shed, and exactly half of these were Burmese—always the best men in jail; (4) owing to the foregoing causes it was impossible to complete the Police indent for cloth by the prescribed date and 50,000 yards had to be bought, no profit being realized on this at all. The foregoing considerations undoubtedly deserve considerable weight. The cholera epidemic at the Coimbatore Central Jail was particularly disastrous, and its effects lasted long after the men returned from camp. The machinery undoubtedly gave frequent trouble, and an indent for fresh looms has gone home. On the other hand other jails suffered from the effects of the Jubilee and from cholera and yet managed not to show a deficit. There was an absence of foresight in the regulation of the outturn of Police drill, whereby the commanding position which the jail had held at the end of 1894 was lost and heavy arrears allowed to accumulate. The margin of profit on the manufacture of drill is small and necessitates the closest attention to economy. This fact had not been sufficiently realized, and it had been partly hidden from the Superintendent's view by the unfortunate error in the balance sheet, which gave a false impression of

prosperity. On the whole it is impossible to consider that the occurrence of a deficit in so large a jail is satisfactorily accounted for.

77. The three chief manufacturing District Jails, those of Tanjore, Palamcottah, and Bellary, have all done well in 1897, and two of them have been lucky in getting their invoices adjusted, so that they

show a good rate of profit in Statement No. XII as well as in Statement No. XII-A. The maintenance of a satisfactory rate of profit in the Bellary District Jail is creditable to the Superintendents who have had charge and to the Jailor P. Subramania Aiyar. The Vizagapatam District Jail stands fourth, and with a few exceptions the other District Jails all show fair results. At the Cuddalore District Jail manufactures had not been commenced to any appreciable extent, the bulk of the convicts being still employed in the work of construction. At the Berhampur District Jail, the profits fell off, but the jail had difficulties to contend with owing to the presence of famine outside and sickness within. The Nellore District Jail shows no advance in manufactures. The advance shown at the Mangalore District Jail is favourable as far as it goes, but much of it consists in an increased stock of manufactured goods which may or may not prove eventually saleable.

78. The building operations at Mount Capper were conducted by Mr. Cloney up to the end of September 1897, when he was transferred to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Vellore. The extent to which the success of these operations through 1895, 1896 and 1897 has been due to Mr. Cloney's energy and ability has been very apparent since his removal. In consequence of the change in control the completion of the works, which was expected to occur well within 1897, has only now been achieved. The state of the works at the end of 1896 was stated in paragraph 73 of the report for that year. Two blocks of cells for females and condemned prisoners were then in an advanced stage of progress, and the brickwork of six out of eight of the main blocks of cells had been begun. By the 30th September the two blocks of cells for females and condemned prisoners were finished; the whole of the brickwork, with verandahs, of the eight main blocks had been completed; and what remained to be done was pointing and plastering, and cementing the floors of the eight cellular blocks. By the end of the year none of the blocks was quite complete, but progress had been made with all of them. On the 18th instant the completion of all the works, except a little painting and drainage, was reported. The Superintendent's residence, which was not part of the original estimate, is in progress.

79. The expenditure on account of the building operations at Cuddalore during 1897, excluding outlay on the Superintendent's bungalow, which relates to a separate estimate, and the pay and travelling allowances of the Sub-Engineer which are not correctly charges against the work, amounted to Rs. 42,641, which, with the outlay in 1895 and 1896, brings the total cost to the end of the year 1897 to Rs. 1,87,275. The value of the work done during the year has not been clearly reported, but was approximately Rs. 63,600. The profit or economy during 1897 was thus Rs. 21,000, the bulk of it being realized under Mr. Cloney's tenure of office. The whole value of work done up to the end of 1897 aggregates Rs. 2,57,500 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 2,69,200, showing a total economy to the 31st December 1897 of Rs. 70,227. This estimate of the economy which has been effected by the departmental execution of the work appears, however, to be understated. A revised estimate for the whole work, including the Superintendent's quarters, will shortly be submitted to Government. The amount of this revised estimate is Rs. 2,86,677. Of this Rs. 12,300 relate to the Superintendent's quarters, so that the revised estimate for the jail itself is Rs. 2,74,000 as compared with the original estimate of Rs. 2,69,200, or about 2 per cent. over the original Public Works estimate. This excess will not, it is believed, be found excessive, in comparison with Public Works practice. The actual expenditure will, it is believed, come to about Rs. 1,97,000, leaving an economy on the whole transaction of Rs. 80,000.

80. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in Home Department Resolution No. 417, dated 24th September 1895, the following figures showing the values of supplies made by jails to the several Military departments are appended. The

Value of supplies to
Military departments

great decrease in the orders of the Ordnance Department will doubtless attract attention. The reasons are not known:—

	Value of supplies by jails.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordnance Department ...	54,987	48,731	18,101
Commissariat Department ...	8,530	8,543	17,809
Army Clothing Department ...	455	2,837	1,687
Remount Depot, Hosur ...	770	1,278	4,013
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ...	621	382	186
Total ...	65,363	61,771	41,796

81. The cash earnings realized by the manufacturing transactions of Subsidiary Jails amounted to Rs. 278, as compared with Rs. 723 in 1896 and Rs. 536 in 1895. The largest sums earned in individual districts were Rs. 71 in Tanjore, Rs. 63 in Cuddapah, Rs. 34 in Vizagapatnam and Rs. 30 in Malabar. These results are worse than usual, but as has been suggested on previous occasions, hard labour can hardly be regarded as a reality in Subsidiary Jails, nor can manufacturing profits be expected in the absence of work-shops, supervising staff, and often of the simplest means of carrying on any industry.

82. In consequence of the rise in the gross cost of maintenance in Subsidiary Jails as exhibited in Financial Statement No. IX, and of the failure to realize within the year more than a small proportion of the profits earned, the net cost of prisoners in 1897 is much above that of the years immediately previous. The following table shows the net cost per head for ten years:—

	Net cost per prisoner.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1887 ...	87	0	0
1888 ...	73	1	0
1889 ...	72	15	0
1890 ...	66	12	0
1891 ...	60	15	0
1892 ...	55	12	0
1893 ...	58	5	0
1894 ...	53	1	0
1895 ...	52	8	0
1896 ...	44	15	0
1897 ...	65	3	0

83. The total value of supplies of articles made in the jails and issued for jail use and consumption was Rs. 24,933, as compared with Rs. 29,781 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. 14,636 as compared with Rs. 15,158 in 1896. The supply thus made was equal to a saving of Rs. 1-13-11 per head in Central Jails and of Rs. 1-9-10 per head in District Jails as against Rs. 2-0-1 and Rs. 1-9-10 in the previous year. With reference to G.O., No. 204, Judicial, dated 11th February 1897, the declared value of work done by convict labour for the Public Works Department in the execution of estimates connected with jail works is reported to have amounted during 1897 to Rs. 520.

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

84. The death-rate of the jails in this Presidency in 1897 was the highest on record since the year 1879. The total number of deaths was 490, and the rate per thousand calculated on the daily average population was 47.5. Of the 490 deaths, no less than 236 were caused by cholera which produced heavy mortality in two Central Jails, those at Coimbatore and Rajahmundry, and which also occurred in three other Central Jails and in five District Jails. Excluding deaths from cholera, the death-rate was equal to 24.6 per thousand on the average population. The usual table showing the chief figures of Vital Statement No. XIV for a period of ten years is here appended:—

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.
1888 ...	7,922	194	24.5	12	190	202	1.5	24.0	25.5
1889 ...	8,434	200	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 ...	10,652	238	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	167	178	1.1	17.1	18.2
1896 ...	9,587	244	25.5	6	181	187	0.6	18.9	19.5
1897 ...	10,323	312	30.2	236	254	490	22.9	24.6	47.5

85. Heavy as the death-rate of the year under report is in comparison with the normal standard, the results are, in my opinion, much less unfavourable than at first sight they may appear. In the first place, the year 1897 was marked by very high prices throughout the Presidency, and by actual famine in certain areas. Its death-rate ought, therefore, to be compared with other famine years, and if this comparison is made, the figures stand as follow:—

	Number of deaths.		Death-rate per mille.	
1876 ...	464	42.4	3,593	173.7
1877 ...	2,688	125.6	866	56.3
1878 ...	504	45.1	490	47.5
1879 ...				
1892 ...				
1897 ...				

Note.—The deaths and death-rates of 1876-79 do not include the figures relating to Subsidiary Jails.

It will thus be seen that judged by other famine years the death-rate of 1897 cannot be considered excessive. It is but slightly in excess of that of 1892, though the famine of that year was certainly more limited in area and probably less severe than that which occurred in 1897. Needless to say, it is incomparably less than the terrible mortality which marked the famine of 1877-78.

86. Another consideration which affects the question to some extent is the large share which cholera played in producing the deaths and death-rate of 1897. Forty-eight per cent. of the whole number of deaths recorded in jails in the year were caused by cholera. In one of his Annual Reports, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bate, Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, who is undoubtedly one of the most thoughtful and intelligent jail officers in India, has remarked that given a jail in a thoroughly satisfactory condition, cholera will not gain a footing in it. There is much truth in this. Scattered cases of cholera may occur in a healthy well-nourished jail population, but it is unlikely that it will break out in epidemic form in such a jail. On the other hand the disease spreads rapidly among a population even slightly below the standard of health. Hence the fact that mortality is due to cholera is not a complete defence for a high death-rate. But it must be added that when once cholera has attacked a large body of convicts, whose health is sufficiently low to render them susceptible, its ravages are much more rapid and difficult to check than those of other diseases. A mortality results which is out of proportion to the decline in general health, and which is much greater than would have happened had cholera not been imported. Thus cholera exaggerates the penalty to be paid for all defects and shortcomings of administration, and to this extent a mortality caused by it is less preventable than one due to such strictly controllable diseases as diarrhoea and dysentery, which were the chief causes of death in 1877-78.

87. Lastly it will be seen from the statements which follow that the bulk of the mortality has been caused by two jails, Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, and that if they were excluded altogether the death-rate in the remaining jails would be only 26 per thousand, which is not bad for a famine year. The circumstances of the two Central Jails here mentioned will be noticed in detail below.

88. The death-rate in the several classes of jails is shown below. The Criminal Leper Ward, which shows the highest rate, is a small institution containing only leper convicts, and a few deaths here produce a very high mortality rate. In consequence of the bad results in the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails, the Central Jails, as a class, show an unfavourable death-rate, although four out of the seven had a low mortality and in a fifth the death-rate was not markedly excessive. Among District Jails, the high death-rate of the three jails situated in the Northern Circars (which were affected by famine) produced a generally higher rate of mortality than would have appeared from the jails in the rest of the Presidency. The death-rate in Subsidiary Jails was the highest since 1889. The distribution among the several districts of the deaths which occurred in these jails will be seen from Statement F. Twenty-seven out of the 47 deaths in sub-jails were due to cholera. In the abstract which follows the deaths and death-rate in the several classes of jails in 1897 is compared with the figures of the previous five years:—

Classes of Jails.	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails ...	336	62.4	161	26.3	94	15.9	97	16.5	128	22.15	352	61.83
District Jails ...	90	28.7	63	21.5	81	30.9	68	27.0	41	17.72	80	33.95
Subsidiary Jails ...	28	15.6	21	13.5	20	13.7	13	9.6	17	11.72	47	23.94
Civil Jail, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	...	...	2	138.0	4	320.0	...	...	1	71.74	2	144.72
Total ...	504	45.1	247	23.2	199	19.9	178	18.2	167	19.5	480	47.45

89. The sickness and mortality in each individual jail during 1897 and the five previous years is shown in the following table. The case of each jail in which the mortality exceeded 25 per mille will be separately noticed:—

Jails.	1892.						1893.						1894.					
	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.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.
Rajahmundry	645.46	888	1,057.85	24	36.12	627.01	252	401.91	12	19.14	704.63	497	625.45	14	17.62	...	...	...
Vellore	1,145.10	870	754.12	18	15.19	1,137.03	736	647.27	12	14.45	1,038.23	928	895.55	21	20.27	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	1,133.36	932	818.83	57	50.30	1,127.71	530	478.85	24	21.25	933.24	565	605.42	15	16.36	...	...	...
Coimbatore	996.57	1,209	1,213.10	118	118.40	1,002.33	527	625.75	28	27.95	953.80	406	424.62	7	7.34	...	...	...
Channarayana	757.77	892	1,177.14	64	84.46	795.87	647	612.95	61	76.85	722.03	782	1,071.73	19	26.64	...	...	...
Salem	620.49	110	443.01	25	39.76	588.42	135	246.42	4	6.60	619.55	260	419.66	1	6.46	...	...	...
Penitentiary	780.40	559	716.30	30	38.44	847.26	837	937.89	11	12.98	628.05	1,076	1,233.91	10	11.93	...	...	...
Russellkonda	69.56	53	761.33	2	28.75	62.82	86	1,848.69	1	16.92	76.46	43	662.24	1	13.03	...	...	...
Berhampur	137.57	228	1,657.34	17	123.57	118.32	99	836.71	2	25.33	113.64	49	406.79	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	215.96	277	1,286.22	14	65.00	175.45	105	598.46	11	11.40	128.06	69	857.40	2	16.36	...	...	...
Párvatipuram	204.39	194	954.95	5	24.46	170.98	83	485.44	3	17.55	214.60	140	662.68	20	136.20	...	...	...
Quintár	205.01	110	584.78	2	9.54	187.10	74	395.51	3	16.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	167.37	130	775.80	1	5.97	118.09	116	999.22	1	8.61	93.10	83	891.51	2	21.48	...	...	...
Kurnool	131.35	121	921.90	2	15.24	37.41	28	695.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	313.12	176	562.08	8	25.54	340.38	210	618.06	7	23.50	358.72	426	1,204.44	11	31.20	...	...	...
Cuddapah	234.78	127	540.94	14	59.63	202.76	170	838.13	12	69.18	188.69	329	1,743.60	8	42.40	...	...	...
Cuddalore	255.07	174	652.49	1	3.75	292.00	156	594.00	6	19.04	218.44	113	617.80	3	18.78	...	...	...
Tanjore	290.65	172	591.98	7	24.09	360.02	278	774.23	8	32.28	345.76	116	335.49	2	5.78	...	...	...
Madura	403.74	70	188.24	7	17.84	430.92	102	235.70	10	23.21	377.43	143	377.43	10	26.20	...	...	...
Palamcottah	325.44	124	381.02	6	18.45	368.33	134	368.01	4	11.00	354.03	147	415.22	10	28.25	...	...	...
Calicut	66.41	2	30.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	99.88	54	540.65	4	40.05	101.91	40	392.50	3	29.44	91.44	78	853.02	3	32.81	...	...	...
Civil Jail	27.14	61	2,247.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crim. Leper Ward	14.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9,368.13	7,583	807.80	476	50.82	9,100.09	5,433	597.03	236	24.53	8,567.94	6,292	734.37	170	20.89	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails	1,795.24	517	287.50	28	15.67	1,532.05	...	...	21	13.63	1,457.19	...	...	20	13.73	...	...	...
Grand Total	11,163.37	8,093	724.00	504	45.14	10,632.14	5,433	510.01	247	23.19	10,025.13	6,292	827.62	199	19.95	...	...	...

Jails.	1895.						1896.						1897.					
	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.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.
Rajahmundry	732.40	643	843.39	19	24.92	849.39	689	811.17	40	47.09	1,015.59	2,077	2,045.12	125	123.08	...	...	...
Vellore	1,064.46	804	755.31	20	18.79	1,013.05	1,045	1,028.49	14	13.78	1,058.02	981	927.20	26	24.37	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	918.73	597	551.85	18	19.59	873.03	485	555.54	21	24.05	790.01	426	539.23	16	20.25	...	...	...
Coimbatore	983.21	704	716.02	12	12.20	954.27	694	698.00	26	26.15	863.26	688	796.98	146	169.13	...	...	...
Channarayana	720.37	348	538.61	16	22.21	640.40	390	608.99	8	12.49	607.92	339	557.64	21	34.54	...	...	...
Salem	593.85	389	553.05	3	5.05	589.78	210	356.06	9	15.26	527.88	161	304.99	5	9.47	...	...	...
Penitentiary	823.28	952	1,147.98	9	10.85	815.94	589	720.68	10	12.24	830.80	647	778.77	13	15.65	...	...	...
Russellkonda	67.38	62	920.15	3	44.52	51.81	61	1,177.38	...	...	64.61	69	1,067.95	6	92.86	...	...	...
Berhampur	110.94	87	784.21	3	27.04	118.32	99	836.71	4	33.81	162.25	187	1,153.54	25	154.08	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	212.19	74	348.74	5	23.56	282.21	94	833.09	4	14.17	356.26	214	600.68	21	58.95	...	...	...
Párvatipuram	186.09	112	601.86	23	123.60	10.41	1	96.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quintár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	91.01	60	659.27	2	21.98	90.33	49	542.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	364.70	692	1,650.97	8	21.93	356.24	560	1,403.55	5	14.04	365.98	275	751.41	3	6.20	...	...	...
Cuddapah	78.72	218	2,709.31	4	50.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	411.69	212	514.95	3	7.29	492.90	200	405.76	6	12.17	428.61	182	424.63	7	16.33	...	...	...
Tanjore	351.56	133	379.31	4	11.38	333.63	153	458.66	11	32.98	332.60	150	449.64	9	23.98	...	...	...
Madura	155.98	69	365.12	2	10.58	186.08	100	537.40	5	20.87	339.44	174	512.61	8	23.37	...	...	...
Palamcottah	373.57	174	465.73	10	26.76	306.27	147	479.97	5	16.32	336.81	205	609.56	6	17.44	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	63.20	43	516.27	1	12.01	86.15	36	417.88	...	...	121.07	75	619.48	5	41.30	...	...	...
Civil Jail	25.23	62	2,457.39	...	...	27.90	43	1,541.22	...	...	35.41	16	451.65	...	...	...	...	...
Crim. Leper Ward	13.30	...	...	...	...	13.94	...	...	...	...	71.74	13.83	...	2	144.72	...	...	...
Total	8,430.95	6,205	746.05	165	19.57	8,136.00	5,585	686.46	170	20.89	8,364.12	6,336	829.26	443	52.96	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails	1,359.19	...	...	13	9.56	1,450.59	...	...	17	11.72	1,963.49	...	...	47	28.94	...	...	...
Grand Total	9,790.14	6,205	642.99	178	18.18	9,586.59	5,585	582.58	187	19.51	10,327.61	6,336	671.60	490	47.45	...	...	...

90. In the Annual Report for 1896 the following remarks were recorded regarding the Coimbatore Central Jail:—"The weighment 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." Up to the date when these words were written, there had only been one death in the jail in the first two-and-a-half months of 1897, but the report was hardly in print before cholera occurred in the jail, and spreading rapidly, produced 250 admissions and 111 deaths. The first cases were as usual segregated and removed outside the jail, but this precaution, so useful elsewhere, proved of no avail at Coimbatore. The Sanitary Commissioner, who has investigated the circumstances, has, in his report recorded in G.O., No. 248, Judicial, dated 11th February 1898, suggested that the failure of the measures of segregation was due to the omission to look after the hospital sweeper who attended on the first case. This is a very probable suggestion, but of course the evidence is not conclusive. What may, however, be safely asserted is—

- (1) that there was some omission, or mistake which rendered the dissemination of infection possible;
- (2) that the general state of health of the prisoners, which, as evidenced by the weighment statistics, was not favourable, rendered them susceptible to infection.

91. The course of the weighment statistics in this jail has been as follows:— In January 1896 only 28 per cent. of the prisoners had lost weight since admission, and on the whole jail population there was a net gain (after deducting losses) of 3½ lbs. a head. From this point a steady falling off occurred, until, in September 1896, 48 per cent. of the prisoners had lost weight since admission, and the net gain per head had fallen to .03 of a lb. The causes of the loss of weight during these months were obscured by the fact that the jail had just been placed on the new dietary. Until experience had proved the dietary to be ample, there was a natural tendency for the loss of weight at Coimbatore to be attributed to the change in the diet-scale. Between September 1896 and February 1897, the weighment results improved somewhat, but in March 1897, 43 per cent. of the prisoners had lost weight since admission, and the net gain was only .82 of a lb. Then followed the cholera epidemic, and the weighments continued to be bad up to September 1897. An improvement then commenced and has continued steadily ever since, until in February 1898 the percentage of convicts losing weight since admission has been reduced to 33, and the net gain stands at 2¼ lbs. per head. A further improvement is desirable, but the results are not now very greatly below what they were in January 1896.

92. The epidemic of cholera ceased with the month of April, but the mortality continued to be very high for sometime afterwards. Between the 1st of May and the 31st of August, there were 17 deaths from bowel-complaints, besides 6 from other causes, mostly tubercle. The last four months added only 7 deaths, and there has been only one in 1898. The number of sick is now low, and the health is reported to be very satisfactory.

93. To sum up the facts connected with the high death-rate of the Coimbatore Central Jail in 1897—

- (1) the weighment statistics of the jail had been increasingly unfavourable throughout 1896;
- (2) this falling off in health was followed by a severe and very fatal epidemic of cholera, succeeded by a considerable mortality from other bowel-complaints;
- (3) from September 1897 the health of the jail, as evidenced both by the weighment statistics and the mortality, has markedly improved.

94. I have refrained from speculating on the causes of the general falling off in health in this jail in 1896-97, because I am not able to assign a definite cause,

beyond the strong suspicion that it must have been something connected with the proper feeding of the prisoners. When I inspected the jail in September 1897, I failed to find anything wrong with the rations or with their cooking and distribution, though I did find a serious defect in the most important item of hospital dieting, viz., the milk. This was brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General. The conclusion cannot be avoided that, inasmuch as Coimbatore is unquestionably a healthy jail, the heavy mortality of 1897 ought not to have occurred, and that the officers who were in charge of the jail in 1896 and 1897 were very unfortunate in failing to prevent it. Lastly, it may be added that a change in medical charge occurred in September 1897.

95. Although the mortality in the Rajahmundry Central Jail in 1897 was lower than that of the Coimbatore Central Jail, the medical history of the former jail is far more unfavourable than that of the latter. Of the total number of 125 deaths, 76 were due to cholera. There were three distinct outbreaks of this disease; the first in March, when there were 162 seizures and 56 deaths; the second in July with 3 seizures and 3 deaths; and the third in September, when 43 seizures and 17 deaths occurred. The first outbreak followed, in the same manner as at Coimbatore, a marked falling off in the results of the periodical weighments of prisoners. It has been investigated by the Sanitary Commissioner who considered the infection was introduced by warders. Various mistakes occurred in connection with the epidemic, and on this and other grounds the Superintendent concerned was reduced and the Medical Officer censured. The two later epidemics were caused by recently admitted prisoners, and were successfully controlled and cut short by prompt action on the part of the present Medical Superintendent. An account of them was given in my letter No. 126-C, dated 20th January 1898.

96. But although cholera caused the major portion of the deaths in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, it has not been the most serious item in the ill-health of this jail. The effects of the famine have been felt with far greater force in the jails of the Northern Circars than in other parts of the Presidency. In the Districts of Górávari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam, the condition of the prisoners admitted to jail has been bad, and the hill-men in particular have been received in very bad health. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail 49 deaths occurred from causes other than cholera, and out of these 49 casualties, 23 were prisoners who were still under trial, or who were so ill on admission to jail that they had to be sent direct to hospital. Twelve deaths have been returned by the Medical Superintendent as due to privation. It will be evident from these facts how seriously the famine affected the jail.

97. The mortality from causes other than cholera in the Rajahmundry Central Jail is thus divided among the four quarters of the year:—

January to March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
April to June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
July to September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
October to December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29

For the first quarter Dr. Fearnside is not responsible. During the second and third quarters, the mortality was kept within fairly narrow limits. The heaviest death-rate was in the last quarter.

98. If the medical history of the jail ended with December 1897, the conjoined effects of cholera and famine would furnish a sufficient explanation of the death-rate of the year under report. Unfortunately the course of events during the first two months of the current year shows that some other general cause has been and is at work. The mortality has risen so largely that a large number of prisoners has been placed in camp. The Sanitary Commissioner has visited the jail with me, and has pronounced the prisoners to be attacked by *beri-beri*. The thorough disinfection of the buildings, together with the segregation of prisoners believed to be infected, and other measures, precautionary and remedial, have been recommended, and these recommendations are being carried out. At present, however, not much improvement is visible, and unless things take a turn for the

better, further steps including the temporary or permanent abandonment of the jail may become necessary. In the meanwhile it is probable that, though no death from *beri-beri* was returned in 1897, part of the mortality during the last quarter was due to this cause. The state of this jail is thus one justifying the greatest anxiety.

99. The Cannanore Central Jail shows a mortality of 34.54 per mille, due to the occurrence of 21 deaths. Two of the deaths were due to cholera, and if these are excluded, the death-rate is reduced to 31 per mille. This high rate of mortality is ascribed by the Medical Superintendent "to the very unhealthy state of the country and to the starved condition on admission of many prisoners in the times of recent scarcity." Of the 21 prisoners who died, 11 were admitted in bad health, 6 in indifferent health, and 4 in good health. Two-thirds of the mortality occurred between April and September, this period including the months of the South-West monsoon. The weightment statistics of this jail are now favourable and its health good.

100. The highest mortality among District Jails is shown by the Berhampur District Jail, which, like the Rajahmundry Central Jail, has been suffering from the combined effects of cholera and famine. In this jail also cholera appeared on three separate occasions, viz., in May, July and September, but the Medical Superintendent's careful and prompt measures prevented it from spreading, and no epidemic occurred. The 7 seizures accounted, however, for 5 deaths, without which the death-rate would have been 123 per mille. The Medical Superintendent writes: "This excessive mortality is, in my opinion, in no way, due to any fault in the jail or jail management, but to scarcity in the district." This opinion I entirely support. Of the 20 prisoners who died from causes other than cholera, exactly half had been less than 3 weeks in jail, while 19 out of 20 had been not more than two months in confinement. Twelve went direct, or direct from quarantine, to hospital and never left it. These facts are decisive, and to them may be added the circumstance that the results of the periodical weightments of prisoners were favourable throughout the year, and that the appearance of the prisoners when I inspected the jail was good. The mortality occurred among recently admitted prisoners who had been exposed to privation outside, 16 out of the 25 being hill-men, whose dirty habits, impatience of treatment, and previous addiction to opium and alcohol are prejudicial to successful treatment.

101. The case of the Vizagapatam District Jail is very similar to that of Berhampur. Cholera appeared in the jail on three occasions, viz., in June, July and August, and resulted in 8 seizures with 4 deaths, but failed to get a footing among the general body of prisoners. The death-rate excluding cholera was 48 per mille, and the Medical Superintendent states, "the mortality and sickness was due entirely to the condition of the prisoners before admission." In this case, also, I have no hesitation in supporting the Medical Superintendent's statement. Of 17 men who died from causes other than cholera, 10 had been less than two months in confinement. Of the whole number of men who died, only 4 were admitted in good health, and 6 were sent direct to hospital. Fifteen were hill-men. The results of the periodical weightments of prisoners in this jail were thoroughly satisfactory, and the general health, apart from those recently admitted prisoners who were suffering from the effects of famine, was good.

102. This small jail shows 6 deaths and a resulting mortality of 92.86 per mille. Cholera occurred on three occasions in this jail, but did not spread. It accounted for exactly half the mortality, leaving 3 deaths from other causes to be noticed. Two of these are returned as due to tubercle of the lung, and the third as dysentery. For one at least of the casualties from tubercle no responsibility rests on the jail, as the man was admitted in bad health and lived only 32 days. The dysentery case was also in bad health on admission. It will thus be seen that the mortality which might be connected with jail administration is reduced to one or two cases, too small a number to found any conclusion on. The weightment statistics were satisfactory.

103. The Mangalore District Jail is also a small one, and the 5 deaths which occurred therein were all due to the same cause, namely, typhoid fever. This broke out in the jail in September, but the first cases were obscure, and it was not until the third week in October that the typhoidal nature of the attacks was recognized. Fifteen cases in all occurred. I inspected the jail in November and investigated the causes of the outbreak, and the Surgeon-General was furnished with a memorandum showing the history of the outbreak. He expressed the opinion that the Medical Superintendent was not liable to blame in the matter, and with this conclusion I was disposed to concur, though more promptness in grasping the nature of the attacks and in taking the measures requisite to stop it might have been hoped for. The admissions for enteric fever ceased from the time that the water supply was changed, and there can be little doubt that the well from which drinking water was obtained had been infected. Enteric fever is said to occur frequently in the town of Mangalore during the wet months, and it is supposed that the infective principle was somehow washed into the well. With the exception of this outbreak, the health of the jail was good.

104. The mortality in other jails being under 25 per mille does not call for notice. The mortality in Subsidiary Jails caused a very high death-rate in two Districts. Nine out of the ten deaths in the Gaujam District were due to cholera. In the Vizagapatam District 7 out of 19 deaths were due to the same cholera, leaving 12 to be otherwise accounted for. The District Magistrate has been called on for further information.

105. The statement which stands next in the appendix, viz., Vital Statement No. XV, shows the number of admissions to hospital and deaths under the chief classes of disease. The form of this statement was revised in Home Department Resolution No. 3 Jails—120-130, dated 9th March 1896, and the compilation of the statistics for years prior to 1896 is, therefore, of uncertain accuracy. It will be observed that Statement No. XV relates only to convicts and does not include Subsidiary Jails. The following table compares the chief results in 1897 with those of the preceding three years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	1.82	1.09	1.62	1.12	.52	.95	64.03	24.68
Dysentery	57.13	3.87	77.91	4.97	73.27	2.84	80.63	6.29
Malarial fevers	172.59	1.45	211.86	1.74	125.64	2.97	139.00	1.13
Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (1)	98.64	.12	76.92	.25	95.97	.77	181.90	3.77
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, chronic pneumonic phthisis	7.50	2.66	10.07	1.99	14.06	3.48	13.21	4.40
Anæmia and debility	37.76	1.57	5.34	.25	3.87	...	4.15	.13
Pneumonia	7.26	2.90	10.44	2.61	7.09	2.19	7.30	2.64
Other respiratory disorders	34.13	.48	33.50	.75	39.09	.33	40.63	.50
Diarrhoea	68.63	1.82	60.51	.50	86.30	2.06	96.99	2.39
Abscesses, ulcers and boils	54.10	.12	60.51	.12	47.21	.18	55.98	.13
All other causes	204.31	5.46	209.38	5.40	200.48	5.94	136.30	6.04
Total	743.87	21.54	758.36	19.76	693.50	21.03	820.18	52.08

106. In spite of the fact that the year under report was marked by severe epidemics of cholera in two Central Jails, the general course of events in connection with this disease appears to be distinctly encouraging. After the epidemic of cholera which occurred in the Trichinopoly Central Jail at the end of 1893, it was determined to provide each jail with two isolating sheds outside the jail, one for patients and the other for attendants,

to which any case of cholera could be promptly removed and in which it could be rigorously segregated. During the last four years these isolating sheds have been gradually provided, so that only one or two jails are now without them. They have been provided entirely by funds at my disposal and Government has not been asked for any special grant. If these isolating sheds have answered the purpose for which they were intended, it ought to be possible to show that the number of epidemics of cholera in jails has diminished in proportion to the number of separate occurrences of the disease. The following table accordingly shows for a period of ten years ending with 1897 the number of occasions on which cholera has appeared in Central and District Jails, and the number of occasions on which the disease became epidemic:—

Years.	Separate occurrences of cholera in Central and District Jails.	Occasions on which it became epidemic.	Remarks.
1888	3	2	Slight epidemics, 7 cases each.
1889	9	6	2 slight epidemics, 3 severe, 1 very severe.
1890	4	3	1 slight epidemic, 2 severe.
1891	10	7	2 slight epidemics, 5 very severe.
1892	10	10	3 slight epidemics, 3 severe, 4 very severe.
1893	3	2	1 very slight, 1 severe.
1894	2	1	Severe (14 cases).
1895	5	1	Slight (6 cases).
1896	3	...	.....
1897	* 18	4	2 severe, 2 very severe.

	Outbreaks.	Epidemics.
* Rajahmundry	3	2
Vellore	1	1
Coimbatore	1	1
Cannanore	1	...
Penitentiary	1	...
Russellkonda	3	...
Berhampur	4	...
Vizagapatam	3	...
Madura	1	...
Palamcottah	1	...

107. In this table the definition of epidemic cholera which is given in Rule 745 of the Jail Code has been adopted, viz., that if 4 cases occur in a week the disease must be held to have assumed an epidemic form. The use of segregation sheds commenced with 1895, since when cholera has appeared in Central and District Jails on 26 separate occasions. These 26 outbreaks assumed an epidemic form on five occasions, one of which was very slight, involving 6 cases. For practical purposes there have been 4 epidemics in 26 occurrences of cholera. In the seven years prior to 1895, 41 outbreaks of cholera occurred, of which 31 developed into epidemics. Of the 31 epidemics, 11 epidemics were slight and 20 severe. It will thus be seen that the percentage of severe epidemics to separate outbreaks in the seven years ending 1894 was just under 50 per cent. In those years there was one severe epidemic in every two occasions on which even an isolated case of cholera occurred in a jail. During the three years in which isolating huts have been used, 26 separate occurrences of cholera have produced 4 severe epidemics, or a proportion of one severe epidemic to every 6½ outbreaks of cholera. These figures go far to support the view that a marked advance in the task of combating cholera has been made. Heavy as the mortality from cholera was in 1897, it might have been infinitely heavier had every separate occurrence of the disease ended in an epidemic, as happened in 1892. It is, of course, possible that cholera failed to spread in jails in 1895—1897, because the general health of the prisoners was good. But this reason would not apply to the Berhampur and Vizagapatam District Jails, in which there was in 1897 a large number of famine-stricken prisoners presenting a favourable opening for the disease. These cases seem to furnish strong evidence of the advantage which has followed the more efficient measures of segregation taken in recent years. That heavy epidemics occurred at the Coimbatore and Rajahmundry Jails is an exception which proves the rule; for those epidemics were due to failure to carry out segregation effectively.

108. The admissions to hospital from dysentery in 1897 show a slight advance, while the ratio of deaths from this cause shows a heavy advance, the rate being the highest since 1892. The bulk of the deaths from dysentery, 32 out of 50, occurred in the Coimbatore, Berhampur and Vizagapatam Jails. As the circumstances affecting the mortality in these jails have already been fully noticed, it is unnecessary to go over the ground again here. Dysentery and diarrhoea are, with anæmia and debility, the most unsatisfactory of all causes of jail mortality, nor have we by any means reached a clear understanding of the causes which produce them. That they are almost always a consequent of impaired vitality is certain. Such reduction in the vital powers may occur outside the jail through famine, as in the case of the Berhampur and Vizagapatam Jails in 1897, or it may follow incarceration. In every jail there is a certain proportion of prisoners who, through depression of spirits, change of habit or diet, or other cause, decline in health in jail, especially on first admission. Such men are always liable to be attacked by dysentery or acute forms of diarrhoea. When the general health of the jail is lowered, such cases are numerous and a high death-rate follows. When the general health is good, only a few cases occur. Dysentery with diarrhoea is, therefore, one of the most important items, if not the most important item, in a Jail Bill of mortality.

109. Malarial fevers caused more admissions, but fewer deaths than in the preceding year. The reduction in the death-rate under this head is entirely due to the fact that in the Rajahmundry Central Jail 14 deaths were returned in 1896 as due to ague or malarial cachexia as against 3 in 1897. There is no doubt that the figures of the former year were unreliable, and the reduction in the year under report is merely due to more careful diagnosis of the causes of death.

110. In compliance with the instructions of Government in paragraph 27 of G.O., No. 906, dated 28th June 1897, a circular was issued in August 1897, after communication with the Surgeon-General, directing medical officers of jails to make trial of the prophylactic effects of quinine, arsenic, &c., in the case of all prisoners admitted from malarial tracts. Owing to the difficulty of comparing the statistics of one year with another and to the innumerable sources of error that exist, it is extremely difficult to form any estimate of the results. In the Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore, Cuddalore and Tanjore Jails no issue of fever prophylactics was made, as it is said that no part of the districts is malarious. In the Coimbatore and certain other jails the issue of fever prophylactics was too unimportant to be worth noticing. The medical officers of the Penitentiary, Berhampur and Vizagapatam Jails report that no appreciable results were obtained. The medical officers of the Russellkonda and Madura Jails report that the use of prophylactics produced good results, but the figures quoted are inconclusive. The medical officer of the Vellore Jail reports that 629 prisoners, admitted from malarious districts, were placed on quinine and Liq. arsenicalis; 175 or 27·82 per cent. came under treatment for ague and all did well. There were no deaths. He considers that the treatment should be continued. In the Bellary District Jail quinine was issued as a prophylactic for about three months at the beginning of the year with satisfactory results. Later in the year, 185 prisoners were given arsenic for an average period of 28 days, and only 2 subsequently suffered from ague. No opinion on the results is expressed by the medical officers, but the jail suffered considerably less from fever than the population outside. How far this was due to the use of fever prophylactics is, of course, uncertain. In the Cannanore Central Jail quinine and arsenic were issued as a routine practice to all new admissions to jail. The results are not stated, but admissions to hospital under malarial fevers declined.

111. These reports are obviously very inconclusive, and perhaps any other result could hardly be expected. The best way in which conclusions of value can be obtained in a matter of such complexity will be to entrust the investigation of the matter to two or three selected officers, who are ready to keep an open mind and give the method a fair trial, without losing sight of the numerous causes which may invalidate the results of the most carefully taken observations. The majority of medical officers do not take kindly to a line of treatment (even prophylactic) suggested by

outside authority, and in such a matter as the use of fever prophylactics, no useful conclusion is likely to be obtained from unwilling observers. The system demands no small expenditure of time and attention. Subordinates dislike it, as it gives them extra trouble, and to exclude sources of error from the tabulated results is a matter of great difficulty. Enough has probably been done in the way of bringing the matter to the notice of the medical officers of jails generally, and in future it will be better to trust for any useful results to a selected jail here and there.

112. The number of admissions for remittent fever was 10—2 in the Trichinopoly Jail, 1 at Cannanore, 2 at Madura, 1 at Palamcottah, and 4 at Mangalore. The information furnished by medical officers regarding these cases is in some instances too vague, in others too detailed to be inserted here. If information is required by the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, as indicated in paragraph 10 of his notes on the vital statistics of jails in 1895, which was appended to Home Department Resolution No. 14 Jails—545-556, dated 25th September 1896, it will be furnished separately.

113. In paragraph 99 of the report for 1896, I drew attention to the fact that cases which would formerly have been returned as anaemia or debility are now called "Malarial Cachexia" and are grouped under malarial fevers. By a revision of the forms of sick returns, information is no longer available as to the number of cases shown as malarial cachexia, but the decline in the cases returned as anaemia and debility is clearly shown in the following figures:—

	Admissions.	Deaths.
1893	443	32
1894	312	13
1895	194	3
1896	30	...
1897	33	1

114. This heading which appears in sub-column F of column 3 of Statement No. XV corresponds with the heading "Other diseases of group A, sub-group 1" which appeared as sub-column D of column 3 last year. The "Other diseases," which were included in sub-group I, group A of general diseases in 1896, were, however, limited to small-pox, chicken-pox, influenza, mumps, simple continued fever and enteric fever. The scope of the heading has been much widened, and under it are now included all such general diseases as are not separately provided for in sub-columns A, B, C, D and E. Some of the chief general diseases thus grouped in sub-column F are influenza, simple continued fever, enteric fever, chicken-pox, small-pox, syphilis, beri-beri, and the effects of the intestinal parasites, ascaris lumbricoides (round worm), anchylostoma duodenale, &c. Owing to this change in classification the returns for the year under report show a large increase in the admissions and deaths grouped under this heading. The largest increase occurs in the case of the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Here very numerous admissions and several deaths have been returned under ascaris lumbricoides (71 admissions, 1 death), and anchylostoma duodenale (155 admissions, 4 deaths). There were also 23 admissions for beri-beri, 60 for syphilis and gonorrhoea, 21 for rheumatism, 19 for guinea worm, &c. It is probable that the admissions for beri-beri should have been much more numerous, but the presence of this disease in the jail was not recognized by the Medical Superintendent till near the close of the year. The Penitentiary also shows a large increase under the head of "Other General Diseases." This is occasioned by the appearance in the returns of 1897 of 107 admissions for simple continued fever against 41 in 1896, and by the inclusion of 55 admissions for venereal diseases, 18 admissions for itch, and other similar cases which were not hitherto grouped in this column. The decreases in the Vellore and Coimbatore Central Jails are due in the first case to a great reduction in the admissions for simple continued fever and for chicken-pox and in the second case to the absence of influenza which accounted for 111 admissions in 1896. The eight deaths returned by the Cannanore Central Jail were due five to anchylostoma duodenale, one to small-pox, one to scurvy, and one to cancer of liver. The increases to be noticed in other jails as compared

with the figures of the previous year are due to the revision in the method of compilation noticed above.

115. The contribution to the total admissions and mortality of the year which is furnished by the other heads of disease does not differ so materially from those of previous years as to demand detailed notice.

116. For reasons which have been stated in previous reports the statistics included in the next statement, Annual Statement No. XVI, are of no value from an administrative point of view and hence call for no notice here. Annual Statement No. XVII, which shows the mortality among convicts in accordance with the time they had spent in jail at the date of their death, is perhaps of more importance. In consequence of the increased number of deaths occurring in 1897, each sentence-period adopted in this statement shows a higher ratio of deaths to average number of prisoners than has appeared in the four previous years. The advance is highest among prisoners who had been in jails for six months and less, and amongst those who had been over seven years in jail. Thus the ratio of deaths to population among prisoners of six months and under is nearly three times the average of the previous four years, and is higher even than the ratio of the last famine year 1892. The jails at Coimbatore, Berhampur, Russellkonda and Rajahmundry show the highest proportion of deaths to population in this sentence-period. The fact that in the Berhampur District Jail the whole mortality occurred in prisoners of six months and under will be noticed. The increase in the proportion of deaths among prisoners who had been over seven years in jail is produced by larger contributions from all Central Jails except Trichinopoly. The highest ratio is shown by the Penitentiary, Madras, which was conspicuously healthy, and the large proportion of deaths in this jail in this sentence-period was merely accidental. The actual number of deaths was only two. It is pretty plain that Statement No. XVII is not of much more use than Statement No. XVI, and the sooner this fact is recognized and the statements abolished, the better. The following table shows an abstract of the results of Statement No. XVII for 1897 and five previous 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	73.60	995.08	61	61.24
1893	3,051.28	121	39.32	1,185.15	59	32.91	1,047.56	24	22.91
1894	3,332.67	107	32.44	1,187.17	27	23.74	1,187.50	30	25.31
1895	4,270.59	80	18.73	1,072.81	20	27.03	1,051.48	17	16.17
1896	3,993.48	64	16.03	1,079.00	24	22.21	1,118.78	25	22.35
1897	4,501.76	91	64.64	1,132.30	39	34.44	1,126.82	47	41.71

Years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			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.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1892	816.36	24	29.40	1,180.04	45	38.13	815.86	16	19.61
1893	803.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	800.76	6	7.37
1894	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.92	13	11.63	841.30	4	4.75
1895	692.93	18	25.98	1,004.02	10	9.99	364.53	11	30.18
1896	540.21	17	30.91	1,083.93	21	19.37	427.84	7	16.36
1897	544.77	26	47.73	862.84	35	40.56	413.26	23	55.66

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

117. The last statement in Appendix I which bears on the vital statistics of the year is Miscellaneous Statement B, which furnishes information as to weighments of prisoners on discharge from jail. In paragraph 106 of the report for 1896 it was suggested that, inasmuch as the average condition of prisoners entering jail in years of plenty must be better than that of prisoners admitted in years of scarcity, the proportion of prisoners who gain weight after admission would be lower in prosperous than in

bad years. There is doubtless some truth in this argument, and it is supported by the fact that, though 1897 showed greatly increased mortality, the statistics of weighment as exhibited in Statement B are more favourable than those of 1896. The percentage of convicts who were found on release to have lost weight since admission, was much lower than in the previous year, and the percentage that gained weight in Jail was higher. The following table shows the results in all jails for 1897 and five previous years:—

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

Jails.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Rajahmundry	50.08	37.37	11.28	23.85	37.47	27.50
Vellore	19.79	16.42	21.16	17.13	17.75	20.31
Trichinopoly	29.62	31.36	23.14	25.61	23.57	35.69
Coimbatore	20.84	20.18	23.39	23.67	37.73	31.84
Cannanore	9.19	25.89	23.60	22.72	35.94	24.41
Salem	29.69	20.30	22.87	22.28	23.82	21.51
Penitentiary	24.63	15.17	21.81	25.56	27.80	22.21
Russellkonda	13.04	7.18	11.94	25.00	13.64	16.30
Derhampur	17.02	5.50	19.15	25.54	34.96	16.71
Vizagapatam	25.12	26.78	17.38	14.11	20.23	18.26
Parvatipuram	22.45	3.21	12.30	10.89	8.51	...
Guntur	18.29	21.50	...	...	...	...
Nellore	17.07	16.58	11.68	13.46	25.29	21.04
Kurnool	8.12	8.79	...	...	...	...
Bellary	13.11	5.72	32.89	27.91	30.25	27.08
Cuddapah	19.70	43.98	28.11	39.61	...	...
Cuddalore	21.23	20.05	16.47	19.82	26.14	22.63
Tanjore	38.68	26.28	16.91	19.66	37.65	30.82
Madara	23.21	30.77	24.20	19.69	48.01	17.56
Palamcottah	24.97	19.81	20.35	20.53	4.28	23.53
Calicut	25.00	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	38.31	27.96	20.23	23.26	32.33	28.72
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	41.67	...	12.50	15.38	...	10.58
Grand Total	22.83	21.18	21.50	22.31	27.73	24.77

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	18.7	18.8	16.3	19.3	18.2	19.8
Prisoners who had gained weight	58.5	60.0	62.2	58.4	54.1	55.4
Prisoners who had lost weight	22.8	21.2	21.5	22.3	27.7	24.8

118. The information to be derived from a record of the body-weights of a large body of men, such as convicts in jail, is of the highest value, provided it is recorded with due care and under proper conditions, and I attach the greatest importance to the weighment statistics which are received in my office from Central and District Jails. But Statement B is far from doing justice to the subject of weighments. In the first place it takes into account only prisoners released from jail during the year, and leaves out of sight the condition of those that remained in confinement. The majority of the prisoners released in any year will always be short-sentenced prisoners, and thus Statement B gives undue prominence to this class of prisoner. Again if a large number of short-sentenced prisoners are being admitted and discharged throughout the year, their weighments are so numerous as to swamp those of prisoners who have been longer in jail and who furnish a better test of the effects of jail life. Thus in the Penitentiary, Madras, whence 2,000 to 3,000 prisoners are released annually, there might be a serious decline in health, but it would not be revealed by Statement B, because of the large proportion of prisoners who are only a few weeks or a few days in jail. It is obvious that the statement ought to discriminate between long-sentenced and short-sentenced prisoners. It ought also to take account of the prisoners who remain in jail and not fix attention entirely on those released, amongst whom short-sentenced prisoners predominate. Moreover Statement B is so framed that, even in

Defects in Statement B.

respect of the prisoners who are included in it, its information is defective. It distinguishes prisoners who lost or gained only 1 lb. in weight from others, but it lumps together all losses or gains from 1 to 5 lbs., from 5 to 10 lbs., and over 10 lbs. A jail, therefore, in which there was a large proportion of small losses or small gains, say, 1½ lbs. or 2 lbs., would show the same results as a jail where the bulk of the prisoners had gained or lost 5 lbs. a head. This source of error would be removed if the form used for the periodical fortnightly weighment statements in this Presidency were adopted, and the total loss and gain were stated in lbs. Lastly, the statement ought to be presented in the form of ratios. It is the ratio which any figure bears to the total which is instructive, and these ratios should be included in the statement and not be left to be worked out. This defect again would be got over by the adoption of the Madras form of periodical weighment return. It is only by the existence in Statement B of the sources of error here noticed that some of the features of the figures of 1897 can be explained, such as the reduced ratio of prisoners who lost weight in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the very high proportion of prisoners who had lost weight in the Trichinopoly Central Jail. Neither of these circumstances give a correct idea of the true state of the weighment statistics of the jail concerned. A revision in the form of Statement B would add greatly to the value of the information as to the health of jails which is furnished to Government in the Annual Report.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS A, D AND E AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

119. Statement A shows the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails of this Presidency during 1897, and an abstract of the total accommodation in each class of jail is here appended:—

Jails.	1897.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,524	270	7,794	5,570.45	123.03	5,693.48
District Jails	3,117	138	3,255	2,565.88	55.53	2,621.41
Criminal Leper Ward	23	...	23	13.82	...	13.82
Civil Jail, Madras	81	...	81	35.41	...	35.41
Total	10,745	408	11,153	8,185.56	178.56	8,364.12

120. Under the head of Central Jails the accommodation available at the close of the year under report stood at 7,794 or 20 less than at the end of 1896. This reduction was due to the conversion into cubicles of three blocks in the Coimbatore Central Jail, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 124, Judicial, dated 19th January 1895, and to the demolition of Ward No. VIII in the Penitentiary and the substitution of cells in its place, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 241, Judicial, dated 18th February 1897. On the other hand, the accommodation in the Vellore Central Jail has been raised by 102. It appears that when in 1888-89 pials were built in all jails, the pials constructed in the Vellore Central Jail were made so large that only 20 could be got into wards which had hitherto held 22 prisoners. In consequence the accommodation for native male convicts in barracks without separate sleeping accommodation, which had always up to 1888 been returned at 935, was reduced in Statement A of the Report for 1889 to 835. The accommodation for 100 prisoners which was thus nominally taken away in 1889 has now been restored and the pials are being rebuilt of smaller size, so as to enable the full number to be placed in each ward. It may be added that, though the accommodation in the seven chief barracks of this jail was reduced in Statement A of 1889 to 835, it has been the practice ever since to lock up 935 men in them, those for whom there were no pials sleeping on the ground. This will now be obviated.

121. The accommodation available in District Jails at the end of 1897 stood at 3,255, as compared with 3,523 at the end of the previous year. It was, however, pointed out in paragraph 107 of the Report for 1896 that the real accommodation in District Jails was overstated in Statement A of that report, and that the true figure was about 3,200. The closing of the Párvatipuram Jail and the removal of the temporary sheds in the Cuddalore District Jail account for most of the decrease. The available accommodation in the Mangalore District Jail is also less by 36 than in the previous year, this reduction being due to the rectification of certain errors in previous returns. On the other hand, the accommodation in the Palamcottah District Jail has been increased by 35 by the extension of the accommodation for Under-trial Prisoners as sanctioned in G.O., No. 2110, Judicial, dated 11th October 1895.

122. The total accommodation available in Central Jails is ample, the largest average population in the last ten years having been 6,188.25 in 1892. The total accommodation in District Jails is barely sufficient, the largest average population of the last ten years having been 3,135.90, also in 1892. The extension of cellular accommodation has been kept in view, but the occurrence of the famine has prevented as much progress from being made as would otherwise have been possible. The following works have either been carried out, commenced, or projected :—

(1) The estimate for adding 100 cells to the cellular enclosure of the Vellore Central Jail, which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 260, Judicial, dated 27th February 1897, is now in process of execution by the Jail Department.

(2) The estimate for adding 128 cells to the cellular enclosure of the Penitentiary, Madras, has been sanctioned in G.O., No. 189, Judicial, dated 1st February 1898, and will, it is hoped, be commenced during the year.

(3) Three blocks of the Coimbatore Central Jail have been converted into cubicles, as noticed above.

(4) One ward of the Trichinopoly Central Jail has been fitted with cubicles, and another is about to be fitted up. This is an instalment of the proposals which were sanctioned in G.O., No. 124, Judicial, dated 19th January 1895.

(5) Ten cells have been built in the Penitentiary in place of the No. VIII ward in accordance with G.O., No. 241, Judicial, dated 18th February 1897, and it is hoped that another ten cells will be added during the current year.

(6) In G.O., No. 224, Judicial, dated 8th February 1898, sanction has been accorded to the preparation of an estimate for providing 14 additional cells in the Nellore District Jail.

(7) A scheme for converting the Salem Central Jail into a cellular structure throughout was submitted in my letter No. 4836, dated 14th September 1897, and orders of Government thereon are awaited.

(8) Proposals will shortly be submitted for extending by jail labour the area of the Bellary District Jail, and for increasing the cellular accommodation there, the need for this having been noticed in the last two annual reports.

When funds are available, additional cellular accommodation will also have to be provided in the Russellikonda, Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Madura and Mangalore District Jails, but these works must be left to some future time.

123. The only jail in which any considerable amount of overcrowding occurred during the year was the District Jail, Vizagapatam, in which during the months, July to October, the accommodation for native male convicts was insufficient. As the prisoners were then entirely drawn from the hill-tracts, their removal to other jails was inadvisable; a batch that was sent to the Rajahmundry Central Jail rapidly fell off in health and had to be retransferred to the Vizagapatam Jail, in which two temporary sheds were built to accommodate surplus prisoners. At no time was a larger number of prisoners locked up in the wards than was allowed by rule. The overcrowding

ceased during the latter months of the year. In the Penitentiary and in the District Jail, Bellary, the accommodation for native male convicts was insufficient; this will be remedied when the works referred to in last paragraph are carried out. It seems probable that the accommodation at the Penitentiary is understated, and a reference has been made to the Superintendent on the subject. The health of both jails was good. At the Rajahmundry Central Jail the number of sick was in excess of the hospital accommodation, and the necessary arrangements were made, at one part of the year by locating the sick in a block inside the jail set apart for the purpose and at other periods during the year by placing some of the sick in sheds outside the jail.

124. The next statements in Appendix I, viz., Statement B (Weighments) and C (Remission) have been noticed in earlier parts of this report. Statement D shows the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1897. The statistics here exhibited have no connection with jail administration and do not, therefore, call for remark. The number of prisoners confined for offences against laws other than the Penal Code showed a large further increase, but in consequence of the great rise in crime punishable under the code the proportion to the total borne by offences against other laws was slightly reduced. The following are the figures for ten years :—

Year.	Number of prisoners imprisoned for			Percentage of columns 3 to 4.
	Offences under Penal Code.	Offences under other laws.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1888	10,096	1,087	11,183	9.7
1889	10,792	1,223	12,015	10.2
1890	12,239	1,842	14,081	13.1
1891	13,281	1,918	15,199	12.6
1892	15,883	2,504	18,387	13.6
1893	14,186	2,455	16,641	14.8
1894	12,624	2,425	15,049	16.1
1895	12,599	2,524	15,123	16.7
1896	11,717	2,387	14,104	16.9
1897	14,832	3,066	17,892	16.8

125. Statement E, which stands next in Appendix I, gives information as to the number of cases in which fetters were imposed during the year. The use of fetters as a punishment was first legalized in this Presidency by Act IX of 1894, and since the Government of India, in Home Department Resolution No. 12, Jails—500-510, dated 31st August 1896, framed rules regulating the pattern of fetters to be used and other points, there has been a large increase in the number of cases in which fetters are thus employed. Some remarks have been recorded on this subject in paragraph 32 *supra*, which deals with jail offences and punishments. The number of prisoners fettered for safe custody also shows a considerable increase. This is chiefly accounted for by the Rajahmundry, Vellore and Berhampur Jails. At the first Jail, the increase is due to large numbers of prisoners having been encamped during the year, owing to the frequent outbreaks of cholera. At the Vellore Central Jail the extramural gangs were increased by the commencement of work on the new cellular extension, while at the Berhampur Jail a number of prisoners were employed extramurally in quarrying stone.

126. Statements F and G relate to Subsidiary Jails and have been already noted.

127. The number of Burmese Prisoners confined in the jails of this Presidency rapidly diminished during the year 1897. There were more deaths than usual among this class of prisoners, 7 falling victims to cholera, 5 to tubercle of the lung, and 3 to other diseases. Their

death-rate was 41.7 per mille as compared with 8.73 per mille in 1896. The number released (148) was much larger than usual owing to the grant of Jubilee Remission. The daily average number of Burmans in Madras Jails during the year was 359.60, and at the end of the year 261 remained, of whom 161 are under life sentences and 100 are undergoing sentences for a term of years. Their distribution among the several jails in which they are confined is shown below :—

Jails.	Remaining 31st December 1894.	Remaining 31st December 1895.	Remaining 31st December 1896.	Remaining 31st December 1897.
Rajahmundry	19	18	18	14
Vellore	139	130	114	85
Trichinopoly	3	3	3	1
Coimbatore	145	135	117	68
Cannanore	95	88	69	23
Salem	80	72	60	32
Penitentiary	33	27	40	34
Tanjore	3	..	1	..
Cuddalore	..	3	..	..
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	1	1	2	1
In transit	..	..	..	2
Total ..	518	477	424	261

128. The most important administrative change in the year 1897 was the final adoption of the revised dietary. The year was generally a bad one for jails in this Presidency, and the leading features of the year as summarized below do not show favourable results. As has been pointed out in various parts of this report, the real state of affairs was less unsatisfactory than the tabulated figures indicate :—

(1) *Jail Population*.—The occurrence of high prices throughout the Presidency and of famine in some areas was followed by a large increase in Jail Population.

(2) *Jail Offences and Punishments*.—There was a smaller number of jail offences and punishments recorded. The reduction was due to an erroneous method of recording punishments followed in the Cannanore Central Jail in 1896 having been put a stop to.

(3) *Escapes*.—The number of escapes from Central and District Jails was slightly larger than in the previous year. There were however only 2 escapes from inside jails and those were from a jail under construction.

(4) *Dieting*.—There was a large rise in the cost of dieting consequent on the high prices prevailing during the year.

(5) *Other Financial Heads*.—In consequence of sickness hospital charges rose, and the occurrence of cholera and of the Jubilee occasioned extra expenditure under sanitation charges and charges for moving prisoners. The total cost was thus markedly higher than for several years past.

(6) *Manufacturing profits*.—The delay in adjustment of considerable sums due to jails resulted in small cash profits, but the actual profit from manufacturing operations was satisfactory.

(7) *Sickness and Mortality*.—There was an increased sick-rate and a very largely increased death-rate, the latter being mainly due to epidemics of cholera in the Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Jails.

129. Although the results of the year compare unfavourably with those of its predecessors, most officers of the department worked hard, and the difficulties caused by cholera and the other incident of the year which threw a heavy burden on jailors and other subordinates were cheerfully borne. The Medical Superintendents in charge of jails in the distressed districts did their best to minimize the ill-effects of the famine, and, though

the mortality-rates seem unfavourable, I am sure that Surgeon-Major Thomson at the Berhampur District Jail, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell at the Vizagapatam District Jail, and Surgeon-Captain Fearnside at the Rajahmundry Central Jail spared no effort to save life and keep down sickness. The work of Mr. McCready, as Superintendent of the Penitentiary, Madras, and of Mr. Cloney, as Superintendent of the District Jail, Cuddalore, and afterwards as Superintendent of the Vellore Central Jail, deserves as usual, the highest commendation, and Mr. S. W. Upshon produced very good all-round results at the District Jail, Tanjore.

130. Every Central and District Jail was inspected during the year. The Rajahmundry Central Jail, the Penitentiary, the Civil Jail and the Criminal Leper Ward were inspected twice. The dates of these inspections are shown below. In addition every Central Jail and all the District Jails except four were visited in May and June for the purpose of selecting convicts for release on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Twenty Subsidiary Jails were inspected and visits of inspection were paid to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and to the three Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam :—

(1) *Central Jails.*

Rajahmundry	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th February ; 21st, 22nd and 23rd October 1897.
Vellore	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st October and 1st November 1897.
Trichinopoly	26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th January 1897.
Coimbatore	16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st September 1897.
Cannanore	8th, 9th, 11th and 12th November 1897.
Salem	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th March 1897.
Penitentiary	12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th January ; 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 28th September 1897.

(2) *District Jails.*

Russellkonda	11th, 12th and 13th October 1897.
Berhampur	6th, 7th and 8th October 1897.
Vizagapatam	16th, 17th, 18th and 19th October 1897.
Nellore	23rd, 24th and 25th February 1897.
Bellary	29th and 30th September ; and 1st and 2nd October 1897.
Cuddalore	21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th January 1897.
Tanjore	8th, 9th, 10th and 11th February 1897.
Madura	1st, 2nd and 3rd February 1897.
Palamecottah	4th, 5th and 6th February 1897.
Mangalore	15th, 16th and 17th November 1897.
Civil Jail, Madras	15th January and 27th September 1897.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	15th January and 27th September 1897.

(3) *Subsidiary Jails.*

Manjakuppam, Trichinopoly, Kokkarakulam, Chingleput, Rajahmundry, Salem, Ootacamund, Coonoor, Vellore, Gudalur, Bezvada, Arkonam, Calicut, Badagara, Tellicherry, Hosdrug, Cannanore, Kuthaparamba, Manantoddy, and Vayitteri.

131. The visits paid to jails by visitors, official and non-official, are noted below. The number of useful suggestions emanating from visitors is not large, and too many content themselves with putting their signature in the visitors' book :—

	Number of visits.										
	Sessions Judges.	Presidency District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Non-official Visitors.					
						Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.	Name.	No. of visits.
Rajahmundry C. J. ...	2	5	1	2	...	M.R.Ry. A. Sundaramiah Garu.	...	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	1	Rev. E. Pohl F. S. G. Walton, Esq.	...
Vellore C. J. ...	...	...	9	1	...	Rev. W. J. Chamberlain.	4	M.R.Ry. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib.	1	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.	3
Trichinopoly C. J. ...	5	7	1	...	...	Dr. F. G. Oliver H. Mahim, Esq.	2	Captain A. D. G. Shelley, R.E.	2	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.	1
Coimbatore C. J. ...	16	8	1	1	...	M. Hunter, Esq.	2	C. V. Narasiah, Esq.	1	Rev. A. W. Brough	...
Cannanore C. J. ...	1	2	1	...	...	Mr. Cowasji Hirji	7	G. P. Greene, Esq.	4	Capt. Corbett M.R.Ry. P. Koyama Elaya.	4
Salem C. J. ...	3	7	1	...	...	Rev. T. Foulkes Rev. C. G. Marshall.	4	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao.	27	.....	...
Penitentiary, Madras.	...	25	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	1	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	3	M.R.Ry. Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.	1
Russellkonda H. J. ...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Berhampur D. J. ...	3	6	1	1	...	Mr. Baboo Daniel Mahanty.	1	.....	...	.....	...
Vizagapatam D. J. ...	2	3	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu Garu.	6	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur Dharma Rao Naidu Garu.	2	.....	...
Nellore D. J. ...	3	5	1	...	...	Rev. D. Downie	1	M.R.Ry. S. Subba Rao Garu.	2	.....	...
Bellary D. J. ...	5	4	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. S. Marisiddappa Garu.	7	M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao Garu.	2	.....	...
Cuddalore D. J. ...	2	6	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. V. Sankarajah Naidu Garu.	2	M.R.Ry. P. T. Sadagopa Charan Avergal.	5	.....	...
Tanjore D. J. ...	...	12	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Nadar Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Tevar Avergal.	7	.....	...
Madura D. J. ...	2	4	...	...	...	R. Fischer, Esq.	3	M.R.Ry. M. Alagiriswami Nayadu Garu.	3	.....	...
Palamcottah D. J. ...	4	6	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. Bala S. Srinivasa.	4	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasagam Pillai Avergal.	...	.....	...
Mangalore D. J. ...	3	7	...	...	...	Mr. D. Vas	23	M.R.Ry. T. M. Rama Rao Avergal.	8	.....	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	10	...	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	10	2	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnayya Pantulu Garu.	...	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar Avergal.	...
Total	51	144	14	4	...	.....	80	.....	70	.....	10
Total of 1896	48	126	12	5	1	.....	42	.....	55	.....	15

132. The names of officers who held executive charge of Central and District Jails during the years are exhibited in the following table, transfers of charge to Assistant Surgeons during the District Surgeons' absence on tour not being included :-

Officers in executive charge.

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.	Remarks.
CENTRAL JAILS.				
Rajahmundry.	1st January 1897. 19th March 1897.	18th March 1897. 31st December 1897.	Mr. J. E. Young. Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside.	
Vellore	1st January 1897. 5th March 1897. 30th March 1897.	4th March 1897. 29th March 1897. 11th October 1897.	Mr. E. L. P. Cavendish Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel J. Lancaster. Mr. J. E. Young	On furlough. On privilege leave for 2 months and 28 days.
Trichinopoly	1st January 1897. 8th July 1897.	7th July 1897. 8th August 1897.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. O'Hara.	On privilege leave for 1 month.
Coimbatore	1st January 1897.	31st December 1897.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden.	
Cannanore	1st January 1897. 13th September 1897.	8th March 1897. 31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Captain C. F. Fearnside. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Surgeon-Captain W. Molesworth.	
Salem	1st January 1897. 18th May 1897. 18th July 1897. 4th September 1897.	17th May 1897. 17th July 1897. 3rd September 1897. 21st September 1897.	Surgeon-Captain W. Molesworth Mr. W. E. Mitchell. Surgeon-Captain W. Molesworth. Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. N. Rogers Harrison.	On privilege leave for 2 months.
Penitentiary	1st January 1897.	31st December 1897.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
DISTRICT JAILS.				
Russellkonda H. J.	1st January 1897. 19th October 1897. 4th December 1897.	18th October 1897. 3rd December 1897. 31st December 1897.	Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, I.C.S. Mr. R. S. Graham, I.C.S.	
Berhampur	1st January 1897.	31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Major H. Thomson.	
Vizagapatam	1st January 1897.	31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell.	
Nellore	1st January 1897. 15th July 1897.	14th July 1897. 9th September 1897.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. H. Thornhill. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Saldhana.	On privilege leave for 1 month.
Bellary	1st January 1897. 4th August 1897.	3rd August 1897. 31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Major J. W. Evans Surgeon-Major R. H. Cama.	On furlough.
Cuddalore	1st January 1897. 8th October 1897.	7th October 1897. 31st December 1897.	Mr. G. Cloney. Mr. G. Gainsford.	
Tanjore	1st January 1897. 3rd March 1897.	2nd March 1897. 31st December 1897.	Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. S. W. Upshon.	
Madura	1st January 1897. 18th August 1897. 23rd August 1897. 5th October 1897. 19th December 1897.	17th August 1897. 22nd August 1897. 4th October 1897. 18th December 1897. 26th December 1897.	Surgeon-Major C. Adams. Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin Saib. Surgeon-Major C. Adams Assistant Surgeon S. Kandayya Pillai. Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin Saib.	On furlough.
Palamcottah	1st January 1897. 16th September 1897. 16th November 1897.	15th September 1897. 15th November 1897. 31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Major K. C. Sanjana. Assistant Surgeon J. S. Evers. Civil Surgeon N. Mahomed Oosman Saib.	
Mangalore	1st January 1897. 20th August 1897.	19th August 1897. 31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Captain C. Donovan. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati.	
Civil Jail, Madras.	1st January 1897.	31st December 1897.	Mr. D. A. McCready.	
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1897. 15th August 1897. 6th September 1897. 17th September 1897.	14th August 1897. 5th September 1897. 16th September 1897. 31st December 1897.	Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel G. L. Walker Surgeon-Major W. H. Thornhill. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel G. L. Walker. Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel W. A. Leo.	On privilege leave for 22 days.

133. Particulars of the expenditure on jail buildings are shown in Appendix II. The only expenditure on warders' huts during the year was incurred at the Palamcottah District Jail, where Rs. 3,300 out of the estimate sanctioned in G.O., No. 252, Judicial, dated 20th February 1897, were expended, and at the Nellore District Jail where Rs. 204 were drawn against the estimate which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 740, Judicial, dated 19th May 1897.

134. The rules regarding the maintenance of service registers and inventories of valuable stock were observed, and attention has been paid to the rules regarding the periodical destruction of records.

135. In accordance with G.O., No. 491, Judicial, dated 19th March 1874, the reports furnished by Superintendents of Central Jails and the Penitentiary, Madras, are herewith forwarded for perusal and favour of return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

Do. II—BUILDINGS.

GENERAL

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 ..	900	87	987	2,388	130	2,518	3,288	167	3,455
		Under-trial	15	1	16	475	5	480	490	6	496
		Civil ..	10	..	10	68	..	68	78	..	78
Vellore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	973	55	1,028	1,701	130	1,831	2,674	185	2,859
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	7	..	7	62	..	62	69	..	69
Trichinopoly.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	765	..	765	952	..	952	1,717	..	1,717
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	6	..	6	83	..	83	89	..	89
Coimbatore.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	946	..	946	1,266	10	1,276	2,212	10	2,222
		Under-trial	22	..	22	310	20	330	332	20	352
		Civil ..	29	..	29	190	..	190	219	..	219
Cannanore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	610	9	619	1,310	9	1,319	1,920	18	1,938
		Under-trial	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
		Civil ..	12	..	12	120	..	120	132	..	132
Salem ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	510	..	510	851	..	851	1,391	..	1,391
		Under-trial	14	..	14	158	..	158	172	..	172
		Civil ..	12	..	12	21	..	21	33	..	33
Madras ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	769	41	810	3,197	266	3,463	3,966	247	4,213
		Under-trial	16	2	18	167	12	179	183	14	197
		Civil ..	..	..	..	10	..	10	10	..	10
Sse. Jail.	Jail.	Convicts ..	51	..	51	210	4	214	261	4	265
		Under-trial	3	..	3	145	4	149	148	4	152
		Civil ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
District Jail.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	115	2	117	637	27	664	1,052	29	1,081
		Under-trial	2	..	2	313	16	329	310	16	326
		Civil ..	1	..	1	7	..	7	8	..	8
District Jail.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	266	2	268	1,217	6	1,223	1,483	8	1,491
		Under-trial	20	..	20	267	31	298	287	31	318
		Civil ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
District Jail.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	81	7	88	389	18	407	470	25	495
		Under-trial	5	..	5	123	7	130	128	7	135
		Civil ..	1	..	1	8	..	8	9	..	9
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	349	10	359	1,344	79	1,423	1,693	89	1,782
		Under-trial	45	1	46	395	29	424	440	30	470
		Civil ..	18	..	18	51	..	51	69	..	69
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	501	4	505	779	30	809	1,280	43	1,323
		Under-trial	5	..	5	129	5	134	134	5	139
		Civil ..	4	..	4	37	..	37	41	..	41

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

7 Discharged from all causes.			8 Remaining at end of the year.			9 Daily average number of each class.			10 Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,206	127	2,333	1,082	40	1,122	940.91	27.95	968.86	987.26	28.33	1,015.59
489	4	493	1	2	3	36.74	.38	37.12			
67	..	67	11	..	11	9.61	..	9.61			
1,555	126	1,681	1,119	59	1,178	995.99	54.73	1,050.72	1,003.29	54.73	1,058.02
60	..	60	9	..	9	7.30	..	7.30			
914	..	914	803	..	803	780.56	..	780.56	790.01	..	790.01
77	..	77	12	..	12	9.45	..	9.45			
1,355	10	1,365	857	..	857	831.66	.67	832.33	861.58	1.68	863.26
308	19	327	24	1	25	12.87	1.01	13.88			
198	..	198	21	..	21	17.05	..	17.05			
1,217	11	1,228	703	7	710	587.75	6.16	593.91	601.76	6.16	607.92
2	..	2	..	..	..	.21	..	.21			
112	..	112	20	..	20	13.80	..	13.80			
857	..	857	534	..	534	508.15	..	508.15	527.88	..	527.88
156	..	156	16	..	16	14.81	..	14.81			
27	..	27	6	..	6	4.92	..	4.92			
3,145	212	3,357	821	35	856	789.01	31.80	820.81	798.67	32.13	830.80
173	11	184	10	3	13	8.42	.33	8.75			
9	..	9	1	..	1	1.24	..	1.24			
139	4	143	122	..	122	59.18	.25	59.43	64.29	.32	64.61
146	4	150	2	..	2	4.43	.07	4.50			
3	..	3	..	..	..	.68	..	.68			
946	28	974	106	1	107	137.86	3.98	141.84	156.98	5.27	162.25
314	16	330	1	..	1	16.61	1.29	17.90			
6	..	6	2	..	2	2.51	..	2.51			
1,190	8	1,198	293	..	293	313.21	1.52	314.73	333.75	2.51	336.26
280	30	310	7	1	8	9.54	.99	10.53			
..	..	..	1	..	1	1.00	..	1.00			
343	19	362	127	6	133	100.39	3.99	104.38	108.90	4.38	113.28
125	7	132	3	..	3	6.95	.39	7.34			
8	..	8	1	..	1	1.56	..	1.56			
1,393	71	1,464	300	18	318	309.98	16.24	326.22	348.24	17.74	365.98
417	27	444	23	3	26	28.30	1.50	29.80			
59	..	59	10	..	10	9.96	..	9.96			
910	36	946	370	7	377	407.44	6.95	414.39	421.47	7.14	428.61
131	5	136	3	..	3	8.87	.19	9.06			
35	..	35	6	..	6	5.16	..	5.16			

GENERAL

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

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	245	..	245	873	..	873	1,118	..	1,118
		Under-trial	140	..	140	143	..	143	283	..	283
		Civil ..	33	..	33	181	..	181	214	..	214
Madura ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	274	16	290	1,149	64	1,213	1,423	80	1,503
		Under-trial	35	1	36	489	18	507	524	19	543
		Civil ..	26	..	26	127	..	127	153	..	153
Palamecottah.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	289	..	289	787	..	787	1,056	..	1,056
		Under-trial	9	..	9	154	..	154	163	..	163
		Civil ..	11	..	11	93	..	93	104	..	104
Mangalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	77	2	79	371	16	387	448	18	466
		Under-trial	2	..	2	308	6	314	310	6	316
		Civil ..	11	..	11	66	..	66	77	..	77
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ..	7,751	185	7,936	19,701	738	20,439	27,452	923	28,375
		Under-trial	333	5	338	3,578	153	3,731	3,911	158	4,069
		Civil ..	185	..	185	1,124	..	1,124	1,309	..	1,309
		Total ..	8,269	190	8,459	24,403	891	25,294	32,672	1,081	33,753
Madras ..	Criminal Loper Ward.	Convicts ..	14	..	14	25	..	25	39	..	39
Madras ..	Civil Jail ..	Civil ..	40	..	40	586	..	586	626	..	626
Subsidiary Jails ..		Convicts ..	418	26	444	30,276	1,688	31,964	30,724	1,714	32,438
		Under-trial	1,219	32	1,251	31,361	1,026	32,387	32,610	1,058	33,668
		Civil ..	5	..	5	62	..	62	67	..	67
		Total ..	1,702	58	1,760	61,699	2,714	64,413	63,401	2,772	66,173
		Convicts ..	8,213	211	8,424	50,002	2,426	52,428	58,215	2,637	60,852
		Under-trial	1,582	37	1,619	34,939	1,179	36,118	36,521	1,216	37,737
Grand Total ..		Civil ..	280	..	280	1,772	..	1,772	2,002	..	2,002
		Total ..	10,025	248	10,273	86,713	3,605	90,318	96,738	3,853	1,00,591

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SUMMARY—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—concluded.

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.		
826	..	826	292	..	292	288-35	..	288-35	333-60	..	333-60		
272	..	272	11	..	11	23-25	..	23-25					
189	..	189	25	..	25	22-00	..	22-00					
1,146	59	1,205	277	21	298	260-96	14-53	295-49	324-12	15-32	329-44		
487	19	506	37	..	37	24-89	79	25-68					
131	..	131	22	..	22	18-27	..	18-27					
729	..	729	327	..	327	310-98	..	310-98	336-31	..	336-31		
158	..	158	5	..	5	12-82	..	12-82					
86	..	86	18	..	18	12-51	..	12-51					
337	16	353	111	2	113	92-03	2-43	94-46	118-22	2-85	121-07		
303	6	309	7	..	7	17-14	42	17-56					
63	..	63	14	..	14	9-05	..	9-05					
19,208	727	19,935	8,244	196	8,440	7,764-41	171-20	7,935-61	8,136-33	178-56	8,314-89		
3,761	148	3,909	150	10	160	225-85	7-36	233-21					
1,130	..	1,130	179	..	179	146-07	..	146-07					
24,099	875	24,974	8,573	206	8,779	8,136-33	178-56	8,314-89					
23	..	23	16	..	16	13-82	..	13-82	13-82				
588	..	588	38	..	38	35-41	..	35-41	35-41				
30,219	1,693	31,912	475	21	496	649-62	35-75	685-37	1,893-48	70-01	1,963-49		
31,275	1,020	32,295	1,335	38	1,373	1,239-69	34-26	1,273-95					
59	..	59	8	..	8	4-17	..	4-17					
61,583	2,713	64,296	1,818	59	1,877	1,893-48	70-01	1,963-49					
49,480	2,420	51,900	8,735	217	8,952	8,427-85	206-95	8,634-80	10,079-04	248-57	10,327-61		
35,036	1,168	36,204	1,485	48	1,533	1,465-54	41-62	1,507-16					
1,777	..	1,777	225	..	225	185-65	..	185-65					
86,293	3,588	89,881	10,445	265	10,710	10,079-04	248-57	10,327-61					

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3		4		5		6							
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1897.		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	900	37	2,125	125	3,025	162	263	5	..	..	..	..		
2	Vellore	973	55	1,376	126	2,349	181	303	2	..	..	22	2		
3	Trichinopoly	765	..	463	..	1,228	..	489	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Coimbatore	945	..	969	7	1,915	7	203	..	94	2	..	..		
5	Cannanore	610	9	1,088	8	1,698	17	120	..	102	1	..	..		
6	Salem	540	..	666	..	1,206	..	185	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Penitentiary	769	41	2,688	189	3,457	230	420	16	..	..	8	..		
Total ..		5,503	142	9,375	455	14,878	597	1,983	23	196	3	25	2		
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	51	..	129	4	180	4	81	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Berhampur	115	2	919	26	1,034	28	3	1	15	..	..	..		
10	Vizagapatam	266	2	1,267	6	1,473	8	10	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Nellore	81	7	362	18	443	25	27	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Bellary	349	10	1,316	78	1,665	88	28	1	..	..	..	..		
13	Cuddalore	501	4	739	38	1,240	42	40	1	..	..	..	..		
14	Tanjore	245	..	848	..	1,093	..	25	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Madura	274	16	1,130	64	1,404	80	19	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Palamcottah	289	..	743	..	1,032	..	24	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Mangalore	77	2	363	16	440	18	8	..	..	..	..	..		
Total ..		2,248	48	7,756	250	10,004	298	265	3	15	..	..	..		
Total, Central and District Jails ..		7,751	185	17,131	705	24,882	890	2,248	26	211	3	25	2		
18	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	14	..	..	..	14	..	25	..	..	..	..	..		
Subsidiary Jails ..		448	20	13,057	1,305	13,505	1,331	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Grand Total ..		8,213	211	30,188	2,010	38,401	2,221	2,273	26	211	3	25	2		

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

Serial Number.	transfer.	Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.			
					A.		B.		A.		B.	
					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.	
					From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1		..	..	3,288	167	3,455	189	3	7	..	153	5
2		..	..	2,674	185	2,859	75	1	16	..	130	2
3		..	..	1,717	..	1,717	42	..	2	..	65	..
4		..	1	2,212	10	2,222	89	1	1	..	145	1
5		..	..	1,920	18	1,938	76	..	10	..	62	..
6		..	..	1,391	..	1,391	41	..	8	..	72	..
7	86	1	..	3,966	247	4,213	184	..	..	..	35	1
Total ..		86	2	17,168	627	17,795	696	5	44	..	662	9
<i>Subsidiary Jails.</i>												
8		..	..	201	4	265	1	1	..	..	3	..
9		..	..	1,032	29	1,081	206	..	4	..	33	1
10		..	..	1,483	8	1,491	294	6	12	..	51	..
11		..	..	470	25	495	36	1	1	..	22	..
12		..	..	1,693	89	1,782	436	9	13	..	90	7
13		..	..	1,280	43	1,323	98	5	1	..	30	..
14		..	..	1,118	..	1,118	150	..	2	..	42	..
15		..	..	1,423	80	1,503	353	..	10	..	202	9
16		..	..	1,056	..	1,056	146	..	4	..	112	..
17		..	..	448	13	466	53	..	..	..	32	..
Total ..		..	..	10,234	296	10,580	1,718	22	46	1	617	17
Total, Central and District Jails ..		86	2	27,452	923	28,375	2,414	27	90	1	1,279	26
Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..		..	..	39	..	39	1	..	..	..	..	6
Subsidiary Jails ..		17,219	383	30,724	1,714	32,438	17,026	366	..	..	443	13
Grand Total ..		17,305	385	58,215	2,637	60,852	19,441	393	90	1	1,722	39

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.		
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	199	5	..	..	159	18	..	..	2	..	6	..
2	Vellore	194	10	2	1	185	33	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	236	..	1	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	143	..	1	..	154	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
5	Cannanore	119	1	..	..	105	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
6	Salem	92	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	215	4	..	..	133	15	76	1	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	1,198	20	4	1	958	69	76	1	9	..	7	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	9	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	7	..	..	..	43	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	Vizagapatam	40	..	..	..	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nellore	3	..	..	..	15	5	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Bellary	51	..	2	..	65	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore	134	2	1	..	83	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tanjore	64	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Madura	20	..	..	..	45	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Palamcottah	40	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore	21	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	389	2	3	..	454	33	..	..	1	..	2	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,587	22	7	1	1,412	102	76	1	10	..	9	..
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	5	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	209	17	..	..	..	..	4	..
	Grand Total ..	1,592	22	7	1	1,630	119	76	1	10	..	13	..

(For convicts only)—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—concluded.

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.	
2	..	101	5	1,082	40	1,122	940-91	27-85	968-86	1
10	..	27	1	1,119	59	1,178	995-99	54-73	1,050-72	2
..	..	16	..	803	..	803	780-56	..	780-56	3
4	..	138	1	857	..	857	831-66	..	832-33	4
6	..	20	..	703	7	710	587-75	6-16	593-91	5
2	..	5	..	584	..	584	508-15	..	508-15	6
1	..	11	3	821	35	856	789-01	31-20	820-81	7
25	..	316	5	5,919	141	6,060	5,434-08	121-37	5,555-44	
..	..	6	..	122	..	122	59-18	..	59-18	8
5	..	23	..	106	1	107	137-86	2-08	141-64	9
2	..	22	..	283	..	283	943-21	1-52	944-73	10
1	..	..	..	127	..	127	100-99	6-99	101-98	11
10	..	1	1	300	13	313	300-98	16-24	316-22	12
..	..	7	..	370	7	377	407-44	6-85	414-29	13
..	..	8	..	292	..	292	288-98	..	289-95	14
4	..	..	..	277	21	298	287-98	14-53	295-49	15
1	..	6	..	327	..	327	310-98	..	310-98	16
..	..	5	..	111	2	113	92-03	2-43	94-16	17
28	..	81	1	2,325	55	2,380	2,380-36	49-89	2,320-27	
53	..	402	10	8,244	196	8,440	7,764-41	171-20	7,935-61	
..	..	2	..	16	..	16	13-82	..	13-82	18
..	..	21	1	475	21	496	649-62	35-75	685-37	
53	..	425	11	8,735	217	8,952	8,427-85	206-95	8,634-80	

(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—concl.

6													7			Serial Number.
Previous Occupation.													Total.			
Males.							Females.									
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	F.					Total
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing jobs in offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Artisans.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Handicrafts and Engineering Occupations, etc., etc.	Manufacturers, etc., not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.						
29	6	1,026	722	189	108	45	82	7	36	..	2,125	125	2,250	1		
51	7	86	733	83	116	300	101	7	17	1	1,376	126	1,502	2		
9	5	50	261	61	61	16	..	..	..	..	463	..	463	3		
25	3	149	656	53	73	10	4	1	2	..	969	7	976	4		
23	14	88	751	144	54	14	7	1	..	..	1,088	8	1,096	5		
13	6	55	479	25	62	26	..	..	..	..	666	..	666	6		
97	18	1,700	326	279	220	48	133	42	10	4	2,638	189	2,827	7		
247	59	3,154	3,928	834	694	459	327	58	65	5	9,375	455	9,830			
7	3	4	70	31	24	..	2	1	1	..	129	4	133	8		
29	14	55	705	75	31	10	19	5	2	..	919	26	945	9		
50	18	136	770	74	156	3	3	..	3	..	1,207	6	1,213	10		
17	..	33	203	29	61	17	9	1	8	..	362	18	380	11		
59	3	35	672	135	115	47	41	4	28	5	1,316	78	1,394	12		
15	83	37	579	52	17	6	22	4	11	1	739	38	777	13		
18	5	92	449	62	205	26	..	..	..	..	818	..	818	14		
12	7	103	855	60	93	..	42	1	21	..	1,130	64	1,194	15		
20	3	65	456	49	54	91	..	..	..	..	743	..	743	16		
12	8	78	175	47	36	5	11	2	3	..	263	16	279	17		
239	99	690	5,125	694	794	205	149	18	77	6	7,756	250	8,006			
486	158	3,344	9,053	1,438	1,488	664	476	76	142	11	17,131	795	17,926			
131	705	932	7,682	432	303	2,872	719	118	416	52	13,057	1,306	14,363			
617	665	4,776	13,735	1,870	1,791	3,539	1,195	194	658	63	30,188	2,016	32,204			

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

1	2	3	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	3	1	28	9	17	4	6	..
		B	41	12	828	66	577	23	291	8
		C	..	..	..	..	30	..	13	..
		D	..	..	20	..	33	..	15	..
	Total admissions ..		44	13	876	75	657	27	325	8
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	688	34
2	Vellore	A	4	5	28	9	5	1	3	1
		B	20	5	529	60	353	31	150	3
		C	..	..	..	..	32	..	7	..
		D	..	..	7	..	30	..	8	..
	Total admissions ..		24	10	564	69	420	32	168	4
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	36	..	260	26	185	4
3	Trichinopoly	A	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		B	68	..	116	..	133	..	44	..
		C	..	..	2	..	12	..	6	..
		D	2	..	..	..	8	..	2	..
	Total admissions ..		83	..	120	..	154	..	52	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	20	..	67	..	107	..
4	Coimbatore	A	11	..	7	..	2	1	..	..
		B	73	5	378	..	299	..	37	..
		C	..	..	1	..	15	..	12	..
		D	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..
	Total admissions ..		84	5	387	..	322	1	51	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	..	87	..	112	..	88	..
5	Cannanore	A	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
		B	298	1	220	2	269	1	83	2
		C	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	..
		D	..	..	4	..	14	..	4	..
	Total admissions ..		301	1	224	2	293	1	95	2
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	..	20	..	93	2	89	..
6	Salem	A	19	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
		B	61	..	291	..	173	..	42	..
		C	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..
		D	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
	Total admissions ..		80	..	294	..	184	..	48	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		1	..	32	..	96	..	70	..

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.

(For convicts only).

year 1897 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.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 6 years.		Above 6 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.
95	17	59	1	17	1			7	1			4		54	14	68
7		9												70		70
		7												82		82
119		75	1	18				7	1			4		2,125	125	2,250
102	2	141		94		28		27	4	2				1,082	40	1,122
1	1													41	17	58
64	5	79	2	11	1	1		16	2			13		1,236	109	1,345
8														47		47
7														52		52
80	6	79	2	11	1	1		16	2			13		1,376	126	1,502
165	8	228	6	117	10	10		92	5	25		1		1,119	59	1,178
														16		16
12		24		2				3				1		403		403
7		1												28		28
4														16		16
23		25		2				3				1		463		463
165		199		190		12		21		21		1		803		803
2								4				5	1	22	1	23
39		43		17										895	6	901
13														41		41
2														11		11
56		43		17				4				5	1	969	7	976
110		186		183		8		54		26		1		857		857
														8		8
33	2	25		72		9		15				4		1,028	8	1,036
5		1		2		1								22		22
8														30		30
46	2	26		74		10		15				4		1,088	8	1,096
140	2	158		135	1	18		34	2	14				703	7	710
														25		25
27		16		4				2				2		618		618
4														12		12
5														11		11
36		16		4				2				2		666		666
145		112		37		2		21		18				534		534

Statement showing the position, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the prisoners.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.									
		A.						B.		C.	
		Christians.						Mubammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.	
		a.		b.		c.					
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	3	..	7	..	73	6	2,042	119
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	3	..	134	1	1,239	125
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	1	..	15	..	18	..	429	..
4	Coimbatore	1	..	2	..	16	..	53	..	897	7
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	25	..	413	5	656	3
6	Salem	..	..	..	..	10	..	55	..	601	..
7	Penitentiary	5	..	37	3	7	2	350	5	2,289	179
	Total ..	6	..	43	3	83	2	1,096	17	8,147	433
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	4
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	912	25
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	2	..	2	..	15	..	1,188	6
11	Nellore	..	..	1	..	3	..	35	..	323	18
12	Bellary	1	..	3	..	14	2	191	12	1,107	64
13	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	2	..	28	2	709	36
14	Tanjore	1	..	21	..	7	..	45	..	774	..
15	Madura	..	..	..	..	27	1	36	1	1,067	62
16	Palamu-ottah	..	..	..	..	34	..	41	..	668	..
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	53	8	53	..	225	8
	Total ..	2	..	27	..	143	11	482	16	7,102	223
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8	..	70	3	226	13	1,578	33	15,249	656
	Subsidiary Jails ..	1	..	5	..	313	49	880	39	11,856	1,217
	Grand Total ..	9	..	75	3	539	62	2,458	72	27,105	1,873

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained in foot.								
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Penitentiary	A	158	10	5	..	4	2	..	..
		B	1,848	139	297	27	155	9	67	1
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	22	..	20	..	16	..	3	..
	Total admissions		2,028	149	322	27	175	11	74	1
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		54	..	65	9	81	11	65	6
8	Russellkonda	A	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		B	26	3	41	..	14	..	3	..
		C	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
		D	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
	Total admissions		39	3	47	..	24	1	4	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		5	..	17	..	63	..	15	..
9	Berhampur	A	5	2	3	..	2	3	..	..
		B	195	13	457	7	140	..	31	1
		C	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
		D	1	..	9	..	27	..	3	..
	Total admissions		201	15	469	7	172	3	35	1
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		1	..	53	..	21	..	5	1
10	Vizagapatam	A	17	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
		B	29	..	443	..	393	1	113	..
		C	..	..	2	..	10	..	3	..
		D	..	..	18	..	36	..	29	..
	Total admissions		46	..	465	..	440	1	146	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		2	..	39	..	123	..	88	..
11	Nellore	A	7	4	6	3	..	..	..	..
		B	39	3	139	5	83	2	50	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..
	Total admissions		47	7	147	8	85	2	51	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		1	..	27	5	59	1	47	..
12	Bellary	A	23	4	43	9	16	2	..	..
		B	47	9	517	25	378	13	103	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		D	1	..	9	..	11	..	7	..
	Total admissions		71	13	569	34	405	15	111	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		5	..	106	7	60	5	52	..

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 convicts only)—continued.

year 1897 and those remaining on the 31st Dec. of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—cont.

Numbers according to length of sentences.														5		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.				Sentenced to Death.				
								a.		b.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	Total.
45	..	8	..	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	167	12	179
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,437	177	2,614
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
														68	..	68
57	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2,685	189	2,874
116	2	181	3	173	4	13	..	24	..	22	..	..	..	814	35	849
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	4	103
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
6	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	4	133
10	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	15
10	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	8	..	861	21	882
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
11	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	8	..	919	26	945
6	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	105	1	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
31	2	37	1	13	..	..	..	8	12	..	..	1	..	1,068	6	1,074
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
46	2	42	1	18	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	1	..	1,207	6	1,213
22	..	8	..	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	233	..	233
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	20
11	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	334	11	345
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
16	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	362	18	380
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	127	6	133
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	105
42	4	56	1	28	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	14	..	1,193	61	1,254
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	32
54	5	56	1	28	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	14	..	1,316	78	1,394
27	2	32	1	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	300	18	318

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A. B. C. D.							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	Cuddalore	A B C D	..	..	13	1	2	..	..	..
			12	5	307	16	249	15	49	..
			..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..
			..	..	2	..	8	..	2	..
	Total admissions		12	5	322	17	268	15	58	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	77	2	96	4	19	1
14	Tanjore	A B C D	15	..	23	..	3	..	..	..
			33	..	307	..	296	..	49	..
			..	..	3	..	14	..	1	..
			..	..	6	..	..	..	9	..
	Total admissions		45	..	339	..	249	..	53	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	37	..	75	..	64	..
15	Madura	A B C D	31	3	21	16	5	2	..	..
			20	..	326	26	240	12	131	7
			..	..	..	..	15	..	39	..
			..	..	3	..	9	..	8	..
	Total admissions		51	3	350	36	269	14	178	7
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		5	..	50	5	78	7	57	5
16	Palamecottah	A B C D	6	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
			22	..	193	..	253	..	117	..
			..	..	1	..	5	..	8	..
			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total admissions		28	..	196	..	261	..	127	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	..	..	..	..	198	..
17	Mangalore	A B C D	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
			81	4	104	7	71	2	26	1
			..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
			1	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
	Total admissions		83	4	108	7	78	2	30	1
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	37	1	40	..	19	..
	Total, Central and District Jails	A B C D	329	29	193	41	67	15	15	2
			2,910	199	5,493	241	4,066	110	1,421	29
			..	..	9	..	162	..	116	..
			28	..	104	..	221	..	94	..
	Total admissions		3,267	228	5,799	282	4,456	125	1,646	31
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		78	..	703	29	1,301	56	1,876	51

* A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

(For convicts only)—continued.

year 1897 and those remaining on the 31st Dec. of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—cont.

Numbers according to length of sentences.															Total.		
B.		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 Transf. on bet.				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.	
36	1	23	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	16	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	695	37	732	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	
37	1	23	..	10	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	739	38	777	
80	..	68	..	29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	370	7	377	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41	
55	..	44	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	761	..	761	
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	
60	..	47	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	548	..	848	
50	..	55	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	292	..	292	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	15	73	
68	2	70	..	27	..	1	..	10	2	..	..	7	..	900	49	949	
70	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	128	
18	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	44	
156	2	81	..	27	..	1	..	10	2	..	..	7	..	1,130	64	1,194	
63	2	22	..	9	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	277	21	298	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12	
64	..	39	..	19	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	211	..	711	
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
68	..	39	..	19	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	..	742	..	742	
34	..	57	..	31	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	327	..	327	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	
35	2	17	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	342	16	358	
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	
38	2	18	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	363	16	379	
9	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	2	113	
9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	614	89	703	
663	18	555	5	256	3	11	..	117	10	..	..	68	1	15,500	616	16,116	
149	..	27	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	467	..	467	
78	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	546	..	546	
899	20	604	5	259	3	12	..	117	10	..	..	68	1	17,127	705	17,832	
1,239	19	1,473	10	1,042	15	93	..	281	13	129	..	9	..	8,237	196	8,433	

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number	Jail	Case	N	B.		C.		D.	
				Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
18.	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	Total, Subsidiary Jails	A	2,106	513	23	1	..	..	..
		B	10,589	777	319	11	..	..	..
		C	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	14	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions		12,712	1,293	343	12	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		295	20	180	1	..	..	..
	Grand Total	A	2,435	515	216	42	67	15	2
		B	13,499	976	5,812	252	4,006	110	1,421
		C	3	..	9	..	162	..	216
		D	42	..	105	..	221	..	94
	Total admissions		15,979	1,521	6,142	294	4,456	125	1,646
	† Total remaining on the 31st December		373	20	893	30	1,307	56	1,879

* 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.

42

(For convicts only)—concluded.

year 1897 and those remaining on the 31st Dec. of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concl.

year 1857 and those sentenced

4

Numbers according to length of sentences.

5

Numbers according to length of sentences.														Total.		
F.		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.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

‡ Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL).—

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

1	2	3			4					
Serial Number.	Jails.	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	2,125	125	2,250	203	6	66	..	28	..
2	Vellore	1,376	126	1,502	141	2	44	1	33	1
3	Trichinopoly	463	..	463	52	..	17	..	17	..
4	Coimbatore	969	7	976	111	..	27	..	37	..
5	Cannanore	1,088	8	1,096	145	1	20	2	25	1
6	Salem	666	..	666	83	..	24	..	15	..
7	Penitentiary	2,688	189	2,877	827	31	60	..	120	6
Total ..		9,375	455	9,830	1,567	40	261	3	275	8
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	129	4	133	29	..	..	..	1	..
9	Berhampur	919	26	945	52	..	23	..	18	1
10	Vizagapatam	1,207	6	1,213	139	..	40	1	39	..
11	Nellore	362	18	380	39	..	10	..	8	..
12	Bellary	1,310	78	1,388	94	3	18	1	16	1
13	Cuddalore	739	38	777	111	..	47	..	21	1
14	Tanjore	848	..	848	89	..	29	..	27	..
15	Madura	1,130	64	1,194	86	3	29	3	16	1
16	Palamcottah	743	..	743	63	..	14	..	12	..
17	Mangalore	363	10	373	11	..	9	..	6	..
Total ..		7,756	250	8,006	713	6	219	5	167	4
Total, Central and District Jails ..		17,131	705	17,836	2,280	46	480	..	442	12
Subsidiary Jails		13,057	1,305	14,362	688	22	102	1	114	2
Grand Total ..		30,188	2,010	32,198	2,968	68	582	9	556	14

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1897, who had been previously convicted.

Madras Presidency during the year 1917.													7
convicted.			5			6						Serial Number.	
						Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399, of the Criminal Procedure Code).							
						A.			B.				
						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			A.			B.			Serial Number.	
Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
305	6	311	14.35	4.80	13.82	9	6	15	3	..	3	1	
218	4	222	15.84	3.17	14.78	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	
86	..	86	18.57	..	18.57	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	
175	..	175	18.06	..	17.93	3	..	3	1	..	1	4	
190	4	194	17.46	50.00	17.70	17	..	17	4	..	4	5	
122	..	122	18.32	..	18.32	8	..	8	1	..	1	6	
1,007	37	1,044	37.46	19.58	36.29	77	13	90	31	2	33	7	
2,103	51	2,154	22.13	11.21	21.91	117	21	138	43	2	45		
30	..	30	23.26	..	22.56	..	1	1	..	..	..	8	
93	1	94	10.12	3.85	9.95	13	3	16	1	..	1	9	
218	1	219	18.06	16.67	18.05	6	..	6	..	..	..	10	
57	..	57	15.75	..	15.00	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	
128	5	133	9.73	6.41	9.54	10	3	13	1	..	1	12	
182	1	183	24.63	2.63	23.55	..	1	1	..	..	..	13	
145	..	145	17.10	..	17.10	9	..	9	5	..	5	14	
131	7	138	11.59	10.94	11.56	..	3	3	..	..	..	15	
89	..	89	11.98	..	11.98	5	..	5	1	..	1	16	
26	..	26	7.16	..	6.86	2	..	2	2	..	2	17	
1,099	15	1,114	14.17	6.00	13.91	46	11	57	10	..	10		
3,202	66	3,268	18.69	9.36	18.32	163	32	195	53	2	55		
904	25	929	6.92	1.92	6.47	172	91	263	5	2	7		
4,106	91	4,197	13.00	4.53	13.03	335	123	458	58	4			

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 1896 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	4	7	7	
2	Vellore	2	..	..	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	
4	Coimbatore	4	2	2	
5	Cannanore	1	..	..	
6	Salem	4	..	..	
7	Penitentiary	1	..	..	
Total ..		16	9	9	
District Jails.					
8	Russellkonda	1	1	1	
9	Berhampur	1	1	1	
10	Vizagapatam	4	3	3	
11	Nellore	..	1	1	
12	Bellary	1	1	1	
13	Cuddalore	..	2	2	
14	Tanjore	..	1	1	
15	Madura	3	..	..	
16	Palamcottah	..	1	1	
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	
Total ..		10	9	11	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		26	18	20	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	
Subsidiary Jails		* 9	9	16	
Grand Total ..		* 35	27	36	

* One of the 10 prisoners shown in Column C of Statement V for 1896 was since reported

LCP

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

5 Recaptured during the year.			6 Remained uncaptured.			7 Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			8 Serial Number.
A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	
..	1	1	4	6	10	3	4	..	1
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	1	1	4	1	5	..	2	..	4
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
1	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7
1	2	3	15	7	22	3	6	..	
..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	8
..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	9
2	3	5	2	..	2	3	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	11
1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	13
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	14
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	15
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
3	9	12	7	2	9	7	1	3	
4	11	15	22	9	31	10	7	3	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1	12	13	8	4	12	16	..	..	
5	23	28	30	13	43	26	7	3	62

to have been recaptured during 1896.

(For convicts only).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

by Superintendents.				6	7						Serial Number.
d.		e.		By Criminal Courts.	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.						
All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.			Minor.						
Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	
					Warnings.	Penal det.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hard coding and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	
180	451	720	1,111	4	103	434	20	158	227	1,111	1
69	170	344	1,286	2	398	504	33	61	290	1,286	2
81	168	459	853	..	116	160	22	..	308	853	3
28	180	122	735	1	74	219	13	23	491	735	4
50	189	156	639	..	285	70	14	13	257	639	5
19	93	117	707	2	318	46	13	19	311	707	6
86	309	250	1,029	2	473	1	2	36	577	1,029	7
513	1,560	2,163	6,360	11	1,767	1,374	156	352	2,711	6,360	
7	13	16	62	1	25	99	..	..	8	62	8
7	85	35	169	..	104	47	3	..	15	169	9
14	46	39	166	..	34	61	3	..	43	166	10
49	40	211	153	..	47	32	36	4	34	153	11
15	34	50	342	5	168	91	12	1	70	342	12
23	402	40	779	3	386	64	22	85	224	779	13
12	77	65	761	1	230	..	..	..	137	761	14
47	144	80	377	..	180	91	8	1	88	377	15
38	300	231	569	..	193	288	4	11	77	569	16
..	25	14	256	1	102	51	12	31	60	256	17
215	1,066	783	3,634	11	1,543	798	187	350	756	3,634	
728	2,626	2,951	9,994	22	3,310	2,172	343	702	3,467	9,994	
..	2	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	3	5	18
..	2	1	5	1	3	2	..	..	..	5	
728	2,631	2,952	10,004	23	3,314	2,174	344	703	3,470	10,004	

No. VIIA—(JUDICIAL)—(For copying only).

Statement showing the employment of Congress and Bureau Officers in the Office of the Madison Presidency during the year 1917.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of inmates per month.				Ratio per cent. to civilian population.		Total number of inmates in prison.		Number of returned or other prisoners.		Grand Total.
		N.	E.	M.	F.	N.	E.	N.	E.	N.	E.	
Central Jails.												
1	Bejalmundry ..	040-01	44-45	45-09	1-10	4-86	4-65	134	3	74	..	2
2	Vellore ..	995-09	44-74	45-48	2-33	8-57	5-35	128	6	50	..	3
3	Trichinopoly ..	780-56	..	68-19	..	6-74	..	168	..	54	..	4
4	Coimbatore ..	931-66	..	72-44	..	8-71	..	128	..	34	..	5
5	Cannanore ..	587-75	..	45-41	..	7-78	..	116	..	37	..	6
6	Salem ..	508-15	..	44-21	..	8-77	..	66	..	31	..	7
7	Penitentiary ..	789-01	21-81	60-00	1-00	7-00	..	147	0	52	..	
	Total ..	5,434-03	1-31	402-02	5-87	7-41	4-65	897	12	352	2	
District Jails.												
8	Rashtreeya ..	101-18	..	..	..	5-10	..	8	..	..	..	8
9	Bertampur ..	1-7-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Vengalpuram ..	34-27	..	..	..	4-70	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	2-55	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Bellary ..	362-98	..	..	..	5-25	..	..	..	..	..	12
13	Channarayana ..	407-17	..	..	..	6-12	..	..	..	..	..	13
14	Tanjore ..	408-45	..	..	..	4-72	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Madurai ..	180-55	..	..	..	4-02	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	Palani ..	310-55	..	..	..	5-60	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	Mangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Total ..	2,300-00	40-87	112-50	91	5-23	4-02	349	2	64	..	
	Total ..	7,734-03	1-31-00	514-51	6-78	6-64	4-67	1,246	14	416	2	
18	Original ..	..	..	..	..	14-47	..	..	..	..	..	18
	Grand Total ..	7,734-03	1-31-00	514-51	6-78	6-64	4-67	1,246	14	416	2	

Rose - Captain H. Paulsen, Major W. L. Overman and Wardens (Glen)

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1897.

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

Articles.	Diet Scale for European Convicts							Diet Scale for Europeans and Non-Labouring East Indian Prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked ..	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Potatoes	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flour	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Suet	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Religious or medicinal ..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Diet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mint and parsley ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued. 1 lb. tea of parsley, mint and pepper.

B.—Diet Scales for European and East Indian Prisoners.

Meal.	Day of Week.	Articles.	For European Males.	For European Non-Labouring Males.
Breakfast ..	Daily ..	Bread	12 oz.	
		Coffee	1 pint.	
		Salt	1	
		Potatoes	8	
		Rice	4	
		Suet pudding ..		
		Meat, roasted or fried ..		
Dinner ..	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Potatoes		
		Rice		
		Suet pudding ..		
		Rice		
		Suet pudding ..		
		Meat curried into Mulligatany ..		
				pint.
Supper ..	Daily ..	Bread	8 oz.	
		Tea	1 pint.	
		Onion		

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Males.

Bread	French, best.
Coffee	To make 1 pint, 4 oz. coffee and 4 oz. sugar.
Soup	1. To make 1 pint, 1 lb. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. oil, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onion, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding ..	5 oz. flour and 4 oz. suet and salt.
Meat	Best or medium weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is minced with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. shall be made.
Mulligatany ..	To make 1 pint, curry-stuff 1 oz., 4 oz. onion, 1 oz. oil, 1 oz. meal, onion and salt.
Onion	To make 1 pint, 2 oz. onion and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea	To make 1 pint, 4 oz. tea and 4 oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of 1 pint allowed for non-labouring males will be issued in lieu of pudding.

The Portuguese and East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diet 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 2 lb. coffee and 1 lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

C.—Diet Scales for European, Indian and Burmese Convicts during the year 1897.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	1 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Onion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mutton or fish ..	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.
Oil, coconut or gingelly ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	When public may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry powder ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gallo	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	

* See note under Diet Scale F.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

C.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in the Central Jail at Bangalore, in the Central Jail and the Criminal Labor Ward, Mysore, and in the District Jail of Hassan, Channarayana, Bangalore and Bangalore.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards.
Grain { Raggi { 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.
Dhal	2 oz. three days a week 4 oz. four days a week	2 oz. three days a week. 4 oz. four days a week.
Rice	Nil	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.
Oil, gingelly or 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	4 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Onions	4 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 Diet Scale F.

Notes.—Under civil 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 dhal instead of 2 oz. Such prisoners if sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months and upwards receive on Wednesdays 13 oz. of grain instead of 10 oz. and 10 oz. of rice instead of 12 oz.

Grains of the grain-meal (raggi, cholam or dhal) are allowed 1 oz. of dhal per day extra on every day except Sunday and 1 oz. of rice on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Any of the 3 grains (raggi, cholam or dhal) whichever is cheapest may be used. But 25 oz. of oil is considered equivalent to 12 oz. of rice or dhal.

The allowance of dhal must be restricted without bone, when dried or salted dhal is issued, 2½ oz. are considered equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.

Neer (pickle) may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.

The weight 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 skins, stems, &c. refuse have been separated.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

D.—Diet Scale for Native Prisoners in the Central Jails of Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Salem and in the District Jails of Vengaloor, Nellore, Bellary, Bangalore, Bangalore and Bangalore.

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (other than known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (other than known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for less than 12 months (other than known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for less than 12 months (other than known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).
Raggi, cholam or canbu (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.
Dhal	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	Nil	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 or	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.

* * * * * Note under Diet Scale F.

Grains and other grain-meal (raggi, cholam or dhal) are allowed in lieu of meat and grain, 2 oz. of dhal and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat-day (Wednesday).

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No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

Articles of diet.	All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.
Corn { Ragi Cholum Unolam } sifted flour ..	24 oz. of other grain per diem.
Dhal ..	3 oz. four days a week.
Oil, gingelly or coconut ..	5 oz. three days a week.
Tamarind ..	2 oz. daily.
Salt ..	2 oz. daily.
Curry-powder ..	2 oz. daily.
Vegetables ..	3 oz. daily.
Onions ..	2 oz. daily.

See note under Diet Scale, p. 91.

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

Articles.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Wheat	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	2

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

	oz.	lbs.
Onion	3	8
Coriander seeds	3	0
Peppercorns	0	5

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 2 oz. relong, 3 oz. coarse wheaten flour (or in lieu 3 oz. of ragi or cholam flour) with salt potatoes 6 oz.; bread 8 oz.
Supper	...	...	Bread 8 oz.

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal	...	...	Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into a thick congee.
Evening meal	...	...	Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cake.

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	...	...	Ragi or cholam cake made with 6 oz. of sifted flour and ½ oz. salt.
Dinner	...	...	Conjee made with 8 oz. of ragi or cholam flour and ½ oz. salt.
Supper	...	...	Ragi cake made with 6 oz. ragi 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 relong, and afterwards 3 oz. of wheaten flour (or 3 oz. of ragi 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.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.				Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civilians.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	368-86	37-12	9-61	1,015-59	21,557	1,139	22,696	22 5 7
2	Vellore	1,050-72	7-39	1,058-02	26,488	788	27,276	25 12 6	
3	Trichinopoly	780-58	9-45	790-01	25,566	18	25,584	32 6 2	
4	Coimbatore	332-33	13-88	17-05	863-26	24,705	711	25,416	29 7 1
5	Cannanore	573-91	13-81	13-80	607-92	18,697	148	18,845	31 0 0
6	Salem	568-15	14-31	14-92	527-98	17,757	33	17,850	35 13 0
7	Penitentiary	829-81	8-75	1-24	830-80	24,088	108	24,196	29 2 0
	Total	5,554-52	74-77	63-37	5,693-48	1,58,858	3,006	1,61,864	28 6 11
District Jails.									
8	Russellikonda	44-43	4-50	6-8	54-61	2,808	80	2,928	60 12 9
9	Borhampur	141-84	17-90	2-51	162-25	5,476	578	6,051	37 4 9
10	Vizagapatnam	244-73	10-53	1-00	256-26	5,977	30	6,007	16 13 9
11	Nellore	304-33	7-34	1-56	313-23	4,464	180	4,644	38 5 7
12	Belgaum	325-23	29-80	9-96	365-98	7,167	854	8,021	21 14 8
13	Chudikere	411-39	9-06	5-16	426-61	9,937	797	10,734	25 0 8
14	Tanjore	288-35	23-25	22-00	333-60	9,139	80	9,169	27 7 9
15	Madurai	295-49	25-68	18-27	339-44	5,593	570	6,163	18 2 6
16	Palani	310-98	12-82	12-51	336-31	6,627	254	6,881	20 7 4
17	Madurai	94-46	17-58	9-05	121-07	4,505	197	4,702	38 13 5
	Total	2,380-27	158-41	82-70	2,621-41	62,453	3,547	66,000	25 2 10
18	Criminal Dept. Ward, Madras	13-82	..	..	13-82	659	..	659	47 10 11
19	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	35-41	35-41	2,272	..	2,272	64 2 7
	Total, Jails	7,949-49	233-21	181-48	8,364-12	2,24,242	6,553	2,30,795	27 9 6
	Subsidiary Jails	685-37	1,273-95	4-17	1,963-49	14,795	297	15,092	7 11 0
	Grand Total	8,634-86	1,507-16	185-65	10,327-67	2,39,037	6,850	2,45,887	23 12 11

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13—II, 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.

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

Dieting Charges.						Hospital Charges.					Serial Number.
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	
Nations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and expenses for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicine, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.*	Total cost.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,374	177	73	..	29,624	29 6 6	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	1
29,137	891	17	2	30,045	29 9 3	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	2
22,648	247	18	1	22,914	22 5 0	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	3
31,202	136	140	..	31,478	31 1 11	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	4
13,685	89	56	..	13,821	13 4 10	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	5
15,216	75	63	3	15,357	15 3 3	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	6
28,111	225	5	..	28,341	28 3 6	1,015	123	1,138	..	3,016	7
1,75,373	1,831	338	6	1,77,548	31 7 10	12,004	3,196	15,734	240	22,084	
1,813	31	70	..	1,874	27 7 5	31	3	34	..	224	8
7,107	58	59	..	7,164	43 15 1	244	47	547	..	880	9
14,008	102	5	..	14,115	39 9 11	801	73	184	..	603	10
3,159	24	3	..	3,186	28 3 5	38	1	248	..	277	11
8,710	38	70	..	8,778	24 4 11	437	177	959	..	1,583	12
9,426	94	10	..	9,530	22 7 3	456	12	1,008	..	1,542	13
7,580	20	8	..	7,608	24 3 8	394	120	508	20	1,042	14
10,422	123	63	..	10,608	32 8 10	261	29	313	..	608	15
6,894	69	217	..	7,180	20 11 1	378	39	222	..	639	16
3,311	41	6	..	3,358	29 13 11	138	28	332	..	498	17
72,403	605	481	..	73,489	28 7 3	2,830	595	4,455	20	7,901	
428	37	1	..	437	31 9 11	176	2	18	..	193	18
3	..	..	..	3	..	..	14	11	..	25	19
2,48,234	2,444	142	6	2,50,826	39 8 9	15,000	3,717	11,212	266	30,295	
75,804	..	..	..	75,804	38 11 0	754	..	289	..	1,043	
3,24,038	2,444	142	6	3,26,630	32 1 10	16,763	3,717	11,508	430	31,248	

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—cost.		7		8		
		Hospital Charges—cost.		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.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	5 3 8	5 3 8	2,447	2 6 11	394	325	2,795
2	Vellore	5 3 8	5 3 8	2,447	2 6 11	157	204	1,753
3	Tachinopoly	2 5 2	2 5 2	1,117	2 1 1	15	811	..
4	Coimbatore	2 5 2	2 5 2	2,447	2 6 11	62	116	4,572
5	Channarayana	2 5 2	2 5 2	373	0 10 0	47	142	..
6	Salem	1 6 2	1 6 2	217	1 11 5	4	3	..
7	Paikentary	12 12	12 12	2,200	2 13 6	100	2,167	..
	Total	3 0 6	3 0 6	12,761	2 4 3	776	3,748	9,120
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	3 7 5	3 7 5	167	2 9 4	18	13	123
9	Berhampur	5 3 8	5 3 8	281	1 11 13	45	29	28
10	Vizagapatnam	1 3 1	1 3 1	654	1 13 4	46	23	..
11	Nellore	2 7 1	2 7 1	296	2 10 0	12	3	..
12	Bellary	4 5 2	4 5 2	466	1 4 11	45	18	81
13	Cuddalore	3 3 3	3 3 3	591	1 6 3	36	5	22
14	Tanjore	3 1 1	3 1 1	643	2 0 10	19	78	..
15	Madurai	1 12 8	1 12 8	672	2 1 4	13	21	..
16	Palamcottah	1 14 3	1 14 3	614	1 14 2	21	67	11
17	Mangalore	4 1 9	4 1 9	425	3 12 8	26	38	..
	Total	3 0 2	3 0 2	4,809	1 14 2	281	295	279
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14 1 9	..	..	..	9	1	..
19	Civil Jail, Madras	0 11 3	62 8 0	..	..	29	117	..
	Total, Jails	3 9 9	109 6 11	17,570	2 2 3	1,095	4,201	9,399
	Subsidiary Jails	0 8 6	30 15 0	1,357	0 11 1	1,850	145	43
	Grand Total	3 0 5	100 1 0	18,927	1 13 10	2,945	4,346	9,443

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs—continued.

Charges.	9					10				
	Charges for moving prisoners.					Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.				
	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and cost subsistence of prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and maintenance of prisoners.	Money payments for reward for recidivists and services.	Excision charges.
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,511	3 7 4	2,973	217	3,190	3 2 4	570	52	249	240	4
2,111	2 0 0	2,547	720	3,267	3 1 0	275	74	289	200	21
826	1 0 9	694	149	843	1 1 0	240	6	601	340	6
4,760	6 3 0	2,431	110	2,541	2 1 7	404	20	348	237	9
189	0 6 0	2,701	231	2,932	2 5 3	50	23	551	501	13
7	0 0 3	1,467	40	1,507	1 12 3	120	11	482	411	2
2,287	2 12 1	1,677	53	1,730	1 8 3	379	119	730	542	3
13,684	2 6 6	13,468	4,313	17,781	2 12 11	2,687	252	5,745	4,738	56
139	2 7 4	35	..	35	0 2 8	50	12	139	10	6
102	0 10 1	1,510	73	1,583	0 12 1	75	38	155	..	9
60	0 3 1	1,505	299	1,794	0 0 9	230	65	516	54	10
15	0 0 1	238	1	239	2 1 0	65	26	263	..	11
141	0 6 4	2,579	510	3,089	0 7 0	31	17	406	148	2
63	0 2 4	646	36	682	1 9 6	123	21	402	128	13
97	0 4 8	373	73	446	1 5 4	44	14	246	74	14
34	0 1 7	595	363	958	2 13 7	79	65	202	9	12
90	0 4 9	412	182	594	1 12 3	49	19	117	67	11
64	0 8 5	95	..	95	0 12 6	101	1	252	2	17
846	0 5 2	7,999	1,527	9,526	3 10 1	854	289	2,518	505	38
10	0 11 7	80	..	80	5 12 7	21	..	25	9	18
146	4 1 11	..	..	..	..	88	..	15	..	19
14,656	1 12 1	21,547	4,037	25,584	3 0 11	3,298	611	7,798	4,352	96
2,038	1 0 7	10,804	..	10,804	5 8 0	4,437	188	62	456	..
16,721	1 9 11	32,351	4,037	36,388	3 8 4	7,735	829	7,860	4,708	96

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.	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.
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Rajahmundry	495	2,369	2 5 1	335	0 5 3	..	211	100
2	Vellore	164	2,013	1 14 5	234	0 3 7	..	150	35
3	Trichinopoly	118	1,688	2 2 2	144	0 2 10	..	101	20
4	Coimbatore	51	2,004	2 5 7	97	0 1 9	..	160	50
5	Canunore	170	1,726	2 13 5	236	0 6 2	..	144	29
6	Salem	88	952	1 8 10	25	0 0 9	..	75	10
7	Penitentiary	228	2,011	2 5 3	115	0 5 2	2,085	235	55
	Total ..	1,141	12,864	2 4 2	1,199	0 8 4	2,085	1,076	299
	District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	11	283	4 6 0	1	0 0 2	17	31	19
9	Berhampur	128	421	2 9 6	309	1 11 5	..	69	44
10	Vijayanagara	75	746	2 1 6	174	0 7 9	164	43	20
11	Nellore	13	314	2 12 2	7	0 0 11	104	48	4
12	Bellary	54	501	1 12 9	86	0 3 0	90	131	13
13	Cuddalore	51	723	1 10 11	102	0 3 9	..	113	4
14	Tanjore	21	309	1 3 1	67	0 3 2	..	127	8
15	Madura	37	464	1 3 0	67	0 3 1	541	75	6
16	Palamecottah	35	319	0 13 2	81	0 3 10	19	89	10
17	Mangalore	29	395	3 4 7	50	0 6 7	91	20	7
	Total ..	461	4,665	1 12 5	944	0 5 9	846	742	135
18	Grindal Leper Ward, Madras	3	59	4 3 1	7	0 3 1	..	12	2
19	Civil Jail, Madras	2	103	2 15 5	72	2 0 6	328	15	8
	Total, Jails ..	1,607	17,692	2 1 10	2,213	0 4 2	3,259	1,845	439
	Subsidiary Jails	656	5,799	2 15 3	13	0 0 1	317	..	39
	Grand Total ..	2,263	23,491	2 4 6	2,226	0 4 3	3,576	1,845	478

(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs—continued.

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.		
9	2	65	387	0 6 1	257	67	..	..	58	6	..	1	
3	..	47	235	0 3 6	..	160	102	..	..	..	..	2	
16	12	19	168	0 3 4	4	163	1	..	30	158	..	3	
18	22	71	321	0 5 11	22	8	..	..	..	97	..	4	
22	5	91	291	0 7 7	105	16	..	..	3	82	..	5	
6	2	24	117	0 3 6	86	79	..	..	6	17	..	6	
27	7	96	2,505	3 0 2	525	2	28	..	22	42	6	7	
101	50	413	4,024	0 11 3	999	490	131	..	119	402	6		
4	..	..	71	1 1 6	211	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	
4	..	38	155	0 13 3	3	51	..	..	5	83	..	9	
1	..	22	250	0 11 2	500	90	20	..	..	26	..	10	
5	10	14	186	1 10 1	15	18	..	..	41	40	..	11	
3	..	40	97	0 4 2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	12	
5	67	35	225	0 8 4	..	30	69	..	51	370	..	13	
6	..	12	148	0 7 1	23	106	..	6	..	150	..	14	
4	4	15	646	1 14 5	..	94	..	8	42	26	..	15	
11	..	65	194	0 9 2	54	51	..	..	..	104	..	16	
..	18	17	153	1 4 2	..	85	..	..	..	1	..	17	
43	99	259	2,124	0 12 11	820	525	79	22	139	1,214	..		
..	17	..	31	2 3 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
6	..	..	352	0 15 0	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	
150	166	672	6,531	0 12 5	1,819	1,016	209	22	253	1,617	8		
137	49	1	543	0 4 5	53	114	..	66	160	151	..		
287	215	673	7,074	0 10 11	1,872	1,130	209	88	418	1,768	6		

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 1897, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

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 G E.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.				
Central Jails.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	388	0 6 1	70,952	69 13 9	1	
2	Vellore	..	..	78	184	0 2 9	70,935	67 0 8	2	
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	1	355	0 7 2	55,977	70 13 8	3	
4	Coimbatore	203	..	..	325	0 6 0	75,228	87 2 3	4	
5	Cannanore	..	..	11	217	0 5 9	45,292	74 8 1	5	
6	Salem	70	..	3	261	0 7 11	37,674	71 5 10	6	
7	Penitentiary	..	292	..	917	1 1 8	68,586	82 8 10	7	
Total ..		273	292	— 65	2,647	0 7 5	4,24,644	74 9 4		
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	219	3 6 3	6,861	106 3 1	8	
9	Berhampur	..	1	..	113	0 14 1	17,031	104 15 6	9	
10	Vizagapatam	..	60	..	705	1 15 8	25,122	70 8 3	10	
11	Nellore	..	..	..	114	1 0 1	8,971	79 3 1	11	
12	Bellary	..	..	..	14	0 0 7	22,836	62 6 4	12	
13	Cuddalore	..	..	..	910	2 2 0	25,102	58 9 1	13	
14	Tanjore	..	..	..	290	0 14 0	19,893	59 10 1	14	
15	Madura	..	..	..	170	0 8 0	20,219	59 9 0	15	
16	Palamcottah	..	..	..	209	0 9 11	16,376	48 11 1	16	
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	86	0 11 4	9,318	81 1 6	17	
Total ..		..	61	..	2,850	1 1 5	1,72,229	65 11 2		
18	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	1,477	106 14 0	18	
19	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	..	1	0 0 5	2,976	84 0 8	19	
Total, Jails ..		273	353	— 65	5,508	0 10 6	6,01,326	71 14 3		
Subsidiary Jails		..	..	68	612	0 5 0	1,13,105	57 9 8		
Grand Total ..		273	353	3	6,120	0 9 6	7,14,431	69 2 10		
		Inspector-General of Prisons.	Establishment.	Travelling Allowance.	Contingencies.	Total.				
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons ...		24,262	10,181	4,417	3,164	42,024				

* Includes Rs. 1,101, Stationery Department charges.

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 1897 (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.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of Dining charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.				Serial Number.
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
	<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.	
1	Rajahmundry ..	28 11	28 15	26 2	22 6	21 10	22 15	23 11	20 7	2 2	3 3	4 0	5 15	1
2	Vellore	27 3	25 8	28 9	25 13	22 3	22 4	23 4	28 3	5 5	5 6	3 12	3 3	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	25 2	26 4	28 13	32 6	34 5	24 3	14 2	20 5	5 4	5 1	2 0	2 5	3
4	Coimbatore ..	28 1	26 4	24 10	22 7	27 4	25 2	30 4	37 2	1 10	1 9	0 6	0 3	4
5	Cannanore ..	29 4	26 11	31 9	31 0	28 13	28 12	22 5	33 5	4 4	4 2	2 15	2 5	5
6	Salem	30 1	24 11	32 3	33 13	29 0	20 11	10 15	29 5	1 5	3 2	1 0	1 5	6
7	Penitentiary ..	25 5	27 12	30 10	29 2	20 0	30 12	27 8	34 3	2 15	3 14	3 1	3 11	7
	Total ..	27 8	26 9	23 9	26 7	27 4	25 0	21 9	31 8	2 3	3 0	3 1	3 14	
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda ..	49 5	51 0	72 6	60 13	24 2	20 0	19 4	27 7	1 5	1 4	3 4	3 7	8
9	Berhampur ..	45 5	46 5	45 3	47 5	25 11	18 13	25 2	43 15	0 15	5 2	2 15	5 7	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	25 7	21 15	19 7	16 14	28 0	21 12	20 2	32 10	0 13	1 7	1 0	1 11	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	31 3	35 6	193 6	..	25 11	17 9	20 4	..	2 2	3 12	23 8	..	11
12	Nellore	51 14	44 8	48 0	38 6	24 14	25 4	20 0	28 3	1 12	1 7	0 12	2 7	12
13	Bellary	21 8	21 6	21 2	21 15	26 11	31 0	23 4	24 5	3 1	4 5	3 9	4 5	13
14	Cuddalore ..	25 1	25 12	26 8	25 1	25 15	23 15	31 5	32 7	1 6	2 5	2 10	3 10	14
15	Tanjore	24 6	26 15	32 2	27 8	24 0	23 5	26 9	24 4	1 5	2 15	2 8	3 2	15
16	Madura	17 4	24 15	23 7	18 3	24 9	26 15	19 11	32 9	0 12	2 7	1 2	1 13	16
17	Palamcottah ..	29 13	18 8	23 3	20 7	23 2	23 8	29 2	20 11	2 0	3 3	1 12	1 14	17
18	Mangalore ..	50 3	53 2	51 10	38 13	23 4	16 4	20 15	29 14	2 2	3 3	5 11	4 2	18
	Total ..	28 9	28 9	29 5	25 3	25 6	23 14	25 6	28 7	1 12	3 0	2 8	3 0	
19	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras ..	42 12	37 5	45 12	47 11	38 0	35 9	28 13	31 10	25 15	21 6	11 13	14 2	19
20	Civil Jail, Madras.	87 3	81 14	81 15	64 3	..	..	..	..	1 3	1 2	2 5	0 11	20
	Subsidiary Jails ..	8 15	9 14	10 17	11	40 1	35 2	34 0	38 11	..	..	0 11	0 9	
	Grand Total ..	25 4	24 15	25 2	23 13	28 11	26 2	24 6	32 2	1 13	2 10	2 10	3 0	

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

Serial Number	Jails.	7				8				9				10			
		Cost of Clothing and bedding of prisoners per head or average strength.				Cost of Sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of Charges for leaving prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of services per head of average strength.			
		1894	1895	1896	1897	1894	1895	1896	1897	1894	1895	1896	1897	1894	1895	1896	1897
Central Jails.		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	Rajahmundry ..	2 13	4 0	3 9	2 7	..	0 8	5 4	3 7	..	2 9	2 13	2 1	..	1 1	..	..
2	Vellore ..	2 7	2 11	2 9	2 1	..	..	0 1	2 6	..	1 12	1 10	3 2	..	9 15	..	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	1 10	1 5	3 6	2 1	..	0 5	6 2	1 1	..	1 14	1 7	1 1	..	0 9	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	2 13	2 4	2 6	3 6	..	0 1	0 1	5 8	..	1 20	1 6	2 15	..	0 12	..	..
5	Channarayana ..	2 1	1 1	..	0 10	..	0 4	5 4	0 5	..	1 8	1 13	3 5	..	1 0	..	..
6	Salem ..	2 1	1 1	2 5	1 11	..	0 1	0 1	..	..	1 6	1 10	2 14	..	0 11	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	3 4	2 0	2 10	2 14	..	2 3	2 7	2 12	..	1 4	1 13	3 2	..	0 9	..	..
Total ..		2 7	2 3	2 14	2 4	..	0 7	9 7	2 6	..	1 11	1 14	2 13	..	0 13	..	..
District Jails.																	
8	Russellkonda ..	1 5	2 9	0 2	2 9	..	0 2	0 6	2 7	..	0 6	0 16	0 9	..	2 14	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	2 10	0 13	3 11	1 12	..	0 4	0 7	0 10	..	1 4	2 8	2 12	..	2 13	..	..
10	Vizagapatnam ..	2 7	2 2	1 10	1 13	..	0 1	0 4	0 8	..	1 1	2 15	1 1	..	0 15	..	..
11	Parvatipuram ..	1 2	2 3	2 11	..	..	0 6	4 14	..	..	1 13	14 13	..	..	1 10	..	..
12	Nellore ..	1 3	1 12	2 6	1 10	..	0 2	0 1	0 2	..	1 4	1 8	2 2	..	1 11	..	..
13	Bellary ..	1 9	3 9	3 8	1 5	..	0 6	0 3	0 6	..	5 4	4 3	8 7	..	2 1	..	..
14	Gudalur ..	2 10	2 8	3 9	1 6	..	..	..	0 2	..	2 11	1 15	1 9	..	1 0	..	..
15	Tanjore ..	1 5	1 10	1 7	2 1	..	..	0 12	0 5	..	0 15	0 13	1 5	..	0 13	..	..
16	Madura ..	2 4	3 13	1 6	2 1	..	0 2	0 2	0 2	..	10 14	5 13	2 14	..	0 15	..	..
17	Palamcottah ..	1 11	1 14	3 10	1 11	..	0 3	0 1	0 5	..	1 6	1 0	1 12	..	0 12	..	..
18	Mangalore ..	1 9	0 15	2 4	3 13	..	0 1	0 2	0 8	..	0 3	1 2	0 13	..	2 5	..	..
Total ..		1 13	2 5	2 12	1 14	..	0 2	0 4	0 5	..	2 14	2 5	3 10	..	1 8	..	..
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	3 8	..	..	..	2 11	0 8	0 12	..	3 12	2 13	5 13	..	4 3	..	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 5	1 0	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	3 10	..	..
Subsidiary Jails ..		1 0	0 11	0 8	0 11	..	1 7	1 4	1 1	..	5 13	5 6	5 8	..	2 12	..	..
Grand Total ..		2 3	2 0	2 8	1 14	..	0 8	0 8	1 10	..	2 9	2 6	3 8	..	1 4	..	..

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897 (including the cost of with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.)

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 Entertainment charge for fees, etc., and food and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				
1893.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
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.	
2 5	2 5	..	0 5	0 4	0 5	..	0 5	0 5	0 6	..	1 2	0 7	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 13	
1 5	1 14	..	0 2	0 3	0 4	..	0 3	0 3	0 4	..	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 3	0 7	0 6	0 8	
1 7	2 2	..	0 3	0 1	0 2	..	0 2	0 2	0 3	..	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 7	0 6	0 5	0 10	
1 8	2 7	..	0 3	0 1	0 2	..	0 3	0 3	0 6	..	0 1	0 1	0 6	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 7	
2 0	2 13	..	0 2	0 3	0 6	..	0 5	0 5	0 8	..	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 6	1 6	1 4	0 5	
1 4	1 13	..	0 2	0 2	0 1	..	0 4	0 1	0 4	..	0 1	0 4	0 8	0 5	0 13	0 5	0 9	
1 5	2 7	..	0 2	0 8	0 2	..	0 15	0 13	0 9	..	0 10	0 6	0 1	0 2	0 12	0 14	0 7	
1 9	2 4	..	0 3	0 3	0 3	..	1 3	0 10	0 11	..	0 4	0 4	0 7	0 6	0 6	1 3	0 11	
5 6	4 6	..	0 4	0 8	..	..	0 12	1 11	1 2	..	0 11	0 15	0 6	0 14	0 8	0 10	0 13	
2 3	2 10	..	3 6	0 11	1 14	..	0 10	0 10	0 13	..	..	0 4	0 14	0 15	0 7	0 8	0 10	
1 10	2 2	..	0 2	0 3	0 8	..	1 12	1 8	0 11	..	0 2	0 7	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 10	
14 5	..	..	0 5	7 6	..	..	0 10	5 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 7	2 12	..	0 2	0 3	0 1	..	1 7	1 6	1 10	..	0 7	0 4	0 1	0 7	0 14	0 7	0 9	
1 13	1 13	..	0 4	0 7	0 4	..	0 14	2 8	0 4	..	0 5	..	0 1	0 1	0 8	0 15	0 15	
0 15	1 11	..	0 1	0 2	0 4	..	0 8	0 4	0 8	..	0 5	0 6	0 2	0 5	0 12	0 7	0 3	
1 2	1 3	..	0 3	0 5	0 3	..	0 9	0 7	0 7	..	0 2	0 4	0 14	0 11	0 6	0 8	0 10	
1 1	1 3	..	0 3	0 1	0 3	..	2 3	3 15	1 14	..	0 3	0 2	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 15	0 11	
1 2	0 15	..	0 4	0 4	0 4	..	0 5	0 7	0 9	..	..	0 4	0 10	0 14	0 9	0 12	0 11	
3 2	3 5	..	..	..	0 7	..	1 10	1 11	1 3	..	0 5	0 14	0 11	0 8	0 7	1 8	0 11	
1 9	1 12	..	0 5	0 4	0 6	..	1 11	5 0	13	..	0 3	0 4	1 6	1 11	0 3	0 6	0 3	
4 13	4 3	..	..	..	0 8	..	7 8	0 12	2 4	..	0 12	0 15	..	1 15	7 11	6 11	30	
4 1	2 15	..	..	..	2 1	..	18 2	13 15	9 13	..	..	..	..	1 15	7 10	6 5	..	
3 6	2 13	..	..	..	..	..	0 11	0 8	0 4	..	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 14	..	..	..	
1 14	2 4	..	0 5	0 3	0 3	..	1 2	0 13	0 11	..	0 4	0 4	0 10	0 6	..	..	..	

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number employed on working days.	Average number under contract of labour on working days.	Average number of sick.	Average number employed in and infirm.	Average number of other employed for other reasons.
<i>Central Jails.</i>						
1	Rajalunvudy	23-12	944-14	75-90	116-59	110-54
2	Vellore	11-24	1,080-81	31-02	67-11	59-47
3	Trichinopoly	2-15	777-99	15-59	37-28	26-12
4	Coimbatore	3-03	826-28	24-68	52-22	31-50
5	Cannanore	3-21	558-98	21-19	40-92	37-39
6	Salpet	3-62	504-77	6-21	20-25	8-80
7	Ponneri	8-45	813-27	22-83	17-75	41-71
	Total ..	65-90	5,187-15	200-23	332-13	311-33
<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Pussellikonda	1-38	57-99	1-23	1-09	2-48
9	Bachampur	1-12	140-51	4-14	4-03	16-27
10	Vizagapatam	2-00	342-58	10-14	10-83	1-16
11	Nellore	3-49	101-09	1-43	90	3-18
12	Bellary	15-72	397-89	7-75	13-26	6-51
13	Cuddalore	7-25	407-13	10-04	16-34	5-00
14	Tanjore	4-60	284-06	7-47	30-65	4-42
15	Madurai	9-35	267-03	6-46	16-28	9-24
16	Palani	6-71	304-40	3-29	17-66	14-38
17	Mangalore	1-75	92-90	3-21	2-76	1-76
	Total ..	57-04	2,325-70	61-46	123-79	63-01
	Per Ward, Madras ..	14	13-67	..	..	30
	Total, Jails ..	122-98	7,825-53	261-69	475-91	377-64
	.. .. .	52-89	632-88	23-27	2-84	105-18
	Total ..	175-87	8,458-41	284-96	478-75	482-82

* On route, on penal diet, in quarantine, &c.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

Average number employed on working days.										
A.	On Prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				Serial Number.
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		
						G.	H.	I.	J.	
Unremunerative labour.	Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, &c. (including the making of clothing, &c.)	Jail Repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	
...	47-06	87-97	78-41	159-16	43-20	3-95	14-71	..	..	1
...	68-78	70-21	87-55	110-39	17-28	56-47	..	..	..	2
...	68-19	57-09	85-50	204-41	34-86	22-50	15	..	..	3
...	72-39	81-40	68-65	60-02	18-54	9-07	..	..	..	4
...	45-40	57-16	69-88	54-28	14-31	4-16	2-32	..	..	5
...	44-21	43-24	43-05	58-90	14-50	21-95	22-38	..	..	6
...	62-25	57-64	23-94	50-06	3-89	26-38	..	..	..	7
..	408-28	454-71	445-98	737-25	147-68	142-22	39-51	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
..	2-48	5-27	14-59	5-09	2-03	4-35	..	..	..	8
..	29	15-11	30-03	22-42	14-93	61	..	..	..	9
...	16-41	29-82	42-56	65-67	14-73	1-65	..	..	..	10
...	3-49	9-35	14-01	25-85	8-03	6-28	..	..	..	11
...	18-58	27-26	19-08	46-21	4-94	17-52	..	..	..	12
...	24-87	33-49	34-13	37-54	2-16	10-85	..	218-61	..	13
...	13-62	23-36	29-51	29-07	4-26	15-88	..	..	..	14
...	24-45	28-23	50-98	57-19	15-83	15-60	..	..	..	15
..	17-35	27-67	30-73	27-58	10-78	5-98	..	..	..	16
..	1-61	9-65	8-66	20-89	3-16	8-90	..	..	..	17
..	114-15	268-41	286-68	337-55	80-51	37-65	..	213-61	..	
..	3-00	17	11-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	521-43	663-30	747-16	1,064-80	238-23	231-87	39-51	..	..	
...	...	...	323-64	78-35	3-09	...	...	...	...	
...	594-43	663-30	1,070-50	1,145-16	231-52	2	...	...	...	

No. XL—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8—cont.		9	10			Serial Number.	
		Average number employed on working days—cont.			35 per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as—				
		R.	P.						
			Manufactures.		(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other Public Works—Department.	Prison Officers.		Prison Servants.	On Manufactures &c.
Number of persons hired out for agricultural, domestic, private industrial, or departmental other than Public Works Department.									
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	260-56	..	..	4-08	9-32	21-58	1	
2	Vellore	429-53	..	..	6-67	6-81	41-67	2	
3	Trichinopoly	225-28	..	..	8-77	7-34	28-96	3	
4	Coimbatore	414-11	..	..	8-76	9-85	50-12	4	
5	Cannanore	251-22	..	..	7-71	9-70	42-65	5	
6	Salem	221-33	..	..	8-76	8-57	43-85	6	
7	Penitentiary	503-82	..	..	7-65	7-09	61-95	7	
Total ..		2,251-35	..	..	7-44	8-29	41-05		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	17-59	..	..	4-29	0-10	30-38	8	
9	Berhampur	23-70	..	..	..	10-75	18-23	9	
10	Vizagapatam	140-71	..	..	4-79	8-71	41-08	10	
11	Nellore	28-48	..	..	3-45	9-25	28-17	11	
12	Bellary	146-04	..	..	6-04	8-86	47-45	12	
13	Cuddalore	12-18	..	..	1-73	6-10	2-99	13	
14	Tanjore	125-81	..	..	4-79	8-22	44-29	14	
15	Madura	72-77	..	..	5-03	9-84	25-35	15	
16	Palamcottah	137-04	..	..	6-03	8-87	45-02	16	
17	Mangalore	32-43	..	..	1-73	10-25	34-91	17	
Total ..		738-75	..	..	1-78	4-91	8-96	31-76	
Leper Ward.									
.. ..		..	..	..	14-63	1-24	..	18	
.. ..		2,990-60	..	..	1-78	6-70	8-48	38-22	
.. ..		96-50	..	..	..	..	15-25		
.. ..		7-10	..	..	1-78	6-20	7-84	36-50	

No. XL—(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 1897.

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 1897.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account by Cash and Transfer Ac. cont.
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	31-15	260-56	..	20,372 5	20,372 5	24,863 12
2	Vellore ..	1,030-31	429-53	..	58,468 2	58,468 2	58,464 6
3	Trichinopoly ..	777-20	225-28	..	19,003 10	19,003 10	26,719 2
4	Coimbatore ..	826-28	414-11	..	66,291 6	66,291 6	58,792 4
5	Cannanore ..	588-98	251-22	..	10,313 15	10,313 15	13,245 6
6	Salem ..	504-77	221-33	..	18,423 14	18,423 14	26,096 2
7	Penitentiary ..	813-27	503-82	..	60,181 0	60,181 0	61,118 4
Total ..		5,486-16	2,251-85	..	2,53,054 4	2,53,054 4	2,68,799 4
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	57-90	17-59	..	920 9	920 9	1,237 14
9	Berhampur ..	140-51	23-70	..	1,949 15	1,949 15	2,340 2
10	Vizagapatam ..	312-53	140-71	..	3,299 4	3,299 4	3,627 13
11	Nellore ..	161-09	28-48	..	1,722 14	1,722 14	2,204 11
12	Bellary ..	307-80	146-04	..	8,627 7	8,627 7	17,109 2
13	Cuddalore ..	407-48	12-18	..	4,487 0	4,487 0	4,484 15
14	Tanjore ..	234-06	125-81	..	22,790 4	22,790 4	33,560 4
15	Madura ..	287-03	72-77	..	4,379 15	4,379 15	5,570 12
16	Palamcottah ..	304-40	137-04	..	10,584 8	10,584 8	13,862 7
17	Mangalore ..	92-90	32-43	..	1,304 2	1,304 2	1,362 6
Total ..		2,325-70	738-75	..	60,465 14	60,465 14	85,860 6
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	13-67	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Jails ..		7,825-53	2,990-60	..	3,13,520 2	3,13,520 2	3,54,659 10
Subsidiary Jails ..		632-88	96-50	..	147 9	147 9	425 14
Grand Total ..		8,458-41	3,087-10	..	3,13,667 11	3,13,667 11	3,55,085 8

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 1897—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9 Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1897.	10 Total.	11 Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	12 Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	13 Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.	14 Remarks.	15 Serial Number.
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		1
2	Vellore	..	21,303 12	3,991 7	1 4	19 5		2
3	Trichinopoly	..	58,464 6	7,716 8	9 15	84 4		3
4	Coimbatore	..	26,719 2	..	..	..		4
5	Cannanore	..	58,792 4	2,931 7	5 10	11 11		5
6	Salem	..	13,245 6	7,672 4	15 3	34 10		6
7	Penitentiary	..	26,096 2	937 4	1 2	1 14		7
	Total ..	..	2,68,799 4	15,745 0	2 14	7 0		
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	..	1,237 14	317 5	5 8	18 1		8
9	Berhampur	..	2,340 2	390 3	2 12	15 3		9
10	Vizagapatam	..	3,627 13	328 9	0 15	2 5		10
11	Nellore	..	2,204 11	481 13	4 12	16 15		11
12	Bellary	..	17,109 2	8,581 11	27 14	58 12		12
13	Cuddalore	..	4,484 15	..	..	..		13
14	Tanjore	..	33,560 4	10,770 0	37 15	85 9		14
15	Madura	..	5,370 12	690 13	2 7	9 8		15
16	Palamcottah	..	13,862 7	3,277 15	10 12	23 15		16
17	Mangalore	..	1,862 6	558 4	6 0	17 3		17
	Total ..	..	85,860 6	25,394 8	10 15	34 6		
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..		18
	Total, Jails ..	..	3,54,659 10	41,139 8	5 4	13 12		
<i>Subsidiary Jails.</i>								
	Total ..	..	425 14	278 5	0 7	2 13		
	Grand Total ..	..	3,55,085 8	41,417 13	5 11	15 5		

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1897.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1897.				Closing balance on 31st December 1897.				Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Plant and machinery.	Raw materials in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
<i>Central Jails.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
2	Vellore	21 10	81 10	102 11	391 17	1,025 0	6,146 0	1,072 4	3,120 4	10,160 2
3	Trichinopoly	98 15	877 13	402 12	1,025 0	1,025 0	11,124 0	2,455 11	21,994 4	17,132 10
4	Coimbatore	15 8	1,959 0	110 2	2,079 0	87 0	4,179 0	1,375 2	5,000 2	3,161 13
5	Cannanore	31 1	914 5	1,005 15	2,020 15	5,276 0	24,587 0	6,612 7	12,984 4	12,004 0
6	Salem	58 5	44 14	418 0	520 2	3,312 0	1,941 0	2,311 5	9,864 7	10,609 10
7	Penitentiary	832 3	5,040 6	610 7	737 0	3,131 0	3,131 0	1,843 0	6,237 8	3,755 4
	Total ..	231 10	704 12	204 14	35 7	1,205 0	1,374 0	1,305 0	8,023 6	10,724 3
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellkonda	21 10	81 10	102 11	391 17	1,025 0	6,146 0	1,072 4	3,120 4	10,160 2
9	Berhampur	98 15	877 13	402 12	1,025 0	1,025 0	11,124 0	2,455 11	21,994 4	17,132 10
10	Vizagapatam	15 8	1,959 0	110 2	2,079 0	87 0	4,179 0	1,375 2	5,000 2	3,161 13
11	Nellore	31 1	914 5	1,005 15	2,020 15	5,276 0	24,587 0	6,612 7	12,984 4	12,004 0
12	Bellary	58 5	44 14	418 0	520 2	3,312 0	1,941 0	2,311 5	9,864 7	10,609 10
13	Cuddalore	832 3	5,040 6	610 7	737 0	3,131 0	3,131 0	1,843 0	6,237 8	3,755 4
14	Tanjore	141 12	1,85 7	204 14	35 7	1,205 0	1,374 0	1,305 0	8,023 6	10,724 3
15	Madura	231 10	704 12	204 14	35 7	1,205 0	1,374 0	1,305 0	8,023 6	10,724 3
16	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	4,082 10	75,244 0	60,509 12	24,079 8	16,659 14	2,11,313 0	2,224 10	80,964 3	73,278 2

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. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).—concluded.

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1897.—concluded.

Closing balance on 31st December 1897.—cont.																						
Serial Number.	Jails.	Plant and machinery.		Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14, minus column 15.		Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss -).	Amount.		Total net profit (+) or loss (-) account of Jail manufactures in 1897 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.										
		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.						
Central Jails.																						
1	Rajahmundry.	8,100	2	3,463	0	343	18	27,855	2	6	12	24,363	12	20,372	5	3,991	7	+	3,998	8		
2	Vellore ..	2,333	0	31,529	0	2,093	1	70,817	11	+	33,036	13	58,464	6	58,468	2	—	3	12	+	33,063	1
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,892	11	6,491	0	404	9	18,866	12	+	3,309	15	26,719	2	19,003	10	—	7,715	8	+	11,085	7
4	Coimbatore ..	8,156	6	19,285	0	1,885	8	50,540	2	+	1,950	9	58,732	4	66,291	6	—	7,499	2	+	9,449	11
5	Cannanore ..	2,522	6	4,066	0	280	0	27,174	8	+	1,344	7	13,216	6	10,313	15	+	2,931	7	+	4,275	14
6	Salem ..	1,873	15	4,966	0	1,818	10	14,134	0	+	45	0	26,096	2	18,423	14	+	7,672	4	+	7,717	4
7	Penitentiary ..	1,401	15	24,341	0	105	12	44,404	12	+	33,454	6	61,118	4	60,181	0	+	937	4	+	34,391	10
District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda.	42	1	192	0	....	....	950	5	+	201	3	1,237	14	920	9	+	317	5	+	518	8
9	Berhampur ..	95	6	267	0	....	....	2,062	0	+	54	9	2,340	2	1,949	15	+	390	8	+	444	12
10	Vizagapatam..	259	3	2,802	0	118	8	5,178	3	+	1,758	8	3,627	13	3,299	4	+	328	9	+	2,087	2
11	Nellore ..	203	10	46	0	66	4	1,529	11	+	120	2	2,204	11	1,722	14	+	481	13	+	601	15
12	Bellary ..	355	15	3,247	0	....	....	7,074	10	—	495	4	17,109	2	8,527	7	+	8,581	11	+	8,086	7
13	Cuddalore ..	265	0	582	0	191	10	1,386	9	—	207	0	4,481	15	3,487	0	—	2	1	—	209	1
14	Tanjore ..	942	9	1,103	0	40	11	7,550	4	—	538	3	33,560	4	22,790	4	+	10,770	0	+	10,241	8
15	Madura ..	331	2	497	0	307	10	1,734	14	+	986	11	5,570	12	4,879	15	+	690	13	+	1,677	6
16	Palamcottah ..	409	4	5,641	0	....	....	7,139	14	+	4,440	12	13,862	7	10,584	8	+	3,277	15	+	7,718	14
17	Mangalore ..	161	4	175	0	....	....	1,162	15	+	531	7	1,862	6	1,904	2	+	558	4	+	1,089	14
Total ..		29,390	13	1,09,759	0	8,014	8	2,87,512	4	+	75,199	4	3,51,650	10	3,13,520	2	+	41,139	3	+	1,17,353	12

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, and 18 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and these in column 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 1897.

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, State- ment IX).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 3, minus Column 5).	Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, minus Column 6).	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry ..	70,932 0	69 14	3,931 7	3 15	66,960 3	65 15		1
2	Vellore ..	70,935 0	67 1	...	...	70,935 0	67 1		2
3	Trichinopoly ..	55,977 0	70 14	7,715 8	9 12	48,261 8	61 2		3
4	Coimbatore ..	75,228 0	87 2	...	...	75,228 0	87 2		4
5	Cannanore ..	45,292 0	71 8	2,931 7	4 16	42,360 3	69 11		5
6	Salem ..	37,674 0	71 0	7,672 4	14 9	30,001 12	56 13		6
7	Penitentiary ..	68,586 0	22 0	937 4	1 2	67,648 12	81 7		7
Total ..		4,34,644 0	74 9	15,715 0	2 12	4,08,899 0	71 13		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda ..	6,861 0	105 8	317 5	4 15	6,543 11	101 4		8
9	Berhampur ..	17,031 0	104 15	390 3	2 6	16,640 13	102 9		9
10	Vizagapatam ..	25,122 0	70 8	828 0	0 15	24,293 7	69 9		10
11	Nellore ..	8,971 0	79 3	481 13	4 4	8,489 3	74 15		11
12	Bellary ..	22,836 0	62 6	8,581 11	23 7	14,254 5	38 15		12
13	Cuddalore ..	25,102 0	68 9	...	...	25,102 0	58 9		13
14	Tanjore ..	13,893 0	59 10	10,770 0	32 5	3,123 0	27 5		14
15	Madura ..	20,219 0	59 0	690 13	2 1	19,528 3	57 8		15
16	Palamcottah ..	16,276 0	48 11	3,277 15	9 12	13,098 1	58 15		16
17	Mangalore ..	9,518 0	81 2	553 4	4 10	9,259 12	76 8		17
Total ..		1,72,229 0	65 11	25,394 8	9 11	1,46,834 8	55 0		
18	Criminal Leper Ward ..	1,477 0	106 14	...	...	1,477 0	106 14		18
19	Civil Jail ..	2,976 0	84 1	...	...	2,976 0	84 1		19
Total, Jails ..		6,01,326 0	71 14	41,159 8	4 15	5,60,186 8	66 13		
Subsidiary Jails ..		1,13,163 0	57 16	278 5	0 2	1,12,885 11	57 8		
Grand Total ..		7,14,489 0	69 3	41,437 13	4 0	5,73,071 9	65 3		

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	1,551	46	1,607	510-94	27-95	968-86
		Under-trials	..	..	..	36-72	38	87-12
		Civil prisoners	13	..	13	9-61	..	9-61
		Total ..	1,664	46	1,710	587-26	28-33	1,015-59
2	Vellore	Convicts	1,059	20	1,149	396-95	54-73	1,050-72
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	10	..	10	7-30	..	7-30
		Total ..	1,069	20	1,159	1,003-29	54-73	1,058-02
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	1,237	..	1,237	780-56	..	780-56
		Under-trials	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	4	..	4	9-45	..	9-45
		Total ..	1,241	..	1,241	790-01	..	790-01
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,114	..	1,114	831-66	67	832-33
		Under-trials	30	6	36	12-87	1-01	13-88
		Civil prisoners	20	..	20	17-05	..	17-05
		Total ..	1,164	6	1,170	861-58	1-68	863-26
5	Cannanore	Convicts	839	30	869	587-75	6-16	593-91
		Under-trials	..	..	..	21	..	21
		Civil prisoners	26	..	26	13-80	..	13-80
		Total ..	865	30	895	601-76	6-16	607-92
6	Salem	Convicts	538	..	538	508-15	..	508-15
		Under-trials	31	..	31	14-81	..	14-81
		Civil prisoners	10	..	10	4-92	..	4-92
		Total ..	629	..	629	527-88	..	527-88
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	694	48	742	789-01	31-80	820-81
		Under-trials	28	12	40	8-42	33	8-75
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	1-24	..	1-24
		Total ..	722	60	782	798-67	32-13	830-80

(VITAL).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

Serial Number.	Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	1,132	38	1,170	1,792	41	1,803	74-12	2-89	77-02	105	5	103
	225	11	226	268	1	269	10-18	0-02	10-20	16	..	16
	19	..	19	5	..	5	20	..	20	1	..	1
	..	..	..	2,025	42	2,077	84-51	2-91	87-42	120	5	125
2	1,133	67	1,200	929	47	976	33-03	1-19	34-22	25	1	26
	13	..	13	5	..	5	19	..	19	..	..	..
	..	..	..	934	47	981	33-23	1-19	34-41	25	1	26
	923	..	923	426	..	426	15-60	..	15-60	15	..	15
3	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	426	..	426	15-60	..	15-60	15	..	15
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1,021	2	1,023	687	2	689	24-31	0-07	24-38	128	1	129
4	38	1	39	5	..	5	11	..	11	4	1	5
	35	..	35	8	..	8	15	..	15	2	..	2
	..	..	..	684	4	688	25-14	0-09	25-23	144	2	146
	727	9	736	336	2	338	20-92	0-20	21-12	20	..	20
5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	28	..	28	1	..	1	01	..	01	..	..	..
	..	..	..	337	2	339	20-93	0-20	21-13	21	..	21
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	566	..	566	161	..	161	6-24	..	6-24	5	..	5
	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	161	..	161	6-24	..	6-24	5	..	5
7	901	31	932	608	30	638	21-38	1-41	22-79	11	2	13
	17	2	19	8	..	8	40	..	40	..	..	..
	8	..	8	1	..	1	04	..	04	..	..	..
	..	..	..	617	30	647	21-82	1-41	23-23	11	2	13

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.			
		Of admissions into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails—cont.					
1	Rajahmundry ..	Convicts	1,872-66	1,466-91	1,860-95
		Under-trials	7,294-50	2,631-58	7,246-77
		Civil prisoners	520-29	..	520-29
		Total ..	2,061-26	1,482-53	2,045-12
2	Vellore	Convicts	932-74	858-76	928-89
		Under-trials	684-93	..	684-93
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	930-94	858-76	927-20
3	Trichinopoly ..	Convicts	545-76	..	545-76
		Under-trials	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	539-23	..	539-23
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	802-01	2,985-67	803-77
		Under-trials	699-30	1,980-20	792-51
		Civil prisoners	469-21	..	469-21
		Total ..	790-59	2,380-95	796-98
5	Cannanore	Convicts	571-67	324-68	569-11
		Under-trials	72-46	..	72-46
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	560-02	324-68	557-64
6	Salem	Convicts	316-84	..	316-84
		Under-trials	..	..	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total ..	304-99	..	304-99
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	770-59	943-40	777-28
		Under-trials	950-12	..	914-29
		Civil prisoners	806-45	..	806-45
		Total ..	772-53	933-71	778-77

(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

9									
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.	Serial Number.
78-79	103-40	79-50	37-20	107-33	39-22	109-47	178-89	111-47	1
277-08	52-63	274-78	239-40	..	296-34	435-49	..	431-03	
20-81	..	20-81	..	..	..	104-06	..	104-06	
85-6	102-72	86-08	46-59	105-89	48-25	121-55	176-49	123-08	
33-16	21-74	32-57	19-08	18-27	19-03	25-10	18-27	24-74	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26-03	..	26-03	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33-11	21-74	32-52	18-94	18-27	18-90	24-92	18-27	24-57	
19-99	..	19-99	20-50	..	20-50	20-50	..	20-50	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19-75	..	19-75	20-25	..	20-25	20-25	..	20-25	
29-95	104-48	30-01	40-88	..	40-85	165-93	1,492-54	167-00	4
6-22	19-80	7-20	77-70	..	72-05	310-80	990-10	360-28	
8-80	..	8-80	..	..	..	127-30	..	117-30	
29-18	53-57	29-23	40-62	..	40-54	167-13	1,190-48	169-13	
35-59	32-47	35-56	30-63	..	30-31	34-03	..	33-68	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
72	..	72	72-46	..	72-46	72-46	..	72-46	
34-78	32-47	34-76	31-57	..	31-25	31-90	..	34-54	
12-28	..	12-28	9-84	..	9-84	9-84	..	9-84	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11-82	..	11-82	9-47	..	9-47	9-47	..	9-47	
27-10	44-34	27-77	12-07	62-89	14-62	13-94	62-89	15-84	7
47-51	..	45-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32-26	..	32-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27-32	43-58	27-96	12-52	62-25	14-44	13-77	62-25	15-65	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

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.	
	<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda .. {	Convicts	114	4	118	59.18	.25	59.43
		Under-trials	16	..	16	4.43	.07	4.50
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	.68	..	.68
		Total ..	130	4	134	64.29	.32	64.61
9	Berhampur .. {	Convicts	146	14	160	137.86	3.98	141.84
		Under-trials	28	..	28	16.61	1.29	17.90
		Civil prisoners	7	..	7	2.51	..	2.51
		Total ..	181	14	195	156.98	5.27	162.25
10	Vizagapatam .. {	Convicts	278	6	284	343.21	1.62	344.83
		Under-trials	14	..	14	9.51	.39	9.90
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..	1.00	..	1.00
		Total ..	292	6	298	353.75	2.01	355.76
11	Nellore .. {	Convicts	210	11	221	100.39	3.99	104.38
		Under-trials	7	..	7	6.95	.39	7.34
		Civil prisoners	7	..	7	1.56	..	1.56
		Total ..	224	14	238	108.90	4.38	113.28
12	Bellary .. {	Convicts	282	23	305	309.98	16.24	326.22
		Under-trials	36	..	36	28.30	1.50	29.80
		Civil prisoners	5	..	5	9.96	..	9.96
		Total ..	323	23	346	348.24	17.74	365.98
13	Ondaloro .. {	Convicts	256	17	273	407.44	6.95	414.39
		Under-trials	34	..	34	8.87	.19	9.06
		Civil prisoners	19	..	19	5.16	..	5.16
		Total ..	309	17	326	421.47	7.14	428.61

(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

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.	
8	123	..	123	65	1	66	1.94	.01	1.95	6	..	6	8
	15	..	15	3	..	3	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	
	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	68	1	69	1.97	.01	1.98	6	..	6	
9	241	9	250	165	6	171	3.96	.20	4.16	23	..	23	9
	54	4	58	11	2	13	.31	.12	.43	..	..	..	
	4	..	4	3	..	3	.09	..	.09	2	..	2	
	..	..	..	179	8	187	3.36	.32	3.68	25	..	25	
10	426	4	430	207	..	207	10.03	.14	10.16	20	..	20	10
	31	8	39	6	..	6	.11	..	.11	1	..	1	
	1	..	1	1	..	1	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	214	..	214	10.14	.14	10.28	21	..	21	
11	131	9	140	67	2	69	1.43	.05	1.48	..	..	..	11
	24	2	26	1	..	1	.03	..	.03	..	..	..	
	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	68	2	70	1.46	.05	1.51	..	..	..	
12	375	20	395	240	15	255	7.02	.96	7.98	1	1	2	12
	53	2	55	14	3	17	.51	.08	.59	1	..	1	
	18	..	18	3	..	3	.29	..	.29	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	257	18	275	7.32	1.04	8.36	2	1	3	
13	530	8	538	175	6	181	10.29	.85	10.64	7	..	7	13
	48	1	49	..	1	1	..	.02	.02	..	..	..	
	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	175	7	182	10.29	.87	10.66	7	..	7	

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jail

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.			
		Of admissions into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	
District Jails—cont.					
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	1,098-34	4,000-00	1,110-54
		Under-trials	677-20	..	666-67
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total	1,057-71	3,125-00	1,067-95
9	Berhampur ..	Convicts	1,196-37	1,507-54	1,205-58
		Under-trials	662-25	1,550-39	726-26
		Civil prisoners	1,195-22	..	1,195-22
		Total	1,140-27	1,518-03	1,152-54
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	603-13	..	600-47
		Under-trials	628-93	..	569-80
		Civil prisoners	1,000-00	..	1,000-00
		Total	604-95	..	600-68
11	Nellore	Convicts	667-40	501-25	661-05
		Under-trials	143-62	..	136-24
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total	624-43	456-62	617-94
12	Bellary	Convicts	774-24	923-65	781-68
		Under-trials	494-70	2,000-00	570-47
		Civil prisoners	301-20	..	301-20
		Total	735-00	1,014-56	751-41
13	Cuddalore ..	Convicts	429-51	863-31	436-79
		Under-trials	..	5,263-16	110-32
		Civil prisoners	..	..	..
		Total	415-21	980-39	424-5

(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

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.		
32.78 6.77 ..	40.00	32.81 6.67 ..	50.69		50.48	101.39		100.96	8	
30.64	31.25	30.65	46.66	..	46.43	93.33	..	92.86		
28.72 18.66 35.86	50.25 93.02 ..	29.33 24.02 35.86	137.82 .. 398.41		133.95 .. 398.41	166.24 .. 796.81		162.15 .. 796.81	9	
27.77	60.72	28.84	127.40	..	123.27	159.26	..	154.08		
29.19 11.53 10.00	92.11	29.47 10.45 10.00	46.62 104.82 ..		46.41 94.97 ..	56.27 104.82 ..		56.02 94.97 ..	10	
28.66	55.78	28.86	48.06	..	47.72	59.36	..	58.95		
14.24 4.32 ..	12.53	14.18 4.09 ..							11	
13.41	11.42	13.33	..	..	..	..	..	..		
22.65 18.02 29.12	59.11 53.33 ..	24.46 19.80 29.12	3.23 35.34 ..	61.58	6.13 33.56 ..	3.23 35.34 ..	61.58	6.13 33.56 ..	12	
22.46	58.62	24.21	5.74	56.37	8.20	5.74	56.37	8.20		
25.26	50.36 105.26 ..	25.68 2.21 ..	17.18		16.89	17.18		16.89	13	
24.41	51.82	24.87	16.61	..	16.33	16.61	..	16.33		

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

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—cont.							
14	Tanjore {	Convicts	291	..	291	288-35	..	288-35
		Under-trials	30	..	30	23-25	..	23-25
		Civil prisoners	12	..	12	22-00	..	22-00
		Total	333	..	333	333-60	..	333-60
15	Madura {	Convicts	305	18	323	280-96	14-53	295-49
		Under-trials	29	4	33	24-89	7-79	25-68
		Civil prisoners	40	..	40	18-27	..	18-27
		Total	374	22	396	324-12	15-32	339-44
16	Palamcottah .. {	Convicts	290	..	290	310-98	..	310-98
		Under-trials	30	..	30	12-82	..	12-82
		Civil prisoners	12	..	12	12-51	..	12-51
		Total	332	..	332	330-31	..	330-31
17	Mangalore .. {	Convicts	144	17	161	92-03	2-43	94-46
		Under-trials	42	..	42	17-14	42	17-56
		Civil prisoners	11	..	11	9-05	..	9-05
		Total	197	17	214	118-22	2-85	121-07
	Total, Central and District Jails. {	Convicts	8,898	327	9,225	7,764-41	171-20	7,935-61
		Under-trials	355	22	377	225-85	7-36	233-21
		Civil prisoners	196	..	196	146-07	..	146-07
		Total	9,449	349	9,798	8,136-33	178-56	8,314-89
18	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras. } Convicts	23	..	23	13-82	..	13-82	
19	Civil Jail, Madras .. Civil prisoners	81	..	81	35-41	..	35-41	

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

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.
14	353	..	353	140	..	140	7-53	..	7-53	8	..	8
	140	..	140	6	..	6	30	..	30	..	..	..
	36	..	36	4	..	4	10	..	10	..	..	..
	..	..	..	150	..	150	3-33	..	7-95	6	..	8
15	413	15	428	145	14	159	6-10	37	6-47	8	..	8
	51	1	52	7	1	8	16	05	21	..	..	..
	30	..	30	7	..	7	15	..	15	..	..	..
	..	..	..	159	15	174	6-41	12	6-83	8	..	8
16	384	..	384	193	..	193	8-30	..	8-30	6	..	6
	34	..	34	3	..	3	10	..	10	..	..	..
	21	..	21	9	..	9	28	..	28	..	..	..
	..	..	..	205	..	205	8-68	..	8-88	6	..	6
17	166	3	169	64	4	68	3-05	15	3-20	5	..	5
	107	1	108	6	1	7	28	01	29	..	..	..
	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	70	5	75	3-33	16	3-49	5	..	5
18	..	..	..	6,350	170	6,520	255-85	7-99	263-84	402	10	412
	..	..	..	342	11	353	12-49	32	12-81	22	1	23
	..	..	..	47	..	47	1-51	..	1-51	6	..	6
	..	..	..	6,739	181	6,920	269-85	8-31	278-16	430	11	441
19	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	68	..	68	16	..	16	10	..	40	..	..	..

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.				
14	Tanjore	Convicts	485-52 ..	485-52
		Under-trials	258-06 ..	258-06
		Civil prisoners	181-82 ..	181-82
		Total	449-64 ..	449-64
15	Madura	Convicts	516-09 ..	538-09
		Under-trials	201-24 ..	311-33
		Civil prisoners	323-14 ..	393-14
		Total	490-56 ..	512-61
16	Palamecottah	Convicts	620-62 ..	620-62
		Under-trials	234-01 ..	234-01
		Civil prisoners	719-42 ..	719-42
		Total	609-56 ..	609-56
17	Mangalore	Convicts	695-43 ..	719-88
		Under-trials	350-06 ..	398-63
		Civil prisoners .. .. .	.. ..	..
		Total	592-12 ..	619-48
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	817-83 ..	821-61
		Under-trials	1,514-28 ..	1,513-66
		Civil prisoners	321-76 ..	321-76
		Total	828-26 ..	832-24
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras. }	Convicts		..
19	Civil Jail, Madras	Civil prisoners	451-85 ..	451-85

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(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

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.
14	26-11	..	26-11	27-74	..	27-74	27-74	..	27-74
	12-90	..	12-90	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4-55	..	4-55	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23-77	..	23-77	23-98	..	23-98	23-98	..	23-98
15	21-71	25-46	21-90	28-47	..	27-07	28-47	..	27-07
	6-43	63-29	8-18	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8-21	..	8-21	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19-78	27-42	20-12	24-68	..	23-57	24-68	..	23-57
16	26-69	..	26-69	16-06	..	16-06	19-29	..	19-29
	7-80	..	7-80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22-38	..	22-38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-81	..	25-81	14-87	..	14-87	17-84	..	17-84
17	33-14	61-73	33-88	54-33	..	52-33	54-33	..	52-33
	16-34	23-81	16-61	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28-17	56-14	28-83	42-29	..	41-30	42-29	..	41-30
	32-96	46-67	33-25	26-92	40-89	27-22	51-77	58-41	51-92
	55-30	43-48	54-93	61-99	..	60-03	97-41	135-87	98-62
	10-34	..	10-34	13-69	..	13-69	41-08	..	41-08
	33-17	46-54	33-45	27-65	39-20	27-90	52-85	61-00	53-04
18	..	..	..	144-72	..	144-72	144-72	..	144-72
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	11-30	..	11-30	..	..	..	..	..	..

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
District Jails—cont.				
14	Tanjore	{ Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	485-52 258-06 181-82	485-52 258-06 181-82
Total ..		445-64		445-64
15	Madura	{ Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	516-09 281-24 383-14	933-52 1,266-82 393-14
Total ..		490-66	979-11	512-61
16	Palamecottah ..	{ Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	620-62 234-01 719-42	620-62 234-01 719-42
Total ..		609-56		609-56
17	Mangalore	{ Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	695-43 350-06 ..	1,646-09 2,380-95 ..
Total ..		592-12	1,754-39	619-48
Total, Central and District Jails.		{ Convicts Under-trials Civil prisoners	817-83 1,514-28 321-76	992-99 1,494-57 ..
Total ..		828-26	1,013-66	832-24
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras. }	Convicts	..	..
19	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil prisoners	451-85	451-85

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(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

9

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.	
26.11	..	26.11	27.74	..	27.74	27.74	..	27.74	14
12.90	..	12.90	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.55	..	4.55	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.77	..	23.77	23.98	..	23.98	23.98	..	23.98	
21.71	25.46	21.90	28.47	..	27.07	28.47	..	27.07	15
6.43	63.29	8.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.21	..	8.21	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.78	27.42	20.12	24.68	..	23.57	24.68	..	23.57	
26.69	..	26.69	16.08	..	16.08	19.29	..	19.29	16
7.80	..	7.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.38	..	22.38	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25.81	..	25.81	14.87	..	14.87	17.84	..	17.84	
33.14	61.73	33.88	54.23	..	52.93	54.33	..	52.93	17
16.34	23.81	16.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23.17	56.14	23.83	42.29	..	41.30	42.29	..	41.30	
32.95	46.67	33.25	26.92	40.89	27.22	51.77	58.41	51.92	18
55.30	43.48	54.93	61.99	..	60.03	97.41	135.87	98.62	
10.34	..	10.34	13.69	..	13.69	41.08	..	41.08	
33.17	46.54	33.45	27.65	39.20	27.90	52.85	61.60	53.04	
..	..	..	144.72	..	144.72	144.72	..	144.72	18
11.30	..	11.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

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.
Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts	..	..	..	649.62	35.75	685.37
	Under-trials	..	..	..	1,289.69	34.26	1,278.95
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	4.17	..	4.17
	Total	4,023	1,759	5,779	1,893.48	70.01	1,963.49
Grand Total ...	Convicts	..	..	..	8,427.85	266.95	8,634.80
	Under-trials	..	..	..	1,465.54	41.62	1,507.16
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..	185.65	..	185.65
	Total of all	13,576	2,105	15,681	10,079.04	248.57	10,327.61

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1837—continued.

5 Maximum population on any one day.			6 Number admitted into hospital.			7 Daily average number of sick.			8 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Serial Number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	20.80	84	21.64	21	1	22	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11.34	73	12.07	25	..	25	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	32.14	1.57	33.71	40	1	47	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,350	170	6,520	276.65	8.83	285.46	425	11	436	..
..	..	..	342	11	353	23.83	1.05	24.88	47	1	48	
..	..	..	63	..	63	1.91	..	1.91	6	..	6	
..	..	..	6,755	181	6,936	302.39	9.88	312.27	478	12	490	..

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails

Serial Number.	Jails.	A.		
		Of admissions into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Subsidiary Jails	Convicts	..	..	..
	Under-trials	..	..	..
	Civil prisoners	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	..
Grand Total	Convicts	753-45	821-45	755-08
	Under-trials	233-36	264-30	234-22
	Civil prisoners	339-35	..	339-35
	Total of all	67-20	728-17	671-60

(VITAL)—concluded.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—concluded.

Ratio per millo 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.		
32-02 9-15 ...	23-50 21-31 ..	31-57 9-47 ..	20-01 5-65 ..	.. .. ..	18-97 5-49 ...	32-33 20-17 ..	27-97	32-10 19-62 ..		
16-97	22-43	17-17	10-56	..	10-19	24-29	14-28	23-94		
32-83 16-26 10-29	42-67 25-23 ..	33-06 16-51 10-29	26-58 14-33 10-77	33-32	26-75 13-93 10-77	50-43 32-07 32-32	53-15 24-03 ..	50-49 31-85 32-32		
30-00	39-75	30-24	24-51	28-16	24-59	47-43	48-28	47-45		

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.										
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.	
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial Fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and Debility	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
<i>Central Jails.</i>											
1	Rajahmundry ..	188	70	198	4	436	3	25	4	..	..
2	Vellore ..	22	6	114	3	218	..	14	5	4	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	20	1	189	2	10	4	4	..
4	Coimbatore ..	273	105	81	14	26	..	18	6	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	3	2	18	1	6	..	..	1	5	..
6	Salem ..	..	..	26	1	8	..	5	2	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	1	1	18	..	29	..	11	5	14	..
	Total ..	487	184	475	24	912	5	83	27	27	..
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	4	3	13	1	8	..	2	2	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	6	4	27	12	14	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	8	4	18	6	31	1	5	1	..	..
11	Nellore ..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary ..	..	..	28	..	56	..	4	1	2	..
13	Cuddalore ..	..	..	24	4	13	..	5	2	..	..
14	Tanjore ..	..	..	12	3	8	..	2	1	3	..
15	Madura ..	2	..	20	..	42	2	2	..	..	..
16	Palameottah ..	2	1	13	..	2	1	1	1	1	1
17	Mangalore ..	..	..	8	..	17	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	22	12	166	26	193	4	22	8	6	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	509	196	641	50	1,105	9	105	35	33	1
18	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	509	196	641	50	1,105	9	105	35	33	1

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

(VITAL).

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

3										4				Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratios of Admission and Death per mille of average strength from				
Other General Diseases.		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.	
411	6	17	6	77	..	151	2	76	..	194.04	72.25	204.36	4.13	1
168	3	9	3	23	..	161	..	90	..	20.94	5.71	108.50	2.86	2
46	2	..	..	34	1	8	..	61	..	..	..	25.62	1.23	3
52	..	4	2	20	..	100	10	12	..	327.99	126.15	97.32	16.82	4
97	8	2	1	40	1	46	2	9	..	5.05	3.37	30.31	1.68	5
56	..	..	..	12	1	18	..	9	1	..	..	51.17	1.97	6
214	..	7	1	49	..	48	..	68	..	1.22	1.22	21.93	..	7
1,044	19	39	13	255	3	532	14	325	1	87.66	33.12	85.50	4.32	
5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	67.31	50.48	218.74	16.83	8
42	3	1	1	6	..	36	2	23	..	42.30	28.20	190.36	84.60	9
64	..	10	5	9	..	20	..	7	..	23.21	11.60	52.21	17.40	10
39	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	28.74	..	11
39	1	1	..	7	..	63	..	5	..	..	..	85.83	..	12
47	1	..	..	2	..	18	..	32	..	..	..	67.92	9.65	13
26	..	2	1	9	..	57	3	5	..	..	..	41.62	10.40	14
38	..	2	..	15	1	20	..	3	..	6.77	..	67.68	..	15
75	1	2	1	13	..	15	..	25	..	6.43	3.22	41.80	..	16
25	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	84.69	..	17
402	11	19	8	68	1	239	5	120	..	9.24	5.04	69.74	10.92	
1,446	30	53	21	323	4	771	19	445	1	64.14	24.70	80.78	6.30	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
1,446	30	53	21	323	4	771	19	445	1	64.03	24.66	80.63	6.29	

† All the diseases shown under respiratory system in the Annual Returns, except those already entered in columns D. and G.

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 1897—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—cont.								Serial Number.
		Ratios of Admission and Death per mille of average strength from								
		Malarial Fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry ..	450.01	3.10	17.55	6.19	155.85	2.06	1,860.95	111.47	1
2	Vellore ..	207.48	..	8.57	2.86	153.23	..	928.89	24.74	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	242.13	2.56	..	..	10.25	..	545.76	20.50	3
4	Coimbatore ..	31.24	..	4.81	2.40	120.14	12.01	808.77	167.00	4
5	Cannanore ..	10.10	..	3.37	1.68	77.45	3.37	569.11	38.65	5
6	Salem ..	15.74	..	..	..	35.42	..	316.84	9.84	6
7	Penitentiary ..	35.33	..	8.53	1.22	58.48	..	777.28	15.84	7
	Total ..	164.17	.90	7.02	2.34	95.76	2.52	902.01	58.86	
District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda ..	134.61	..	16.83	..	..	..	1,110.55	100.96	8
9	Berhampur ..	98.70	..	7.05	7.05	253.81	14.10	1,205.58	162.15	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	80.93	2.90	29.01	14.50	58.02	..	600.47	58.02	10
11	Nellore ..	19.16	..	..	..	38.32	..	661.05	..	11
12	Bellary ..	171.56	..	3.07	..	193.12	..	781.63	6.13	12
13	Cuddalore ..	31.37	..	..	..	43.44	..	436.79	16.89	13
14	Tanjore ..	27.74	..	6.94	3.47	197.63	10.40	485.52	27.74	14
15	Madura ..	142.14	6.77	6.77	..	67.68	..	538.09	27.07	15
16	Palamcottah ..	6.43	3.22	6.43	3.22	48.23	..	620.62	19.29	16
17	Mangalore ..	179.97	..	..	..	63.52	..	719.88	52.93	17
	Total ..	81.08	1.68	7.98	3.36	100.41	2.10	633.96	35.71	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	139.25	1.13	7.31	2.65	97.16	2.39	891.1	67.92	
18	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144.72	18
	Grand Total ..	139.00	1.13	7.30	2.64	96.95	2.39	820.18	62.08	

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelae 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 1897, according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			5			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Serial Number.
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry ..	384.83	42	109.14	139.50	15	107.53	210.33	25	118.86	1
2	Vellore	247.00	7	28.34	172.92	1	5.78	220.00	7	31.82	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	115.25	2	17.35	87.75	4	45.58	185.09	3	16.21	3
4	Coimbatore ..	120.17	45	358.86	104.92	12	114.37	94.83	28	295.26	4
5	Cannanore ..	117.53	8	67.89	35.42	..	..	157.42	4	25.41	5
6	Salem	99.17	1	10.08	61.25	1	16.33	92.33	1	10.83	6
7	Penitentiary ..	196.08	4	20.40	90.17	..	..	183.58	3	16.34	7
Total ..		1,286.33	109	84.74	691.93	38	47.69	1,143.58	71	62.09	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	27.17	3	110.42	11.91	..	..	15.17	2	131.84	8
9	Berhampur ..	87.17	22	252.58	30.08	..	..	11.83	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	208.58	15	71.91	72.17	..	..	30.17	1	33.15	10
11	Nellore ..	65.08	..	..	32.67	..	..	5.93	..	..	11
12	Bellary ..	181.08	..	..	52.17	..	..	41.00	1	21.39	12
13	Cuddalore..	295.39	4	19.48	37.87	1	26.41	109.19	2	18.32	13
14	Tanjore ..	131.67	8	60.86	54.42	..	..	57.42	..	..	14
15	Madura ..	130.00	3	23.08	87.58	1	11.42	49.92	3	60.10	15
16	Palamcottah ..	113.92	3	26.33	49.67	..	..	62.25	1	16.06	16
17	Mangalore ..	49.08	1	20.37	20.92	2	95.60	16.92	1	69.10	17
Total ..		1,190.13	59	49.20	449.46	4	8.90	399.20	11	27.56	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		2,485.46	168	67.59	1,141.39	37	32.42	1,542.78	82	53.15	
18	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	83	..	..	2.08	..	..	4.75	..	..	18
Subsidiary Jails ..		657.75	47	71.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		3,144.04	215	68.38	1,143.47	37	32.36	1,547.53	82	52.99	

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, according to the length of original sentences—concluded.

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 ..	154.00	13	84.42	86.17	13	150.86	974.83	108	113.79	1
2	Vellore ..	185.50	8	16.17	223.58	8	35.78	1,049.00	26	24.79	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	255.74	7	27.37	132.09	..	..	775.92	16	20.62	3
4	Coinbatore ..	320.83	29	90.39	183.33	25	136.37	830.08	139	167.45	4
5	Cannanore ..	150.67	5	33.19	134.33	3	22.33	595.67	20	33.58	5
6	Salem ..	144.58	..	..	109.67	2	18.24	507.00	5	9.86	6
7	Penitentiary ..	158.50	3	18.93	191.75	3	15.65	820.08	13	15.35	7
Total ..		1,369.82	60	43.80	1,060.92	51	50.90	5,552.58	327	58.89	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	4.83	1	207.04	3.33	..	..	62.41	6	95.14	8
9	Berhampur ..	5.25	..	..	5.92	1	168.92	140.25	23	163.99	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	12.67	3	236.78	19.83	1	50.43	343.42	20	53.24	10
11	Nellore ..	1.25	..	..	1.67	..	..	106.00	..	..	11
12	Bellary ..	38.25	..	..	9.67	1	103.41	322.17	2	6.21	12
13	Cuddalore ..	43.37	..	..	8.61	..	..	404.42	7	17.31	13
14	Tanjore ..	34.58	..	..	3.33	..	..	281.92	8	28.38	14
15	Madura ..	22.08	..	..	6.75	1	148.15	296.33	8	27.60	15
16	Palamcottah ..	66.58	2	30.04	12.33	..	..	304.75	6	19.69	16
17	Mangalore ..	8.00	1	125.00	1.33	..	..	96.25	5	51.95	17
Total ..		236.86	7	29.55	73.27	4	54.59	2,357.92	85	36.05	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,606.68	67	41.70	1,134.19	55	51.14	7,910.50	412	52.08	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	2.75	2	727.27	3.09	..	..	13.50	2	148.15	18
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	657.75	47	71.46	
Grand Total ..		1,609.43	69	42.87	1,137.28	58	51.00	8,568.25	461	53.12	

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, according to the length of time passed in jail.

1	2	3			4			
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Serial Number.
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	612.92	63	102.79	86.92	10	103.18	1
2	Vellore	491.42	12	24.42	129.75	1	7.71	2
3	Trichinopoly	221.34	6	27.11	128.42	6	46.72	3
4	Coinbatore	232.33	72	309.90	88.00	11	125.00	4
5	Cannanore	206.00	9	43.69	75.50	3	39.74	5
6	Salem	187.67	2	10.66	98.58	1	10.69	6
7	Penitentiary	215.00	5	23.26	153.92	1	6.50	7
Total ..		2,166.68	169	78.00	766.09	33	43.08	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	43.25	5	115.61	7.41	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	111.17	23	206.89	16.33	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	252.58	17	67.31	69.92	2	28.60	10
11	Nellore	97.75	..	..	7.83	..	..	11
12	Bellary	248.33	2	8.04	32.17	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	186.16	6	32.23	113.20	1	8.83	13
14	Tanjore	185.00	8	43.24	46.67	..	..	14
15	Madura	271.75	7	25.76	19.58	1	51.07	15
16	Palamcottah	195.75	4	20.43	40.09	..	..	16
17	Mangalore	80.17	3	37.42	10.83	2	154.67	17
Total ..		1,672.41	75	44.85	394.63	6	16.48	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		3,839.09	244	63.56	1,160.72	39	34.51	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	4.92	..	..	2.18	..	..	18
Subsidiary Jails ..		657.75	47	71.46	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		4,501.76	291	64.61	1,132.30	39	31.44	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—continued.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, according to the length of time passed in jail—continued.

Serial Number.	Jails.	5			6			Serial number.
		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years.			
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	106.91	12	112.24	51.17	9	175.88	1
2	Vellore	112.92	6	53.13	74.75	..	..	2
3	Trichinopoly	140.50	3	21.35	84.83	..	..	3
4	Coimbatore	166.83	20	119.88	93.58	11	117.55	4
5	Cannanore	118.25	1	8.46	51.25	1	19.51	5
6	Salem	105.08	..	..	32.33	1	30.93	6
7	Penitentiary	187.08	1	5.35	90.66	3	33.09	7
Total ..		937.57	43	45.86	478.57	25	52.24	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	2.92	1	342.47	2.92	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	9.42	..	..	3.08	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	15.67	1	63.82	4.83	..	..	10
11	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Bellary	15.34	..	..	5.42	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	67.91	..	..	21.11	..	..	13
14	Tanjore	25.08	..	..	14.17	..	..	14
15	Madura	2.33	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	Palamcottah	45.58	2	43.88	11.75	..	..	16
17	Mangalore	2.50	..	..	2.00	..	..	17
Total ..		187.17	4	21.37	65.53	..	..	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,124.74	47	41.79	544.10	25	45.95	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.08	..	..	.67	1	1,492.54	18
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		1,126.82	47	41.71	544.77	26	47.73	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897, according to the length of time passed in jail—concluded.

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	72.08	11	152.61	34.83	3	86.13	1
2	Vellore	120.66	..	..	119.50	7	58.58	2
3	Trichinopoly	161.00	1	6.21	39.83	..	..	3
4	Coimbatore	117.67	17	115.12	101.67	8	78.69	4
5	Cannanore	89.67	4	46.15	58.00	2	34.48	5
6	Salem	56.50	..	..	31.84	1	31.41	6
7	Penitentiary	151.42	1	6.69	22.09	2	90.91	7
	Total ..	796.00	34	42.71	407.67	23	56.42	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	5.91	..	..	..	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	25	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	42	..	..	..	..	..	10
11	Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Bellary	19.83	..	..	58	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	12.43	..	..	3.61	..	..	13
14	Tanjore	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Madura	2.42	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	Palamcottah	11.58	..	..	..	..	..	16
17	Mangalore	75	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Total ..	64.59	..	..	4.19	..	..	
	Total Central and District Jails ..	860.59	34	39.51	411.86	23	55.84	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.25	1	444.44	1.40	..	..	18
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	862.84	35	40.56	413.26	23	55.66	

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Central Jails											
1	Rajahmundry	15	1	475	5	490	6	496	36.74	.38	37.12
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	22	..	810	20	832	20	352	12.87	1.01	13.88
5	Cannanore	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	.21	..	.21
6	Salem	14	..	158	..	172	..	172	14.81	..	14.81
7	Penitentiary	16	2	167	12	183	14	197	8.42	.33	8.75
Total ..		67	3	1,112	37	1,179	40	1,219	73.05	1.72	74.77
District Jails											
8	Russellkonda	3	..	145	4	148	4	152	4.43	.07	4.50
9	Berhampur	2	..	313	16	315	16	331	16.61	1.29	17.90
10	Vizagapatam	20	..	267	31	287	31	318	9.54	.99	10.53
11	Nellore	5	..	123	7	128	7	135	6.95	.39	7.34
12	Bellary	45	1	395	29	440	30	470	28.30	1.50	29.80
13	Cuddalore	5	..	129	5	134	5	139	8.87	.19	9.06
14	Tanjore	140	..	143	..	283	..	283	23.25	..	23.25
15	Madura	35	1	489	18	524	19	543	24.89	.79	25.68
16	Palamecottah	9	..	154	..	163	..	163	12.82	..	12.82
17	Mangalore	2	..	303	6	310	6	316	17.14	.42	17.56
Total ..		266	2	2,466	116	2,732	118	2,850	152.80	5.64	158.44
Total, Central and District Jails ..		333	5	3,578	153	3,911	158	4,069	225.85	7.36	233.21
Subsidiary Jails ..		1,249	32	31,361	1,026	32,610	1,058	33,668	1,239.69	34.26	1,273.95
Grand Total ..		1,582	37	34,939	1,179	36,521	1,216	37,737	1,465.54	41.62	1,507.16

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

7			8			9			10			11			12			Serial Number
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1897.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
124	..	124	121	2	123	228	2	230	..	..	..	16	..	16	1	2	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
178	13	191	126	5	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	24	1	25	4
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
95	..	95	58	..	58	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16	6
62	5	67	111	6	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	13	7
459	18	477	418	13	431	231	2	233	..	..	..	20	1	21	51	6	57	
60	3	63	79	1	80	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	8
267	13	280	47	3	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	9
168	11	179	96	17	113	15	2	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	7	1	8	10
61	5	66	62	2	64	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	11
219	11	230	190	16	196	17	..	17	..	..	..	1	..	1	23	3	26	12
74	5	79	53	..	53	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	13
106	..	106	164	..	164	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	14
246	8	254	240	11	251	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	15
81	..	81	77	..	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	16
160	4	164	143	2	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	17
1,442	60	1,502	1,141	52	1,193	48	2	50	..	..	..	12	..	2	99	4	103	
1,901	78	1,979	1,559	65	1,624	279	4	283	..	..	..	22	1	23	150	10	160	
12,088	355	12,443	6,767	324	7,091	12,327	340	12,667	68	1	69	25	..	25	1,335	38	1,373	
13,989	433	14,422	8,326	389	8,715	12,606	344	12,950	68	1	69	47	1	48	1,485	48	1,533	

STATE

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st							
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..
		Total	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..
2	Rajahmundry.									
		Cells	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	54	..	10	..	..	..
		Total	64	12	60	1	10	..	..	..
3	Vellore									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	54	..	10	..	..	..
		Total	64	12	60	1	10	..	..	..
4	Trichinopoly ..									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
5	Coimbatore ..									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	123	..	50	..	20	..	30	6
		Total	123	..	50	..	20	..	30	6
6	Cannanore ..									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
		Total	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..
7	Salom ..									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
		Total	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
8	Total average population.									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
		Total	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
9	Total average population.									
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..
		Total	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..

MENT A.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1897.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
December 1897 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	2,024	7 7	4,338 8 5	* Under-trials (males) and Europeans were accommodated separately in available wards; when large number of Kois under-trial prisoners were admitted they were accommodated in temporary sheds erected for the purpose. † Juveniles were confined in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward. ‡ Does not include area of the civil debtors' yard which is outside the enclosing walls. § When there was overcrowding in the hospital, patients were accommodated in Blocks Nos. 7 and 8.	
..	..	..	44	958	1,132						
..	..	..	46	1,051	1,227						
* 21	..	† 1-15	25-06	826-76	1,015-59						
..	..	..	2	100	109	137	4,488	5 3	3,047 11 10		
..	..	..	88	959	1,187						
..	..	..	90	1,059	1,296						
..	..	..	53-54	915-80	1,058-02						
..	..	..	..	120	124	161	2,782	4 10	6,910 5 7		§ The yard formerly used for Europeans has been given up to civil debtors, and the European prisoner was accommodated in a cell. || Juveniles were confined in separate cells. ¶ Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison. §§ Three blocks which accommodated 90 prisoners each have been converted into 192 cubicles. ** Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the civil prisoners' ward. Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. The convict warder guard occupies the juvenile ward.
..	..	..	..	22	22						
..	..	..	..	1,095	1,195						
..	..	..	..	1,237	1,341						
§ 04	..	|| 25	..	747-42	790-01	117	1,251	5 11	11,483 3 4		
..	..	..	..	120	124						
2	..	..	..	192	194						
..	..	..	..	800	1,029						
2	..	..	..	1,112	§§ 1,347	162	443	4 11	9,217 7 11		
1-30	..	¶ 70	¶ 60	784-28	863-26						
..	..	..	..	66	66						
..	..	..	30	773	909						
..	..	..	30	839	975	92	2,571	3 9	2,902 1 6	†† Juveniles were accommodated in separate cells.	
..	..	** 1-12	5-96	544-67	607-92						
..	..	..	..	85	85						
..	..	..	..	503	643						
..	..	..	..	588	728	..	..	..	..		
..	..	†† 71	..	465-84	527-88						

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STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoner.

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. Penitentiary ..	Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	51	8	16	..	..	..	28	12
		Total ..	51	8	39	..	..	..	28	12
		Total average population.	21-82	1-41	31-82	..	* 1-20	..	8-02	-33
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	..	11	..	..	..	16	..
		Total ..	13	..	11	..	..	..	16	..
		Total average population.	1-93	-01	1-30	..	..	..	4-40	..
9	Berhampur ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	17	..	..	..	7	..	29	..
		Total ..	17	..	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total average population.	4-36	-32	..	..	2-42	..	16-30	1-17
10	Vizagapatam ..	Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	18	..	26	..	..	..	14	..
		Total ..	18	..	28	..	..	..	14	..
		Total average population.	10-14	-14	29-50	..	\$ -99	..	..	-99
11	Nellore ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total average population.	1-48	-05	..	..	1-56	..	6-92	-39
12	Bellary ..	Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	38	6	20	4	5	..	36	..
		Total ..	38	6	23	4	5	..	36	..
		Total average population.	7-82	1-04	17-25	..	** 9-67	..	27-79	1-42

continued.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1897—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1897 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.								
39	..	10	1	125	178	56	RS. A. P. 5,093 9-9	RS. A. P. 1,170 6 3	* Represents State prisoners received en route and a criminal prisoner confined under section 50 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. † Surplus male convicts were accommodated in sheds enclosed with wire netting.
8	..	..	4	512	670				
..	..	..	43	..	..				
47	..	10	48	637	880				
14-74	57	9-53	29-82	711-54	830-80	61	1,542 15 2	393 2 1	
..	..	..	..	8	8				
..	..	..	4	111	155				
..	..	..	4	114	158				
..	..	..	31	56-61	61-61	109	309 15 1	834 8 4	† Juveniles were accommodated in available wards intended for male convicts.
..	..	..	..	6	6				
..	..	..	14	140	206				
..	..	..	14	146	212				
..	..	† 1-25	3-78	132-65	162-25	109	129 14 11	1,500 0 11	§ Europeans and Civil Prisoners were accommodated in separate wards. Two temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of the surplus male convicts.
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	9	6	263	336				
..	..	9	6	269	344				
§ 10	..	1-07	1-38	302-52	356-26	42	645 0 11	408 11 5	¶ Juvenile convicts were accommodated separately in one of the cells of the male wards.
..	..	..	..	2	2				
..	..	..	14	203	263				
..	..	..	14	210	265				
..	..	¶ 1-13	3-94	98-83	113-23	80	2,166 7 5	1,103 1 5	** Surplus civil prisoners were accommodated in available wards. †† Juveniles were confined in separate cells. ‡ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in work-sheds and in available wards. Under-trial females were accommodated in the female convicts' wards.
..	..	..	2	99	104				
..	..	..	21	178	313				
5	..	..	23	277	417				
10	..	†† 2-65	15-28	†† 282-95	365-38				

STATEMENT A—

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners

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	Cuddalore	District Jails—contd.								
		Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	21	4	54	..	19	..	34	..
		Total	23	4	54	..	19	..	34	..
14	Tanjore	Total average population.	10.29	.37	16.44	..	*5.16	..	8.87	.17
		Cells	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	13	..	..	..	12	..	30	..
		Total	13	..	19	..	12	..	30	..
15	Madura	Total average population.	7.03	..	16.72	..	*21.90	..	22.95	..
		Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	26	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
		Total	28	7	20	..	40	..	29	4
16	Palamcottah	Total average population.	*6.1	.42	10.86	..	18.12	..	24.73	.74
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	15	..	30	..	12	..	30	..
		Total	15	..	32	..	12	..	30	..
17	Mangalore	Total average population.	8.68	..	25.02	..	12.23	..	12.72	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	25	..	18	..	11	..	42	..
		Total	25	..	18	..	11	..	42	..
		Total average population.	3.33	.16	5.02	..	9.05	..	16.86	.41

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continued.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1897—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1897 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.								
..	..	..	17	256	275	246	5,405 13 7		{ Female under-trials were confined in cells in the female block. Surplus males were confined in sheds.
..	..	..	..	..	132				
..	..	..	17	256	407				
..	..	..	6.60	390.71	428.61				
..	..	..	..	257	276	274	2,133 10 1		{ * Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and the under-trials the civil debtors' yard to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class. Surplus male convicts were accommodated in temporary sheds. § Europeans were accommodated in cells.
..	..	8	..	26	81				
..	..	8	..	283	265				
§ 5.84	..	1.92	..	256.34	333.60				
..	..	..	2	6	10	122	2,195 4 10	460 10 0	{ † Increase due to the extension of the under-trial ward and to the inclusion of the building originally intended for a female hospital. ‡ Juvenile convicts were confined in separate cells.
..	..	7	16	292	441				
..	..	7	18	298	451				
..	..	..	14.16	264.50	339.44				
..	..	..	..	235	237	224	7,215 12 2	776.11 6	{ † Increase due to the extension of the under-trial ward and to the inclusion of the building originally intended for a female hospital. ‡ Juvenile convicts were confined in separate cells.
..	..	..	..	55	† 142				
..	..	..	..	290	† 379				
..	..	† 1.19	..	276.47	336.31				
..	..	..	..	6	6	76	1,023 11 9	135 12 2	{ The changes as compared with previous statements are due to the correction of errors in the accommodation returned in previous years.
..	..	5	17	133	251				
..	..	5	17	139	257				
..	..	11	2.28	85.85	121.07				

Female under-trials were confined in cells in the female block. Surplus males were confined in sheds.

* Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and the under-trials the civil convicts' yard to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class. Surplus male convicts were accommodated in temporary sheds.
 † Europeans were accommodated in cells.

† Increase due to the extension of the under-trial ward and to the inclusion of the building originally intended for a female hospital.
 ‡ Juvenile convicts were confined in separate cells.

The changes as compared with previous statements are due to the correction of errors in the accommodation returned in previous years.

STATEMENT

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoner

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.
18	District Jails —contd. Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommoda- tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total ..	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	40	..	..	..	35.01	..	..	..

concluded.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1897—concluded.

12		13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21		
December 1897 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.			
								By Jail Department.	By Public Works Depart- ment.				
Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
M.	F.												
..	..	..	..	1	1	57	....	....					
..	..	..	..	22	22								
..	..	..	..	23	23								
..	..	..	..	13.82	13.82	45	....	718	1	3			
..	..	..	..	..	81								
..	..	..	..	..	81								
..	..	..	..	..	35.41								

STATE

Showing the condition of the prisoners discharged from the Jails of

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	2,029	381	159	378	374	179	1,090	
2	Vellore	1,585	207	71	407	297	186	961	
3	Trichinopoly	* 863	114	84	178	105	72	439	
4	Coimbatore	1,140	278	84	186	158	71	499	
5	Cannanore	1,110	242	..	394	153	45	597	
6	Salem	795	107	7	289	158	63	517	
7	Penitentiary	3,075	1,177	323	562	236	94	1,215	
Total ..		10,597	2,506	728	2,394	1,486	710	5,318	
<i>District Jails.</i>									
8	Russellkonda	135	26	13	35	34	5	87	
9	Berhampur	736	78	72	249	156	58	535	
10	Vizagapatam	931	90	84	310	193	84	671	
11	Nellore	328	48	33	89	66	23	211	
12	Bellary	1,040	108	112	251	186	92	641	
13	Cuddalore	835	84	139	213	143	67	562	
14	Tanjore	704	128	..	209	122	28	359	
15	Madura	854	164	84	271	130	55	540	
16	Palamcottah	595	99	7	134	134	81	356	
17	Mangalore	289	49	33	85	29	10	157	
Total ..		6,447	874	577	1,846	1,193	503	4,119	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		17,044	3,380	1,305	4,240	2,679	1,213	9,437	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	19	..	..	6	7	4	17	
Grand Total ..		17,063	3,380	1,305	4,246	2,686	1,217	9,454	

* Column 3 includes, but columns 4, 5 and 6 exclude 2 convict

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

6 Number who had lost weight.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	7 Serial Number.	Remarks.
	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.			
	108	257	150	43	558	1	
	44	228	113	32	417	2	
	67	131	86	24	308	3	
	46	155	120	42	363	4	
	..	192	62	17	271	5	
	1	123	34	13	171	6	
	246	328	87	22	683	7	
	512	1,414	652	193	2,771		
	3	10	8	1	22	8	
	45	58	17	3	123	9	
	43	83	34	10	170	10	
	9	42	16	2	69	11	
	72	122	69	28	291	12	
	83	80	25	1	189	13	
	..	134	70	13	217	14	
	61	75	11	3	150	15	
	1	100	31	8	140	16	
	21	50	7	5	83	17	
	338	754	288	74	1,454		
	850	2,168	940	267	4,225		
	..	..	2	..	2	18	
	850	2,168	942	267	4,227		

who were bedridden and therefore not weighed.

STATE

Showing the working of the mark system in the

1	2	3	4											
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.											
			Sentenced to											
			One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	..	71	75	16	3	17	6	13	..	..	1	2	
2	Vellore	8	59	53	30	11	29	3	10	..	1	1	2	
3	Trichinopoly	7	80	73	16	10	26	6	13	2	1	2	2	
4	Coimbatore	..	26	30	27	8	42	1	8	..	..	1	..	
5	Cannanore	1	23	42	9	18	15	2	7	3	..	1	..	
6	Salem	2	24	36	18	4	5	2	..	..	..	2	1	
7	Penitentiary	1	56	72	17	15	29	9	16	3	..	2	..	
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	..	3	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Berhampur	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Vizagapatam	..	36	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Nellore	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Bellary	..	27	16	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Cuddalore	2	40	83	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	
14	Tanjore	2	25	21	8	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	
15	Madura	..	17	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Palamcottah	1	18	15	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	
17	Mangalore	..	16	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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MENT C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

5												
Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.												
Sentenced to												
One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Serial Number.	
26	50	70	89	191	237	344	..	..	252	596	1	
26	50	77	112	141	293	240	..	284	221	401	2	
25	51	71	101	197	210	272	205	141	567	566	3	
26	51	78	114	163	140	276	..	..	502	..	4	
25	48	77	133	215	138	176	324	..	188	..	5	
26	51	81	99	171	115	..	..	..	317	588	6	
33	57	76	105	169	174	262	381	..	406	..	7	
24	29	47	93	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
25	36	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
26	30	..	77	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	
30	43	73	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
26	64	83	..	157	..	197	..	..	..	..	13	
26	50	73	106	152	..	308	..	..	..	..	14	
28	34	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	15	
24	57	62	..	212	193	..	..	..	..	..	16	
21	42	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	
23	58	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the Jails of

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	30	49	74	116	200	201	..
2	Vellore	..	..	..	19	29	48	101	98	187	193	..
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	17	31	52	75	108	144	176	181
4	Coimbatore	..	..	..	22	37	59	89	106	140	198	..
5	Cannanore	..	..	..	18	33	64	91	133	115	151	257
6	Salem	..	..	..	19	38	59	96	128	106	..	..
7	Penitentiary	..	..	..	19	33	54	91	129	137	175	252
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	22	29	41	93	149	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	26	27	..	117	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	17	29	..	77	144	..	..	..
11	Nellore	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary	..	..	..	23	36	63	..	184	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore	..	..	..	23	54	67	..	103	..	197	..
14	Tanjore	..	..	..	18	32	58	86	146	..	308	..
15	Madura	..	..	..	19	29	..	..	..	170	..	..
16	Palamcottah	..	..	..	19	35	62	..	167	168	..	..
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	11	29	17	..	..	..	..	..
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.				22	49	..	..	123	..	..	..

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concluded.

the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—concluded.

entered in column 4.			7	8	9	Remarks.
Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial Number.	
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
..	252	450	13 12 6	0 14 8	1	
284	221	334	8 13 0	0 15 0	2	
141	393	415	10 0 0	0 14 9	3	
..	502	..	21 0 6	1 4 2	4	
..	188	..	8 3 11	1 2 7	5	
..	250	588	10 0 0	0 12 10	6	
..	340	..	9 8 0	1 0 4	7	
..	..	..	2 4 3	0 12 0	8	
..	..	..	1 11 0	0 7 4	9	
..	..	..	2 5 0	0 3 8	10	
..	..	..	0 2 9	0 2 7	11	
..	..	..	6 2 3	0 10 0	12	
..	..	..	3 1 5	0 6 11	13	
..	..	..	7 4 9	0 10 0	14	
..	..	..	2 9 4	0 4 6	15	
..	..	..	9 14 9	1 1 9	16	
..	..	..	0 3 0	0 2 1	17	
..	..	..	1 15 6	0 9 8	18	

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

[illegible]

MENT D.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—

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

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	..	1	1	5	..	3	1	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355. Hurt and assault with or without provocation	125	4	260	4	110	3	55	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338. Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	23	1	193	1	88	3	61	2
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348. Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	..	13	2	6	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357. Aggravated assault	20	2	70	9	38	3	11	3
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373. Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	..	..	5	3	9	3	11	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374. Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376. Rape	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377. Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462. Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	437	103	2,479	156	2,007	60	577	11
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385. Extortion unaggravated	3	..	14	..	4	..	5	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389. Do. aggravated	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 389, 392 and 394. Robbery and aggravated theft.	3	..	15	2	73	4	112	2
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 400 and 402. Dacoity	6	..	73	1	61	..	18	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404. Dishonest misappropriation	14	1	61	..	19	..	20	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	36	6	150	5	90	..	39	3
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414. Receiving and concealing stolen property	15	7	97	16	75	5	26	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating	4	..	33	1	28	..	8	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440. Mischief	43	1	147	..	58	..	14	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448. Simple trespass and house-trespass	47	7	106	..	36	1	13	..
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	..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458. House-breaking and house-trespass	23	3	861	42	1,224	25	387	5

continued.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897—continued.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1897 under sentences not exceeding																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	19
6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	11	571
23	2	16	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	9	428
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	17	156
17	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	7	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
327	8	104	3	34	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6,023	341	6,364
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
91	..	20	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	317	8	325
46	..	278	..	128	..	7	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	638	1	639
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	1	120
16	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	14	350
15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	28	260
4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	1	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
5	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	277	1	278
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	3	215
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
230	3	62	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,795	78	2,873

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.	1	..	2	..	7	..	9	..
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	4	..	45	7	35	1	7	..
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	1	..	9	..	2	..	1	..
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 511.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	7	..	24	1	9	1	5	..
O. C. P., Chap. VIII, Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ..	..	..	31	..	61	..	99	1
	Offences against other laws ..	2,246	84	535	6	116	2	6	1
Total ..		3,267	228	5,799	282	4,456	125	1,646	31

Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1897 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.
19	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	8	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	2	50
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	1	206
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,907	93	3,000
899	20	604	5	259	3	12	..	117	10	..	..	68	1	17,127	705	17,832

Prisoners in Subsidiary Jails.

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Jails
of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897.

Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.										Total.	
	Under one month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over twelve months.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PART I.												
As a punishment for offences against discipline—												
(1) By order of Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) By order of Jail Superintendent.	1,433	..	121	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,560	..
PART II.												
For safe custody	2,362	..	4,089	..	1,747	..	329	..	33	..	9,080	..
Total ..	4,292	..	4,210	..	1,756	..	329	..	33	..	10,640	..

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1897 (Vide G.O., No. 385,
Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4				5	6	7	8	9	Serial Number.		
Districts.	Number of Sub-diary Jails.	Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total Number of deaths from all causes.		Death rate per mille of average strength.	
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.				Total.		
1	Gaujām ..	13	1,601	1,955	..	3,556	29,01	75,99	..	105.03	6.62	10	95.21	1
2	Vizagapatam ..	22	2,494	3,990	..	9,484	104,92	86.42	..	191.31	6.97	19	99.30	2
3	Godāvari ..	18	1,556	1,904	2	3,462	32,80	49.92	..	83.30	7.69	1	12.00	3
4	Kistna ..	20	1,239	1,903	..	3,442	35,06	74.87	..	110.03	10.31	..	..	4
5	Nellore ..	15	427	706	1	1,134	7,94	27.13	..	35.13	6.79	..	..	5
6	Kurnool ..	12	932	1,613	1	2,576	18,07	30.87	..	98.95	7.08	..	..	6
7	Bellary ..	9	495	792	..	1,987	8,73	33.47	..	42.20	6.44	..	..	7
8	Anantapur ..	7	236	732	..	968	6,15	31.52	..	37.67	9.51	1	26.55	8
9	Cuddapah ..	14	616	1,999	..	2,615	17,15	79.49	..	90.64	6.61	..	..	9
10	North Arcot ..	19	914	1,843	..	2,757	9,71	78.09	..	87.80	3.88	1	11.39	10
11	Salem ..	18	903	1,380	..	2,283	21,33	70.79	..	92.12	5.44	..	..	11
12	Chingleput ..	12	922	870	7	1,769	13,74	19.00	..	32.89	5.44	..	..	12
13	South Arcot ..	18	2,221	1,949	..	4,170	36,67	69.30	..	105.97	6.03	..	..	13
14	Tanjore ..	18	1,101	1,723	..	2,824	17,97	66.73	..	84.70	5.96	2	23.61	14
15	Trichinopoly ..	9	559	1,022	..	1,581	9,62	43.81	..	53.43	6.28	1	18.72	15
16	Madura ..	18	1,362	2,249	..	3,511	25,80	93.98	..	119.78	6.91	1	8.35	16
17	Tinnevelly ..	15	746	1,331	1	2,128	13,05	63.82	..	76.40	6.39	1	13.09	17
18	Malabar ..	21	8,838	3,652	3	11,893	236.33	144.12	..	376.86	9.72	9	23.69	18
19	South Canara ..	8	386	503	..	889	9,43	18.34	..	27.77	8.92	..	..	19
20	Coimbatore ..	15	1,638	1,798	..	3,436	33.17	60.16	..	93.33	7.39	..	..	20
21	Nilgiris ..	3	252	273	52	577	5.69	6.18	3.28	15.15	8.25	1	66.01	21
Total ..		304	32,438	33,667	67	66,172	685.37	1,273.95	4.17	1,963.49	7.71	47	23.94	

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

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

* *Note.*—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those of the Dairy, were 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 convalescent.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subjunctive Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

[illegible]

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1897 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial Number.	Districts.	Contingencies.										Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.										Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.			
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.			I.	J.	K.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ganjam	14																								14
2	Chandrapur	22																								22
3	Undawan	18																								18
4	Kutia	20																								20
5	Nasir	15																								15
6	Nasir	15																								15
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Coimbatore Central Jail.—In this jail, a sum of Rs. 1,251-5-11 was spent departmentally on the following works: repairing the roofs of workshops Nos. 4 and 5, Rs. 280-2-0; building a room for the engine in the new workshop, Rs. 252-5-4; extending and repairing the cattle shed, Rs. 160-14-2; repairs to tread mill, Rs. 145-7-0; repairing and white-washing officers' quarters, Rs. 151-3-7; altering the locking arrangements in the solitary cells, Rs. 43-7-9; ordinary repairs, Rs. 217-14-1. The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 11,488-3-4: making certain urgent repairs to the jail buildings, Rs. 8,349-13-1; converting certain blocks into cells, Rs. 3,059-0-9; deepening the main gate well, Rs. 79-5-6.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The total sum expended departmentally by this jail was Rs. 440-4-11, of which Rs. 207-11-11 were spent in asphaltting two wards and the verandah of the hospital and the rest in repairing and colour-washing the jail buildings. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9,217-7-11, of which Rs. 6,559 were spent in sinking a well, Rs. 1,519-8-9 in repairing the jail, Rs. 1,060-0-0 in erecting steel palings and iron railings, and Rs. 48-15-2 in removing the copper terminals attached to the jail.

Salem Central Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 2,571-3-9: constructing pucca roofs to workshops Nos. 3 and 4, Rs. 669-12-4; raising the close prison wall, Rs. 428-4-8; deepening the tank well and fixing a water-lift, Rs. 407-4-0; white and colour-washing the jail and officers' quarters, Rs. 325-15-7; constructing a ragi-pounding shed, Rs. 151-1-8; re-building the enclosing walls of certain wells, Rs. 140-0-0; constructing a separate kitchen for Brahmans and another for the junior Hospital Assistant's quarters, Rs. 87-7-7; repairing the out-houses of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 75-9-10; coping the wall of the warders' lines, Rs. 70-10-0; minor additions and alterations Rs. 215-2-1. The Public Works Department made certain improvements to the jail and covered the mouth of the well in the civil debtors' yard at a cost of Rs. 2,902-1-6.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—This jail expended a sum of Rs. 6,093-9-9 in the departmental execution of the following works: constructing 10 additional cells (including cost of doors and of cement for floor), Rs. 2,948-8-0; building a workshop, Rs. 653-0-0; flooring with Cuddapah slabs the work shed opposite the jail office and the ragi room in the female yard, Rs. 543-7-7; putting up wire-fencing in front of the new juvenile block, Rs. 335-9-10; constructing a masonry platform for night-soil receptacles, Rs. 293-3-4; improving the locking arrangements of the blocks and of the hospital, Rs. 236-10-0; converting the old kitchen in the female yard into a block of cells, Rs. 232-0-0; improvements to the convict warder guards' quarters, Rs. 181-5-10; changing the course of the water pipe in the hospital by connection with the main pipe, Rs. 120-0-0; gravelling the yard in front of the office and of the new juvenile block, Rs. 97-0-0; repairing and renewing the blinds of the officers' quarters, Rs. 96-1-5; minor works and repairs, Rs. 356-11-9. The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 1,170-6-3 in providing iron doors and in white-washing and annual repairs.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the construction of a workshop (Rs. 644-10-5), the building of the compound wall (Rs. 577-11-3), the erection of a quarantine shed (Rs. 77-15-7), and general repairs (Rs. 342-9-11), costing an aggregate outlay of Rs. 1,642-15-2. The works done by the Public Works Department were sinking a masonry well in the jail and strengthening the windows at a cost of Rs. 392-2-1.

Berhampur District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 309-15-1 was spent by the Jail Department and the following works were carried out: constructing an egg-shaped drain from the main wall to the garden ditch, Rs. 130-0-0; plastering pials with tar, Rs. 65-3-3; building an open latrine in the warders' lines, Rs. 54-12-7; minor works, Rs. 59-15-3. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 834-8-4 in strengthening the windows of the sleeping yards, in improving the bathing cistern, and in repairing the jail and officer's quarters.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—A new well was sunk in the jail garden, and certain petty works were executed by the Jail Department at a cost of Rs. 129-14-11. The Public Works Department strengthened the windows of the sleeping wards and repaired the jail and the warders' lines at a total cost of Rs. 1,300-0-11.

Pervatipuram Hill Jail.—The Public Works Department constructed a hospital in the late Hill Jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 260-15-0.

Nellore District Jail.—Departmentally the following works were executed at a cost of Rs. 645-0-11: construction of warders' huts, Rs. 204-0-0; coping the garden wall, Rs. 146-11-7; building a tiffin room for warders, Rs. 128-0-0; extending the wire-netting enclosure of the manufactory shed, Rs. 86-15-4; white and colour-washing the jail with petty additions, Rs. 79-6-0. The Public Works Department built a cooking range and chimney, and repaired the jail at a cost of Rs. 108-11-5.

Bellary District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 2,166-7-5 was spent by the Jail Department and the following works executed: providing shutters to the windows of the sleeping wards, Rs. 756-6-4; constructing new store-rooms, Rs. 502-10-1; improvements to the drinking-water well, Rs. 309-2-6; pointing and coping the compound walls of the sub-warders' quarters, Rs. 150-0-0; digging a well in the jail camping ground, Rs. 149-0-0; digging a drain into the new garden, Rs. 132-4-0; constructing a new gallows, Rs. 97-11-1; alterations, Rs. 69-5-0. The Public Works Department strengthened the windows and repaired the roof of the jail at a cost of Rs. 1,103-1-5.

Cuddalore District Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,405-13-7 on the following works: covering the mouth of the drinking-water well, fixing a pump and laying pipes to the kitchen, Rs. 2,818-8-7; constructing a verandah round the kitchen, Rs. 999-0-0; erecting two cholera sheds, Rs. 987-4-0; constructing a cut-stone washing platform, Rs. 420-0-0; white-washing and minor repairs, Rs. 181-1-0. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Tanjore District Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a total cost of Rs. 2,133-10-1: enclosing with iron railings the under-trial and the civil debtors' yards, Rs. 534-6-2; building a new workshop, Rs. 504-14-0; extending the kitchen, Rs. 335-0-0; re-roofing the carpenters' workshop and enclosing it with wire-netting, Rs. 211-7-2; renewing the pandals and the roofing of the officers' quarters, Rs. 118-3-11; building a general latrine and another for the warders' lines, Rs. 115-14-0; enclosing with wire-netting the quarantine shed outside the jail, Rs. 72-2-9; minor additions, alterations and repairs, Rs. 201-10-1. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Madurai District Jail.—Departmentally an expenditure of Rs. 2,195-4-10 was incurred on the following works: extending the general latrine and repairing the old latrine, Rs. 439-6-2; extending the quarters of the Assistant Jailor, First Grade, Rs. 699-15-4; extending the cook-room, Rs. 339-9-7; repairing the workshop in No. 3 yard, Rs. 301-0-3; building a cook-house for the hospital, Rs. 242-14-7; purchasing and fitting up pumps for two wells, Rs. 99-5-4; minor works, Rs. 103-1-7. The Public Works Department repaired the jail at a cost of Rs. 460-10-0.

Palameottah District Jail.—An expenditure of Rs. 7,215-12-2 was incurred by the Jail Department in the execution of the following works: extension of the under-trial yard, Rs. 3,550-6-1; construction of warders' huts, Rs. 3,300-0-0; covering the mouth of the drinking-water well, Rs. 214-11-0; repairing and white-washing jail buildings and minor works, Rs. 150-11-1. The Public Works Department strengthened the doors of the jail at an outlay of Rs. 776-11-6.

Calicut District Jail.—The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 44-5-4 in raising the compound wall of the late District Jail.

Mangalore District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 1,023-11-9; extending the work shed, Rs. 727-5-8; constructing a bathing and a drinking-water cistern, Rs. 224-0-6; monsoon repairs and white-washing, Rs. 72-5-7. The Public Works Department strengthened the windows of the sleeping wards at a cost of Rs. 135-12-2.

Civil Jail, Madras.—The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 718-1-3 in certain improvements and annual white-washing.

Subsidiary Jails.—A sum of Rs. 1,535-9-4 was expended by the Jail Department on account of the following sub-jails: Rs. 31-7-1 were spent in executing certain petty repairs and additions to the Sub-Jails at Vizagapatam, Palkondah, Gajapatinagaram and Chipurupalli in the Vizagapatam district; Rs. 21-4-6 were spent in repairing the Gooty and Madaksira Sub-Jails in the Anantapur district; Rs. 623-14-5 were incurred in repairing and white-washing the sub-jails in the district and in repairing the weather boards and constructing a bathing cistern in the Salem Sub-Jail; Rs. 18-11-2 were spent in constructing a masonry cistern and in white-washing the Sub-Jail at Mettupalaiyam in the Coimbatore district; Rs. 802-2-6 were spent in the Trichinopoly district in repairing and white-washing most of the sub-jails, in repairing the cook-rooms in the Trichinopoly and Perambalur Sub-Jails, and in repairing the well and latrine attached to the Lalgudi Sub-Jail; a sum of Rs. 31-4-0 was spent by the Calicut Sub-Jail in repairing the fence of the garden; two sums of Rs. 2-5-8 and Rs. 4-8-0 were, respectively, spent in the North Arcot and South Canara districts on certain petty works in sub-jails. The Public Works Department executed the following works at a cost of Rs. 748-8-9: extending and improving the Sub-Jail at Korapat, Rs. 234-8-11; improvements to the Subsidiary Jail at Trichinopoly, Rs. 344-0-0; repairing the Sub-Jail at Negapatam, Rs. 169-15-10.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 23rd March 1898.

ABSTRACT.—Forwarding report on the administration of jails in the Madras Presidency for the year 1897.

ORDER—No. 814, Judicial, dated 25th May 1898.

Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., continued to be in charge of the Jail Department throughout 1897. His report, which has been punctually submitted, is, as usual, interesting and exhaustive, and testifies to the energy and care which he has devoted to the administration of the department.

2. The main features of the year are summarised in paragraph 128 of the report. Of the results which appear at first sight most unfavourable, the increased sickness and mortality are shown to be mainly due to the prevalence of cholera, while the rise in the cost of jail management was the result of famine which caused high prices throughout the Presidency. These results were to some extent anticipated by the Government of India in its review of Jail administration in the several provinces during 1896. The scarcity was also indirectly the cause of the advance in jail population, owing to the increase in the number of offences against property for which prisoners were tried and convicted.

3. *Jail population.*—The number of admissions to jail advanced to a marked extent as compared with the previous year, but was little higher than in 1892. If the great increase in the number of prisoners transferred be taken into account, the total number of convicts admitted was probably not greater than in the latter year. It is, however, impossible to speak with certainty on this point. As was explained by the Inspector-General in paragraph 11 of his report for 1896, the figures under the heading "Admitted by transfer" are no index of the number of individuals actually committed to jail. The number of transfers depends upon the distance between the court where conviction occurs and of the district or central jail, and one prisoner may therefore represent several admissions by transfer.

4. In paragraph 12 of the report, the Inspector-General has furnished some interesting particulars regarding the effect of famine on jail statistics. Comparing the year under review with 1892—the last year in which famine declared itself—he finds a falling off in the number of convicts admitted into jail and a large decrease in the number of under-trial prisoners convicted. It is observed, however, that Mr. Cardew's deductions as to the growing disinclination of the Subordinate Magistrates to convict is not supported by the Police and Criminal Justice reports of recent years. The statistics of cognizable crime exhibit a gradual increase in convictions, while statement No. 4 of the Criminal Justice return for 1896 shows that more than 50 per cent. of the persons whose cases were disposed of were convicted.

5. The District Magistrate of Madura will be requested to report whether any explanation can be furnished of the large number of releases on appeal from the local district jail referred to in paragraph 14 of the report.

6. There was a large increase (29) in the number of juvenile convicts imprisoned, but the proportion of juveniles to total admissions continued to decline, viz., from 1.8 in 1895 and 1.5 in 1896 to 1.4 in 1897. The number of girls committed to subsidiary jails rose considerably. This is doubtless to be attributed to the commission of petty

thefts due to the prevailing scarcity. The committal of girls to subsidiary jails, where there is no means of separating them from other prisoners, and where the supervision is lax, should as far as possible be avoided. For first offences admonition, or release on security for future good behaviour either under section 31 (i) (b) of Act VIII of 1897, or under section 562 of the new Criminal Procedure Code, will in most cases be sufficient. The question of establishing in one of the Central Jails a depot for the reception of all girl criminals sentenced for periods of over three months is now under the consideration of Government. The Government of India has been moved to amend the Whipping Act in order to permit punishment by whipping for offences committed by male juveniles against special and local laws.

7. The Inspector-General's remark in paragraph 18 of the report that whipping cannot legally be inflicted on boys convicted under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is not understood. Section 139 of that Act provides for the infliction of this punishment on juvenile offenders convicted of certain offences, and Judicial statement No. 5, Part 4, appended to the Criminal Justice report for 1896, shows that twelve boys were actually so punished during that year. The Inspector-General will be requested to report the nature of the offences committed by the nine boys shown in paragraph 18 as having been sentenced to imprisonment under Act IX of 1890.

8. *Identification of old offenders.*—Of the convicts admitted into jails 4,197 or 13.03 per cent. were recognized as, or confessed themselves to be, old offenders. This percentage is the largest that has been recorded for several years. In times of distress a number of casual and non-professional criminals find admission into jails, and an advance in the proportion of old offenders was hardly to be expected. The large percentage of previously convicted prisoners identified in 1897 may therefore be taken to be an indication of greater vigilance on the part of the Police and Jail officials. The introduction of the system of identification by finger impressions will, it is hoped, result in a further improvement in this direction.

9. The recognition of old offenders before conviction is a matter which concerns the Police department; and there was a decided progress in this respect during 1897, over 13 per cent. of the prisoners sentenced to imprisonment in Central and District Jails being identified by the Police as against 12.1 in 1896 and 11.4 in 1895. The increase in recognition by Jail officers was almost confined to the Penitentiary at Madras. It is of course true that as identification by the Police improves, the opportunities for identification by Jail officers diminish, but the Government considers that more attention might well be paid to this matter in most of the jails. As was remarked in G.O., No. 1482, dated 12th September 1896, the recognition of old offenders after conviction will frequently be useful to Jail officers in deciding whether particular convicts should or should not be classified as habitual criminals for purposes of jail discipline. If an habitual offender is in any case treated as a casual criminal, the reformatory effect of the jail administration will, to some extent, be prejudiced. The Inspector-General of Prisons will therefore be requested to impress upon his subordinates the desirability of giving the closest attention to this subject. He should also note in his future reports the number of convicts who are treated in jails as "habitual offenders" on identification as such before and after conviction.

10. *Escapes.*—Escapes from District and Central Jails (20) showed a slight increase, but the Inspector-General has explained that the conditions of the year rendered it necessary at times to confine prisoners in camps and temporary sheds, and, looking to the increased jail population, the increase is unimportant. Escapes from subsidiary jails, on the other hand, were more frequent. The number of prisoners who escaped was 85, of whom 69 were under-trial. This number was the largest for many years, and must be regarded as abnormal even if allowance be made for the circumstance that the jail population of 1897 was far above the average of the preceding ten years. The Police department is mainly responsible for the security of prisoners in sub-jails, and the matter can therefore be dealt with more appropriately when reviewing the Police administration report.

11. *Discipline.*—As a result mainly of the changes in the compilation of statistics of punishments in the Cannanore Central Jail referred to in paragraph 31 of the jail administration report for 1896, the number of punishments shows a decrease for the

first time since 1892. The whole of this occurred under the head of "minor" punishments, the number being 10,004 as compared with 13,675 in the previous year. The major punishments showed an increase from 1,761 in 1896 to 2,952 in the year under review. This advance is, however, shown by the Inspector-General to be wholly due to the introduction of the rule under which combinations of two minor punishments are returned as major punishments.

12. It is satisfactory to observe that the infliction of corporal punishment was found necessary in fewer instances, and that penal diet combined with solitary confinement, a punishment which is likely to have a prejudicial effect on the health of the prisoners, was less frequently resorted to. New rules were issued during the year for the constitution and regulation of a penal stage in district and central jails.

13. The number of convicts who earned release under the mark system was nearly the same as in 1896, but in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee 1,743 convicts and 34 civil debtors were released, and 5,005 prisoners were granted partial remission of their sentences. His Excellency the Governor in Council fully concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 37 of his report as to the inadvisability of making any alteration in the present system of awarding marks to prisoners, and is convinced that the present mark system exercises a beneficial influence on jail administration.

14. There was an increase in the number of convicts employed as prison officers, but, on account of a larger jail population, the proportion of convict officers to the average number of prisoners declined. The conduct of these men, as evidenced by the statistics of punishment, shows an improvement.

15. The Government concurs with the Inspector-General in his remarks in paragraph 40 as to the special care necessary to prevent any tampering with the dietary either in quantity or in quality.

16. *Finance.*—The financial aspects of the year's administration have, as usual, been discussed in detail by the Inspector-General and but few remarks on the part of Government are necessary. The aggregate cost of the department, excluding the amount spent by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, rose from Rupees 9,97,395 in 1896 to Rs. 11,59,298 in 1897, or by 16.3 per cent. This increase occurred mainly under the heads "Dietary charges," "Hospital charges," "Sanitation charges" and "Charges for moving prisoners" and its causes have been explained by the Inspector-General. The subjoined abstract compares the total and the average cost of jail management for a period of three years:—

	Total cost.			Cost per head of daily average Jail population.			All India in 1896.
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1895.	1896.	1897.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Establishment	2,44,130	2,50,661	2,45,837	24 15 0	26 2 2	23 12 11	21 3 7
Dietary charges	2,52,020	2,30,185	3,26,346	26 2 1	24 6 5	32 1 10	26 10 8
Hospital charges	25,617	24,910	31,248	2 9 10	2 9 7	3 0 5	3 1 7
Clothing and bedding ..	19,484	23,472	18,927	2 0 4	2 7 10	1 13 10	3 5 9
Other charges	57,857	57,776	92,023	6 14 7	6 0 5	8 5 10	6 2 11
Total	5,99,108	5,86,904	7,14,431	61 3 1	61 3 5	69 2 10	60 8 6

	1895.	1896.	1897.	All India in 1896.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cash earnings per head of population ..	8 13 0	16 5 0	4 0 0	13 0 2
Net cost per head of population ..	52 6 0	44 14 0	65 3 0	47 8 4

Taking individual jails, the highest cost per head was shown by the district jails at Russellkonda and Berhampur. Both these institutions were affected considerably by the prevalence of famine and high prices. The high rate in Coimbatore was in a measure attributable to the outbreak of cholera, but the Government will be glad to see the further explanation which has been called for from the Superintendent. The district jail at Palameottah shows the lowest rate of expenditure.

17. The outlay on rations on subsidiary jails rose from Rs. 34 per head in 1896 to Rs. 38.11 in 1897. The increase is no doubt rightly attributed to the high prices of food grains. The expenditure under other heads calls for no remarks.

18. *Manufactures.*—There was a decline of activity in the manufacturing department during the year. Owing partly to the prevalence of sickness, fewer convicts were employed on manufactures with the result that the total profits fell from Rupees 1,40,162 in 1896 to Rs. 1,17,339 in the year under report. In addition to this, supplies to the value of Rs. 24,933 were issued to jails, and a saving of Rs. 21,000 was affected during the year in connection with the building operations at Cuddalore. The true profits from manufactures were as usual largest in the Penitentiary at Madras. Among district jails, Tanjore and Bellary show the largest receipts. There was, on the other hand, a retrogression in Coimbatore. The deficit noticeable in the case of this jail is to some extent unreal, being due to the erroneous inclusion of a sum of Rs. 8,971 as a receipt in the statement of profits submitted in 1896; other reasons too are given by the Superintendent for the falling off, but they are hardly sufficient to account for a net loss under manufactures, and it seems, therefore, that supervision in this jail during the year was, as observed by the Inspector-General in several passages in his report, less efficient than it should have been.

19. The attention of the Accountant-General will be invited to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 74, and the Inspector-General of Ordnance will be requested to state whether there are any reasons for the decline in the extent to which articles of jail manufacture were utilized in the Ordnance department during 1897.

20. From paragraph 76 of the report it would appear that in the Coimbatore Jail 50,000 yards of drill were purchased from the market in 1897 to complete the Police indent by the prescribed date. The supply of articles by the Jail department to the consuming departments is limited by the existing orders to articles actually produced in jails, and it is not the intention of Government that the department should undertake the task of selling goods obtained in open market. The attention of the Inspector-General has, however, recently been drawn to the matter.

21. *Vital statistics.*—The vital statistics of the year show a very high rate both of mortality and of sickness. The daily average of sick rose from 244 to 312, and the death-rate from 19.5 to 47.5—the highest figure since 1879. The emaciated condition of a number of prisoners received from localities affected by famine swelled the sick rate, and the heavy mortality was mainly due to outbreaks of cholera, which occurred in no less than five District and five Central Jails. The Coimbatore and the Rajahmundry Central Jails suffered most seriously, and steps have been taken to improve the sanitary condition of these institutions. Beri-beri is reported to have been the cause of a number of deaths in the Rajahmundry Jail and although every precaution has been taken to combat this disease, the state of this jail is causing considerable anxiety. The health statistics of the various Central and District Jails have been dealt with in detail by the Inspector-General and require no further comments.

22. Paragraphs 106 and 107 of the report afford information of much interest. The particulars furnished by the Inspector-General prove almost conclusively, that by the complete segregation of infected patients in isolation sheds outside the prison enclosure, Jail officers can effectively deal with outbreaks of cholera and other epidemic diseases. The marked success which has attended the efforts to prevent cholera from becoming epidemic is a matter for satisfaction.

23. Prophylactic treatment was more extensively tried during 1897, and the opinions of the medical officers as to its results are indicated in paragraph 110 of the report. These opinions are not generally unfavourable to the continuance of the

experiment, from which some benefit appears to have been derived. Having regard to the success which is reported to have attended the adoption of this measure in Bengal, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the system should be given a more extended trial. The Surgeon-General will therefore be requested to arrange, in consultation with the Inspector-General, to carry out the proposal of the latter officer in paragraph 111 of the report. At the same time all medical officers in charge of jails should be instructed to give their personal attention to the matter.

24. The results of the weighing of prisoners were less unfavourable than in the preceding year, the proportion of those who when discharged had lost weight having declined from 27.7 to 24.8 per cent.; the latter percentage was, however, higher than that recorded in the four years preceding 1896. The suggestion in paragraph 118 of the report regarding the revision of the form of statement B should form the subject of a separate communication.

25. *General.*—The tours of the Inspector-General were more comprehensive, and the visits of the non-official visitors, and of almost all classes of officials, were more frequent than in the preceding year. The Sessions Judge of Tanjore failed to pay any visits to the local District Jail, and three of the non-official visitors of the Rajahmundry Central Jail appear to have failed altogether in their duty. The number of visits of non-official members at Mangalore and Salem continued to be very satisfactory, and His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to thank M.R. Ry. Narasinga Rao Avargal and Mr. D'Vas for the interest which they have taken in the matter.

26. The salient points of the year's administration have been indicated in paragraph 2 *supra*. The statistics relating to the cost of jail management and to the health of prisoners were particularly unfavourable, but, taking into account the special drawbacks which characterized the year 1897, the administration of the department was, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the whole, satisfactory. The good work done by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell, Surgeon-Major Thomson, Surgeon-Captain Fearnside and Messrs. McCreedy, Cloney and Upshon is noticed with pleasure.

(True Extract.)

A. T. ARUNDEL,
Chief Secretary.

