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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

STATEMENT OF COMMITTEES
Class.....
Number.....
3-6-1898

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1898.

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25/6/98
No-29429

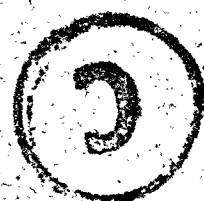
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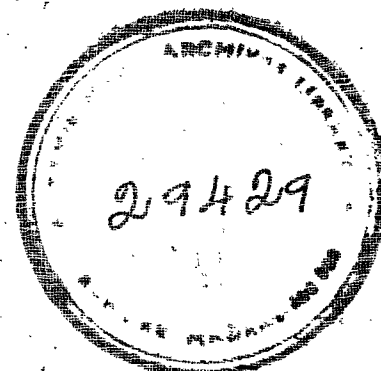
REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
1898



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செப்பலிருபவர் பெயர்
பி. சீதேகரன்.
விலைமனைமுலத்தூக ரெத்துக்
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சீதேகரன்

A

ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1898.

OOTACAMUND,
22nd March 1899.

From

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM O'HARA, I.M.S.,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. G. STOKES, 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 Rule 34 of the Jail Manual, the following report on the administration of the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, together with the several prescribed statistical returns.

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

3. The number of Central Jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7, while the number of District Jails was increased from 10 to 11 by the re-opening of the Guntur District Jail in April 1898. The number of Subsidiary Jails (304) remained the same as in the previous year, but the management of the Koraput Subsidiary Jail was taken over by this department in accordance with G.O., No. 1784, Judicial, dated 16th December 1897, on the 14th March 1898.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—GENERAL SUMMARY, STATEMENTS

Nos. I to VIII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT C.

4. The first statement in Appendix I is the General Summary which includes Convicted, Under-trial and Civil Prisoners. The opening population of 1898 was 10,710, the highest recorded in any year since 1894. The number of admissions was 94,282, the highest during the previous decade; this abnormal increase of admissions was apparently associated with the high prices of food grains, which continued to rise and which were higher during the first half of 1898 than any time of the year before. The prices of food stuffs began to fall in the third quarter of 1898 and had reached by the end of the year a rate 20·6 per cent. below the maximum attained. As the

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number of discharges amounted to 94,257, the population remaining at the end of the year was only 25 in excess of that of the previous year. The daily average population nevertheless shows an increase chiefly under convicts, while the daily average number of Under-trial and Civil Prisoners also advanced slightly. The following table gives the chief results of the General Summary for eleven years :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	7,529	8,879	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638	9,647	9,671	10,273	10,710
Received during the year ...	57,784	61,132	67,381	75,562	87,658	79,893	73,388	69,995	70,411	90,318	94,282
Total ...	65,313	70,011	75,928	85,206	98,578	90,743	84,026	79,642	80,082	100,591	104,992
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	56,434	61,465	66,284	74,239	87,730	80,105	74,380	68,971	69,809	89,881	94,257
Remained at the end of the year ...	8,879	8,546	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646	9,671	10,278	10,710	10,735
Daily average number ...	7,921.55	8,434.30	8,930.62	9,819.48	11,164.37	10,652.14	10,025.13	9,780.14	9,586.59	10,327.61	10,936.42

5. The number of Civil Prisoners admitted to jail was less than in the previous year, but greater than any year before that since 1888. In the Civil Jail Madras, alone the number of admissions was less than in the previous year by 100. The daily average population of Civil Prisoners was practically the same in 1898 as in 1897. The number of State Prisoners increased from 13 to 16 during the year under report. In the following summary the chief figures relating to Civil Prisoners in 1898 are compared with those of the previous ten years :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Remaining at the commencement of the year ...	156	107	125	146	130	141	173	197	195	230	225
Admitted during the year ...	1,171	1,133	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468	1,504	1,525	1,631	1,772	1,703
Total ...	1,327	1,240	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609	1,767	1,722	1,826	2,002	1,928
Released ...	1,213	1,112	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428	1,559	1,507	1,529	1,756	1,673
Transferred ...	5	3	...	...	25	8	11	19	64	15	6
Died ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	6	5
Escaped ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,220	1,115	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436	1,570	1,527	1,596	1,777	1,684
Remaining at the end of the year ...	107	125	146	129	141	173	197	195	230	225	244
Daily average number ...	167.35	158.23	149.52	156.27	117.41	130.62	146.93	156.50	178.94	185.65	186.64

6. The next class of prisoners is the under trial. The summary appended below gives the figures for 1898 and the ten preceding years :—

Under-trial Prisoners.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	834	1,142	878	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,535
Received during the year ...	27,126	25,661	25,728	29,540	33,881	29,774	25,610	25,698	28,089	36,118	34,950
Total ...	27,960	26,803	26,606	30,569	35,494	30,808	26,664	26,590	29,049	37,737	36,483
Released ...	10,903	12,260	11,435	10,481	12,754	11,502	9,671	9,561	10,451	14,422	13,585
Convicted and sentenced ...	10,695	10,850	11,204	12,046	14,525	9,776	7,854	6,779	6,648	8,715	7,973
Transferred ...	5,157	2,748	2,885	6,397	7,115	8,412	8,184	9,243	10,292	12,950	13,474
Escaped ...	43	42	37	61	33	48	48	35	23	80	42
Died ...	20	35	16	15	33	16	15	12	16	48	25
Total ...	26,818	25,925	25,577	28,950	34,400	29,754	25,772	25,630	27,430	36,204	35,099
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,142	878	1,029	1,619	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533	1,384
Daily average number ...	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	1,599.45

7. Although the number of Under-trial Prisoners received during the year was less by 1,168 than in the year previous, yet the daily average number of Under-trial Prisoners was larger by 6.12 per cent. in 1898 than in 1897, and is the highest on record. It was higher by 19.5 per cent. than the figure recorded for 1892, the last year of scarcity; as in previous years almost the whole increase occurred in Subsidiary Jails.

8. The number of Under-trial Prisoners transferred shows a further increase—a result which is due to the general rise in jail population.

9. The number of escapes fell from 69 to 42 and the number of deaths from 48 to 25. Of the 42 escapes of Under-trial Prisoners, 41 occurred from Subsidiary Jails. It is satisfactory to notice that the mortality recorded shows a decrease of nearly one-half from the previous year.

Excluding transfers, deaths and escapes the percentage of Under-trial Prisoners convicted to the total number disposed of has been during the last five years as follows :—

Year.	Percentage convicted.
1894	44.8
1895	41.5
1896	38.9
1897	37.7
1898	37.0

10. The statistics regarding convicts are shown both in the General Summary and in Statement No. I. The following table summarises the figures of both statements, and compares them with the previous ten years. The percentage of increase in the daily average population of convicts is 6.0 :—

—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	6,484	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,675	9,411	8,558	8,516	8,424	8,952
Admitted by direct committal ...	22,032	24,072	27,316	31,310	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,517	25,660	32,198	35,617
Admitted by transfer ...	7,096	9,905	12,804	13,010	14,958	15,116	15,686	16,255	15,031	20,230	22,012
Total ...	35,612	41,546	47,597	52,715	61,637	58,326	55,595	51,330	49,207	60,852	66,581

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Defect—											
Transported beyond seas.	61	1	70	155	206	104	199	230	127	77	95
Transferred to other jails.	6,519	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864	14,978	15,827	15,379	14,918	13,925	22,061
Transferred to lunatic asylums	12	4	5	6	13	17	19	21	14	10	12
Released with remission.	700	709	648	643	736	752	1,749	1,631	1,634	1,614	1,728
Released otherwise	29,504	23,270	25,455	29,694	35,591	32,702	29,001	24,680	23,656	22,772	33,251
Escaped	33	45	17	45	51	12	6	5	8	13	12
Died	176	284	191	321	470	231	184	165	168	436	257
Executed	92	24	36	40	33	29	53	53	58	58	52
Total discharged	28,043	34,069	39,202	43,621	51,964	48,915	47,038	42,814	40,783	51,900	57,474
Remaining at the end of the year	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,121	9,673	9,411	8,557	8,516	8,424	8,952	9,107
Daily average number	6,822.83	7,418.63	7,953.85	8,580.61	9,708.54	9,411.49	8,891.72	8,564.71	8,263.25	9,634.80	9,150.33

11. The following table shows the direct admissions of convicts to jails district by district. The total number of admissions shows an increase of 3,419, or 10.6 per cent. in all classes of jails—Central, District and Subsidiary; but in individual jails the most noticeable decline is shown under the Rajahmundry Central Jail (the figures being 2,250 in 1897 and 677 for 1898), from which jail it was necessary, on account of sickness, to divert committals to other jails. The slight decrease in the District Jail of Bellary was probably due to the re-opening of the Guntur District Jail, and the increase in the admissions to the Cannanore Central Jail may be ascribed to the more regular transfers of *en route* convicts from the Subsidiary Jail at Calicut to the Cannanore Jail in consequence of improved police arrangements:—

Districts.	Jails.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Ganjam	Russellkonda, Hill	608	325	262	184	190	174	224	126	116	133	185
	Borhampur, District	774	1,012	513	449	448	297	236	361	374	945	698
	Subsidiary Jails	1,108	1,563	1,409	838	1,141	519	584	498	433	856	844
Vizagapatam	Pleavati, Hill	327	516	674	643	431	414	507	398	8	9	9
	Vizagapatam, District	714	768	460	656	675	654	597	624	610	1,212	1,200
	Subsidiary Jails	1,356	2,004	1,640	1,091	1,346	853	789	501	645	1,181	1,274
Godavari	Rajahmundry, Central	579	442	517	486	608	566	922	1,157	1,465	2,250	677
	Subsidiary Jails	661	595	608	635	618	638	589	396	637	700	615
	Guntur, District	180	122	34	39	550	507	...	...	...	...	681
Kistna	Subsidiary Jails	573	377	382	405	578	384	208	405	526	622	503
Nellore	Nellore, District	270	246	264	327	502	374	398	379	360	380	534
	Subsidiary Jails	181	186	207	451	503	380	320	225	175	197	486
Kurnool	Kurnool, District	288	230	245	379	440	139	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	260	258	211	342	402	345	362	313	293	450	502
Bellary	Bellary, District	396	491	476	546	727	874	1,077	1,177	1,150	1,394	1,272
	Subsidiary Jails	171	147	167	223	235	136	129	141	107	211	233
Anantapur	Subsidiary Jails	117	97	76	164	274	200	182	107	83	154	163
Cuddapah	Cuddapah, District	393	459	526	975	1,010	631	573	194	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	318	293	330	379	507	434	461	297	301	280	455
North Arcot.	Vellore, Central	431	588	832	1,078	1,606	1,699	977	1,178	1,195	1,502	1,643
	Subsidiary Jails	354	353	323	335	323	418	386	232	203	205	227
Salem	Salem, Central	449	570	713	946	1,111	782	891	780	602	666	664
	Subsidiary Jails	323	381	606	928	1,053	698	614	614	537	652	724
Madras	Penitentiary	2,157	2,112	2,926	2,720	3,443	2,810	2,243	2,175	2,186	2,577	3,782
	Subsidiary Jails	492	577	632	1,041	1,303	1,144	840	806	578	632	1,196
Chingleput	Cuddalore, District	509	392	568	580	929	1,100	705	640	674	777	1,300
	Subsidiary Jails	746	682	634	894	1,205	1,300	1,338	808	871	1,225	1,925
South Arcot.	Tanjore, District	576	655	714	620	657	784	614	764	571	845	852
	Subsidiary Jails	563	405	780	656	732	876	822	550	546	532	755
Tanjore	Trichinopoly, Central	373	411	530	503	566	742	492	660	444	463	530
	Subsidiary Jails	424	360	297	497	461	375	256	160	130	133	154
Trichinopoly	Madurai, District	462	517	664	923	1,005	1,199	1,043	1,145	1,144	1,194	1,207
	Subsidiary Jails	651	632	615	673	633	624	618	355	403	480	521
Madurai	Palamcottah, District	629	522	958	745	907	859	872	777	551	743	761
	Subsidiary Jails	248	321	225	223	401	493	417	324	349	235	206
Tinnevely	Calicut, District	473	761	913	808	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	Cannanore, Central	36	36	173	405	1,120	1,153	1,211	1,553	1,118	1,095	1,718
	Subsidiary Jails	1,440	1,943	3,170	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968	3,216	3,675	4,261	3,646
South Canara	Mangalore, District	175	212	274	312	329	306	265	211	263	379	786
	Subsidiary Jails	175	154	201	345	242	270	414	265	225	304	456
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore, Central	432	624	872	953	1,034	1,302	1,067	980	1,680	976	987
	Subsidiary Jails	551	595	527	952	952	630	1,013	934	734	890	830
Nilgiris	Subsidiary Jails	147	114	69	67	108	152	141	117	67	205	255
Total	Central and District Jails	11,183	12,015	14,081	15,150	18,395	16,649	15,057	15,127	14,111	17,530	19,536
	Subsidiary Jails	10,949	12,037	13,235	13,141	19,107	16,880	15,441	11,390	11,548	14,363	16,091
	Grand Total	22,032	24,052	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,529	30,498	26,517	25,659	32,193	35,627

12. The number of convicted prisoners admitted into jail by transfer was 22,012 as compared with 20,230 in 1897 and 15,031 in 1896. The increase occurs chiefly in Subsidiary Jails, and is owing to the admission of prisoners *en route*; while the increase in Central Jails is due to increased population and consequent overcrowding in District Jails, in consequence of which numerous transfers had to be made, and also to the peculiar circumstances of the Rajahmundry Central Jail which necessitated a partial emptying of that jail and a temporary reduction in its population in accordance with G.O., No. 1442, Judicial, dated 16th September 1898.

13. The daily average population of convicts shows a rise of 6 per cent. and is more in keeping with the percentage of increased admissions (10.6) than was the case last year, and this may be due to the absence of any unusual cause of depletion such as the Jubilee releases. The number of releases on medical grounds was 11 as compared with 8 in 1897, and the number of convicts executed was slightly in excess of that of the previous year. The number of convicts transported shows an increase on the previous year, but is still much lower than in the years previous to 1897 and is due to the fact that convicts from other Provinces are not now sent *via* Madras.

14. The religions professed by 35,609 convicts, exclusive of criminal lunatics, admitted into jail during the year 1898 are shown in column 3 of Statement No. II. The proportion of convicts to free population in 1898 was 12 among Muhammadans and 10 among other classes (the free population was taken according to the Census of 1891). The number of European and Eurasian convicts admitted to the Penitentiary was larger than in the previous year and represents nearly 78 per cent. of the admissions in the Presidency.

15. The number of admissions according to age shows an increase under all classes. The increase in the number of juveniles was 64, but the proportion to the total number of direct admissions was almost the same as in the previous year.

16. The following table shows the number of juveniles imprisoned and the proportion to total direct admissions for the past five years. Of 522 juveniles admitted during the year 376 were boys and 146 girls. Of these 43 boys and 5 girls were previously convicted. The table showing the number of cases in which juveniles were sentenced to imprisonment for offences not legally punishable with whipping has been omitted from this report in accordance with Mr. Cardew's letter No. 940 C., dated 3rd March 1898, recorded in G.O., No. 445, dated 15th March 1898. From January 1898 there has been a reduction in the age limit of juveniles, from 16 to 15 years; but for this change the number of admissions would have been raised by 162:—

	Madras.		India.	
	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.
1894	562	1.8	1,822	1.0
1895	470	1.8	1,822	1.0
1896	379	1.5	1,693	.9
1897	458	1.4	2,541	1.2
1898	522	1.5	Not available.	

The desirability of establishing a depot at one of the Central Jails to which all girl criminals sentenced to periods of over three months' imprisonment could be sent was suggested by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, and the proposals for giving effect to this suggestion were submitted to Government by

Mr. Cardew in his letter No. 1626, dated 20th April 1898; and it is understood that these proposals are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. There was an increase during the year under report in the proportion of convicts who were able to read and write; while in the proportion of those able to read only and of illiterate convicts there was a slight fall. Thus, although the year under report was one in which prices ruled high and the number of admissions to jail increased considerably there was no advance in the number of illiterate convicts such as might have been expected from former experience. The following table compares the figures for the last five years in regard to the state of education of convicts admitted into jail:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Able to read and write	9.5	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.3
Able to read only	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.9
Illiterate	86.8	86.8	88.0	89.2	88.8

18. The next table shows the occupation followed by convicts prior to their admission to jail in comparison with the corresponding figures of five previous years. The admissions under the agricultural class show an increase, while those classed under miscellaneous exhibit a further decline from last year, a result probably due to greater pains having been taken by jail officers in ascertaining the precise nature of the occupation of prisoners on their admission:—

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Males.						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	1.85	1.92	2.05	2.15	1.92	1.92
B. Professional persons	3.64	4.01	3.45	3.60	2.68	2.59
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	10.62	12.89	13.00	14.24	14.83	13.00
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	51.40	51.30	53.60	51.72	51.38	54.35
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	6.41	6.12	6.74	5.90	5.81	5.18
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	5.58	6.48	6.22	5.37	5.56	5.31
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	13.50	11.04	9.06	11.20	10.98	7.68
Females.						
H. Married women	4.17	3.94	3.50	3.74	3.71	5.65
I. Unmarried women	70	56	59	54	60	93
J. Widows	1.97	1.46	1.43	1.33	1.73	2.13
K. Prostitutes	16	28	36	21	20	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

19. The next statement deals with the length and nature of the sentences imposed on convicts during 1898. The percentage of sentences of one month and below shows an increase, and there was a small percentage of convicts sentenced to transportation for a term less than life; as remarked in last year's report this statement calls for little or no comment:—

Judicial Statement III—
Length and nature of sentences.

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.		
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	19.99	14.23	5.21	2.86	1.89	.81	.04	.40	...	.21	100.00
1898	57.65	19.00	13.27	4.39	2.60	1.82	.62	...	.35	.02	.28	100.00

20. The figures in Statement No. IV show the number and proportion of previously-convicted convicts admitted into Jails and Subsidiary Jails. The following table exhibits the percentage of re-convicted prisoners found among the total direct admissions under each class of jails during the last five years:—

	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total.
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
1898	22.48	13.75	5.85	12.64

The small increase apparent under Central Jails is probably due to greater care being taken by the Jail and Police authorities in identifying re-convicted men.

21. The following table which hitherto showed the recognition of old offenders is now confined to that of habitual offenders only. This change was referred to by Mr. Cardew in his letter No. 3970, dated 22nd July 1898, and approved by Government in G.O., No. 1216, dated 4th August 1898. No comparison can therefore be instituted between this statement and that submitted in the last report:—

Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.	Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituals 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 habituals.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.	Total number of habituals.
Rajahmundry	677	102	1	..	103
Vellore	1,646	235	19	..	254
Trichinopoly	560	104	2	..	106
Coimbatore	987	179	12	2	193
Cannanore	1,718	135	2	..	137
Salem	654	88	3	..	91
Penitentiary	3,782	358	21	2	381
Russellkonda	185	28	8	..	36
Berhampur	698	76	1	..	77
Vizagapatam	1,206	214	1	1	216
Nellore	594	67	1	..	68
Bellary	1,272	132	16	..	148
Cuddalore	1,300	181	9	8	198
Tanjore	852	124	11	1	136
Madura	1,207	183	2	2	187
Palamcottah	731	78	2	..	80
Mangalore	786	26	1	..	27
Guntur	681	78	..	..	78
Total	19,536	2,388	112	16	2,516

Those habituals who were recognised as such in jails, before or after conviction, have been classed and treated as habituals from time of recognition.

22. From enquiries made during the year it has been ascertained that the use of finger prints has not yet been adopted by any Jail Department in India, as a means of identifying convicts. It does not appear, however, that the difficulties of introducing a system of permanent descriptive finger impressions are insuperable, while there can be no question as to the advantages to be derived in the ease and accuracy of application. Superintendents of Jails have therefore been asked to undertake practical experiments as to the best means for taking finger prints in Jail registers; and it is hoped that the introduction of a system of finger prints will be possible in the course of the current year.

23. This statement deals with escapes and recapture of convicts during the year under report. The total number of escapes from Central and District Jails was 14 compared with 20 during the previous year. An abstract of the results in comparison with those of the previous ten years is given in the following table:—

Years.	Escapes of convicts.				
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Total, Central and District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total, Central, District and Subsidiary Jails.
1888	13	3	16	17	33
1889	13	11	24	25	49
1890	7	3	10	12	22
1891	22	6	28	17	45
1892	17	17	34	17	51
1893	10	14	24	8	32
1894	2	4	6	17	23
1895	6	3	9	6	15
1896	7	11	18	7	25
1897	9	11	20	16	36
1898	8	6	14	10	24
Average ..	10.4	8.1	18.5	13.8	32.2

24. There were four escapes of convicts representing one occurrence from inside Central Jails. This was at the Coimbatore Central Jail where a Burman convict having secreted a file cut through one of the bars of an iron-barred door. Three other convicts who were in adjoining cubicles, then cut the wire-netted sides of their cubicles and got into the Burman's cubicle, with their united strength they bent inwards the bar of the door which had been cut through and so got out of the cell. They then climbed into the large workshop, removed a short ladder, and with its help got over the main wall. The escape occurred through the gross negligence of the convict maistry who was asleep during his watch and of the convict warder guard who failed to awake him. Both these convict officers were prosecuted with the result that each was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Of those who escaped,

three were recaptured and prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

25. Three escapes representing two separate occurrences occurred from inside District Jails. The first escape took place from inside the Vizagapatam District Jail. The convict appears to have joined one of the outgangs to which he did not belong and to have passed out of the gate unnoticed. He was however recaptured a quarter of an hour afterwards, and brought back to the Jail by a villager who found the prisoner hiding in a brick-field close to the Jail. The gate-keeper had left his post for purposes of nature without being duly relieved, and he was punished departmentally for his negligence. The second escape occurred in the same Jail when two newly-admitted prisoners who were undergoing quarantine concealed themselves in a temporary shed just about the time of lock-up and made their way out between the leaf roof of the shed and the low wall surrounding it. Three warders who were in charge of the quarantine prisoners were responsible for this escape. One of them was prosecuted and acquitted. The whole three were punished departmentally. Both the prisoners were recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

26. There were four escapes from outside Central Jails representing four separate occurrences. The first three escapes occurred at Rajahmundry Central Jail. In the first case the convict was one of 6 men who were unlocked at 4 A.M. from a shed outside the jail to prepare the morning congee for the sick in catap. Shortly after being unlocked he was missed from the cooking shed. The prisoner has not been recaptured. The head warder, through whose negligence the escape occurred, was punished departmentally. In the second case the prisoner who was employed in clearing brushwood in the garden got permission from the warder in charge to go aside for purposes of nature and sneaked away. He was soon after recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder was punished departmentally. Two prisoners were concerned in the third escape. They tilted up a cart of rubbish that they were employed in dragging and ran away. The warder in charge soon arrested one of them, but the other made good his escape. As the former did not even get clear away his case has not been treated as an escape, but he was prosecuted for 'attempting to escape' and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The other prisoner has not been recaptured. The warder was duly punished.

The fourth and last escape that occurred from outside Central Jails took place at the Penitentiary, Madras. The prisoner effected his escape from the scavenger gang at work outside the Penitentiary. He took advantage of the negligence of the warders in charge of the gang, slipped behind some trees in the garden, and waded across the Cooum to Chintadripet where he was arrested soon afterwards. He was prosecuted before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, convicted and sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment; the inadequacy of this sentence was reported to Government in Mr. Cardew's letter, No. 831, dated 2nd February 1899, recorded in G.O., No. 258, dated 10th February 1899.

27. Three escapes took place from outside District Jails representing three separate occurrences. The first occurred at the Madura District Jail where a convict who was locked up along with other convicts in a contagious disease shed outside the main gate, and was secured by a Bel-chain worked the ankle rings until they slipped over his heel and he then climbed up the wall. He there broke off a piece of the temporary mat structure between the roof and walls of the shed and effected his escape through the opening. He has not yet been recaptured. The sentry on duty, a temporary warder, was prosecuted and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. The second escape occurred at the Cuddalore District Jail; this prisoner was employed with others in carting water from the lake to the jail, when during a temporary obstruction, he availed himself of the confusion and effected his escape, and has not been recaptured. The warder and two convict maistries were prosecuted and sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment each. The third escape occurred at

the District Jail, Guntur, which had recently been re-opened. In this case the prisoner along with another was taken outside the jail just after unlocking at 5 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of carrying water buckets into the jail. As soon as he passed the main gate he quickened his pace and then bolted. The warder in charge (a temporary man) gave chase, but in his attempt to clear a wall fell and thus lost sight of the prisoner who got away. The escape was facilitated by the absence of the main gate sentry who, contrary to rule, was permitted to leave his post without proper relief. The head warder in charge of the guard at the main gate, the warder in charge of the prisoner, and the gate warder were all punished departmentally. The convict has not yet been recaptured.

28. During the year 1898 all Subsidiary Jails continued to be guarded by the Police and the responsibility for escapes from this class of jails does not rest with this department. During the year under report 10 convicts and 41 under-trial prisoners escaped from Subsidiary Jails as compared with an average of 13.5 and 43.7 per annum, respectively, during the last ten years.

29. The next statement in Appendix I—Judicial Statement No. VI—exhibits the number of prison offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted under authority of the Prisons Act of 1894. The question of regulating the classification of punishments in this statement was referred to the Government of India in G.O., No. 460-1, Judicial, dated 17th March 1898, and has just been decided by that Government (*vide* G.O., No. 368, Judicial, dated 1st March 1899); but as the changes directed therein come into operation only from January 1899 they do not affect the form of the statement hereunder attached and which relates to 1898. It will be noticed that the heading "Combination of minor punishments" introduced into the report for 1897, appears also in the statement appended :—

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.		
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	
1898	66,581	9,150.33	20	8,470	2,330	4,165	14,985	

Years.	Punishments.							Ratio per cent. to total jail population.	Ratio per cent. to daily average strength.
	By Criminal Courts.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet.	Separate confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.		
1894	23	853	3,559	580	115	5,575	10,205	18.36	114.77
1895	18	727	3,874	288	150	6,869	11,926	23.23	139.25
1896	41	1,369	3,160	309	152	10,446	15,477	31.45	187.30
1897	23	784	2,174	249	93	9,656	12,979	21.33	150.31
1898	20	466	1,575	148	85	12,691	14,985	22.51	163.76

30. In the year under review there has been an increase in jail offences and punishments equal to 15.46 per cent. for all classes of jails. As regards Central Jails alone the increase is represented by 9.1, while in District Jails it reaches 27 per cent. It is satisfactory, however, to note that a large proportion of the recorded punishments comes under the head of "Warnings"—a form of punishment indicative of close supervision and scrutiny of all matters relating to jail labour and discipline. In this form of punishment there has been an advance over the total recorded warnings for all jails in 1897 of 24.47 per cent.

Of the Central Jails the greatest variation between the recorded punishments of 1897 and 1898 occurs in the Vellore and Rajahmundry Jails. In the former the punishments were 61.5 per cent. higher than for the last year; but on analyzing the figures it will be seen that the total number of punishments in this jail is swelled by the comparatively large number of warnings 928 in 1898 as against 398 in 1897.

It may be remarked that during the year 1897 there had been several changes in the Superintendents of the Central Jail, Vellore, and that as a consequence there probably resulted a degree of undue slackness in matters relating to task work, etc. It is noticeable that the punishment of penal diet was resorted to only three times in 1898 as against 504 in 1897; and this may be taken to indicate the care and discrimination exercised by the present Superintendent in the award of punishments. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail a marked decrease is shown, the total number of punishments recorded being 552 in 1898 as against 1,835 in the year previous. This reduction was due to the greatly reduced population of the Rajahmundry Jail, and to the fact that owing to the sickness prevalent in the jail the same tasks could not be enforced as in ordinary years. The slight increase in percentage of punishments shown in the Coimbatore Jail must be attributed to the abnormally low record for the previous year during which work was interrupted by the prisoners being encamped. As regards the other Central Jails the advance in the number of recorded punishments is chiefly due to a proportionately increased jail population.

In respect to District Jails, that of Berhampur shows an increase of over 60 per cent. of punishments when compared with the previous year; and the Jails of Vizagapatam and Russellkonda have also made a very considerable advance on the figures of last year. But it will be seen that a great proportion of these punishments were minor punishments for offences relating to work. The increase in the Russellkonda Jail may possibly be due to the Jailor having been invested with the powers of Superintendent during the absence on tour of the Special Assistant Agent—the Official Superintendent—an arrangement which allows of petty offences being promptly punished and disposed of. The form of punishment commonly imposed in this jail is, however, very unsatisfactory. Penal diet being resorted to no less than 164 times out of a total of 250 punishments, the attention of the Superintendent will be drawn to the undesirable results that may follow the too frequent resort to this method of punishment. In the Nellore District Jail the punishments recorded rose by 29 per cent.; and here also penal diets were ordered in almost one-third of the total punishments. The increase in the number of offences punished with handcuffs and fetters may be taken to prove that the deterrent effect of this form of punishment is becoming recognised by Superintendents, who freely resort to it in preference to penal diet and separate and solitary confinement. It has the further advantage of not affecting prejudicially the health or working capacity of prisoners. Finally, the slight general increase in the numbers of punishments in most of the other jails may reasonably be attributed to increased vigilance on the part of Jail officers in exacting tasks and in maintaining a high standard of jail discipline.

A general review of Statement VI brings prominently into view the agreeable features of an increased number of warnings, a very appreciable reduction in the infliction of penal diets (28 per cent. less than last year, and 50 per cent. less than the year before), and a continued fall, 8.6 per cent., in the number of corporal punishments. 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.			
											(a). Death.
											(b). Illness.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	1,974	538	1	14	4	1	3	15	56	
2	Vellore	2,900	2,578	1	1	1	1	16	55	92	
3	Trichinopoly	2,174	1,775	1	1	1	1	9	37	45	
4	Coimbatore	2,317	1,065	1	1	1	1	4	17	38	
5	Cannanore	2,509	1,025	1	1	1	1	2	33	20	
6	Salem	1,458	868	1	1	1	1	6	41	60	
7	Penitentiary	4,609	1,334	1	1	3	3	7	15	51	
	Total	17,941	9,233	2	17	10	17	36	23	50	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	387	250	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
9	Barhampur	797	326	1	1	1	1	7	88	2	
10	Vizagapatnam	1,633	405	1	1	1	1	4	24	90	
11	Nellore	781	452	1	1	1	1	1	13	32	
12	Bellary	1,531	315	1	1	1	1	7	46	2	
13	Gulbarga	1,646	772	1	1	1	1	4	24	52	
14	Tanjore	1,185	295	1	1	1	1	1	98	10	
15	Madura	1,468	565	1	1	1	1	2	14	35	
16	Palani	1,086	967	1	1	1	1	3	37	41	
17	Mangalore	814	662	1	1	1	1	2	25	35	
18	Guntur	716	146	1	1	1	1	1	14	67	
	Total	12,044	5,558	2	22	2	7	33	27	59	
	Total, Central and District Jails.	29,985	14,791	4	39	12	24	79	26	53	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	87	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Subsidiary Jails	32,612	26	5	1	1	1	6	12	23	68
	Grand Total	62,634	14,833	9	40	13	25	85	38	62	

31. The decrease in the number of offences dealt with by criminal courts was partly due to fewer prisoners being prosecuted for escapes, and partly to Superintendents availing themselves less of the provisions of section 52 of the Prisons Act. During the year only two prisoners were dealt with under this section against three during the previous year.

32. The number of prisoners released under remission rules during 1898 was 7.1 per cent. greater than in the previous year. The increase is apparently due to the continued operation of the Jubilee Remissions, by which the sentences of a considerable number of prisoners were materially reduced. The following is an abstract of statement C for the last five years:—

Years.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year, who gained remission under the mark system.										Total.	
		Sentenced to											
		1 year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.
1894..	28	615	637	194	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	1,749
1895..	7	539	609	204	123	124	10	47	6	..	11	8	1,681
1896..	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10	1,634
1897..	24	527	542	156	78	183	32	69	8	2	10	7	1,614
1898..	15	751	541	130	74	91	31	76	10	..	19	5	1,728

33. The maximum amount of remission earned by any convict released was 770 days—for a period exceeding ten years. In this case the prisoner was under a life sentence, and had earned a considerable amount of remission while serving in the grade of convict warder guard.

The average amount of remission earned is fairly uniform except under District Jails, where, for the reasons stated in last year's report, considerable variation must be expected. As the average gratuity earned by convicts depends upon the proportion of long-term prisoners included among the releases, no useful comparison can be drawn between jails under this head. The highest average gratuity was paid in the Guntur District Jail where out of four prisoners released, one had been sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. This prisoner was a convict warder guard and had earned Rs. 8-9-8 while in jail.

34. It is now fully recognised that the mark system is one of great utility in the management of jails: there is no doubt that it offers to the majority of convicts who come under its operation an incentive to careful work and good behaviour, and that even habituals are keenly alive to its advantages. When judiciously administered it materially reduces the number of other jail punishments, and provides for the intelligent prisoner one of the few sources of interest that jail life affords. But there is—and naturally must be—in every jail a small remnant who, from natural defect or perverted mental faculties, are insensible alike to this and other humanising influences.

In respect to the operation of this system the Superintendent of a Central Jail writes: "An offence causing a fine of marks stands in perpetuity against a man so long as he is in jail. No amount of good conduct can wipe out a fine of marks. I should like to see a provision in the system that subsequent good conduct should, as an act of grace not of right, cancel previous forfeitures of marks, so many months to cancel so many marks, so many years to cancel all forfeitures. It should be most carefully borne in mind that last-joined convicts are, like recruits in the army, prone to commit offences from ignorance or from the irksomeness of discipline before they realize that obedience to orders insures freedom from punishment. They thus pile up fines of marks which tell against them for their whole term." The objections to accepting the recommendation made above are obvious, particularly as it is in the hands of Superintendents to select appropriate punishments, and to use discrimination in dealing with various classes of defaulters.

35. Judicial Statement No. VII in Appendix I affords information regarding the number and proportion of convicts employed as prison officers. With one exception (Coimbatore) the 10 per cent. limit has not been exceeded. The Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, has been instructed to effect a reduction in the number of convicts so employed, and to see that this figure does not, in future, exceed 10 per cent. of convict population. The number of reductions and other punishments awarded were 530, which is equal to 99.7 per cent. on the average number employed as convict officers as against 76.9 in 1897 and 79.2 in 1896. The increase in the ratio of punishments to convict officers has been 23 per cent., while the increase in the total punishments to average convict population has only been 14 per cent. Each convict officer was thus punished once during the year, while the punishments awarded to the convict population during the same period averaged 1.4 per man. The proportion of punishments to convict officers cannot be viewed as excessive, when it is considered how necessary it is to keep these officers up to the mark, if they are to form anything like valuable auxiliary guards, in the maintenance of discipline, the guarding of the jail and in the carrying out of work. Compared with Bengal and Burma where the ratio of punishments awarded to average number of convict officers employed in 1897 was 222 and 413 per cent., respectively, the figures returned by Madras Jails would suggest that the punishment has not been excessive.

The usual table showing the percentage of convict officers employed in Central Jails during each of the last five years is subjoined:—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichino-poly.	Coimbatore.	Cann-nore.	Salem.	Peniten-tiary.
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	4.36	6.57	8.74	8.71	7.73	8.70	7.68
1898	5.40	6.85	7.36	10.04	5.60	7.94	8.16

In further explanation of the increase in the ratio of punishments awarded to convict officers the following extracts may be considered as expressing the views of several Superintendents: "Owing to the Jubilee, men were promoted too rapidly, and some of these lost their heads and fell victims to contraband; connivance at contraband and careless searching were the causes of the reductions."

36. Judicial Statement No. VIII refers to Diet Scales. The experience of the year 1898 has been entirely confirmatory of the expectations formed by Mr. Cardew in respect to the sufficiency and suitability of the Revised Scale of Diet C. It will be remembered that an experimental diet was introduced in 1896, and tried in several selected jails. The results of the experiment proving favourable, Government in its order No. 1656, Judicial, dated 26th November 1897, sanctioned the introduction of this revised scale, and made it applicable to all jails in the Presidency. The reports from the Superintendents from all jails are to the effect that the diet as now prescribed is in every way satisfactory, and capable of maintaining in good health a prisoner on hard labour. This diet does not err on the side of excess, and demands the most careful supervision. The two chief advantages over the old scale claimed for it are that it is economical—effecting a reduction of about Rs. 2 per head per annum, and that it is "not too attractive to prisoners of the poorer classes." The necessity for the utmost care in the due preparation and issue of this diet cannot be too strongly emphasized. To begin with, the constituents, particularly the grain and dhall, should be sound and wholesome, the vegetables fresh and of good quality, the oil in due proportion, and the condiments fresh and of proper weight; a defect in any of the ingredients, or any tampering with the proper issues is certain to be followed, as stated by Mr. Cardew, by a sensible decline in the standard of health. But as the Superintendent and superior executive officers of each jail are held personally responsible for correctly supervising the food arrangements, and as the weekly weightment statistics furnish an unfailing index of any general deterioration in the health of the prisoners, there should be little reason for apprehension on the score of improper dieting. Something remains, however, to be done in securing uniformity in respect to the weight of cooked food. In some jails 10 ounces of raggi flour when converted into pudding weigh 2 lbs. 6 oz., whereas in other jails the resulting weight reaches 3 lbs. and over; this difference, whether dependent on the degree of cooking or on the quantity of water used, is undesirable: and experiments are being undertaken to assimilate the weights if possible, and to determine what, within reasonable limits, should be the permissible variation. The introduction of variety as regards the staple grain also appears very desirable. In most jails raggi is exclusively used on the score of cheapness, while in others cholam is employed. There can be no doubt that to those prisoners who are not habituated to the use of these particular grains previous to their admission into jail the monotony of the food deprives it of some of its nutritive value. To remedy this defect it is proposed to effect, as far as is possible, and as is consistent with economical considerations, an interchange of grains between various jails so as to admit of a certain variety in the issue of rations. There is reason to believe that the Railway Companies will be willing to transport grain for jail purposes at very favourable rates, and to this end negotiations have already been commenced with them.

The practice of purchasing large stocks of grain—sufficient for the year's consumption—in the early months when rates are favourable has been, on the whole,

very successful and will be continued. Wherever jail lands are available for cultivation efforts are made to raise crops on them, but the results are inconsiderable and need not be referred to here.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX—XIII AND STATEMENT G.

37. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department during 1898 amounted to Rs. 11,99,730-6-2 as recorded in the registers of my office. The total expenditure shown in the Accountant-General's books is Rs. 11,99,728-10-10. The difference (only Rs. 1-11-4) relates to an entry of the previous year being adjusted by the Accountant-General in March 1898, but which had already been credited by this office to this department in the accounts of 1897. The following table compares the expenditure of the year 1898 with that of the two preceding years under the several sub-heads:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
General supervision	Rs. 42,428	Rs. 40,921	Rs. 37,795
Establishment	2,50,561	2,45,887	2,50,577
Dietary charges	2,31,425	3,27,842	3,69,396
Hospital charges	24,934	31,248	26,370
Clothing and bedding	23,472	18,927	29,984
Sanitation charges	3,041	16,724	10,376
Charges for moving prisoners—			
Transfer of prisoners and batta to discharged prisoners	19,976	32,351	33,050
Transportation of convicts	2,325	4,037	3,848
Miscellaneous services and supplies—			
Lighting	7,321	7,735	7,355
Disciplinary	598	831	888
Uniform and equipment of warders	5,141	7,860	7,571
Rewards for recapture and service	2,612	4,708	2,370
Execution charges	107	96	117
Other miscellaneous services and supplies	1,959	2,430	2,306
Travelling and con- (Gazetted officers	553	713	1,073
veyance allowances. { Non-gazetted officers	1,888	2,226	3,676
Contingencies—			
Rents, rates and taxes	4,576	3,576	4,062
Service postage	1,732	1,845	2,090
Service telegrams	150	478	276
Current office expenses	428	287	405
Office furniture	334	215	278
Registers and stationery	2	6	9
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	2,717	6,202	10,770
Purchase of land for warders' huts	..	..	2,362
Petty construction and repair	31,819	44,065	56,419
Total	6,62,649	8,01,272	8,63,427
Materials for fencing and railing	..	28,112	..
Manufactures	3,25,592	3,12,668	3,22,884
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	1,502	40	36
Charges for Police custody	7,633	16,206	13,133
Refunds	19	..	250
Grand Total	9,97,395	11,59,298	11,99,730

38. It will be seen that the expenditure of the year under report exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 40,432. The whole of this excess is due to an increase in dietary charges, the differences under other heads counterbalancing one another. The abnormal increase under diet was due to the prevalence of high prices of food-grains and to a larger number of admissions. In framing the budget estimate of the department for 1898-99, the figures relating to the number of prisoners and to the cost of dieting in each class of jail, for the year 1893, i.e., the year following the scarcity of 1892, were adopted. The experience of the year proved that the

budget was underestimated. Contrary to expectation, not only was the number of admissions in the several classes of jails larger than the number received in 1893, but the cost of dieting each class of prisoner was also higher than that of 1893. As a necessary consequence, the larger number of admissions led to a larger number of transfers. The increase under the head "transfer of prisoners," which in the year 1897 raised the expenditure by Rs. 12,400 over that of the previous year, was maintained in 1898 and brought up the expenditure to Rs. 33,056. The unusual sickness at the Rajahmundry Central Jail, which necessitated the reduction of the population of that jail to a very low figure, rendered it necessary to transfer large numbers of prisoners to other jails, and helped to swell the "transfer charges" in a great degree. To meet the extra expenditure under dietary and transfer charges, as well as under "petty construction" and "manufactures," which will be noticed later, it became necessary to apply to Government for an additional grant to supplement the budget. The Government in its order No. 1213, Financial, dated 12th December 1898, sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 1,40,000 for this purpose.

39. The table further shows considerable advances under the heads "clothing and bedding," "petty construction and repairs" and "manufactures" and smaller advances under "establishment" and "extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant," while it also shows savings under the heads "general supervision," "hospital charges," "sanitation charges" and "charges for police custody." The increase under the head "clothing and bedding" is explained by the extra cost involved in the introduction of "gunny clothing" into jails, and by the re-opening of the Guntur Jail where a fresh stock of clothing was provided. The increase under "petty construction and repairs" was due to the large outlay of expenditure for the improvement and alteration of the Rajahmundry Jail buildings, in consequence of the severe epidemic of sickness that broke out there, and by the debit to this department of the cost of certain minor works for the completion of the Cellular Jail at Mount Capper which was previously debitable to "45-A. Civil Works." The advance in "manufacturing charges" was due to the Penitentiary having entered into a 3-year contract with the Ordnance department for the supply of tents. This involved a considerable outlay on material, of which a large quantity has to be kept in stock. The increase under "establishment" was caused by the entertainment of additional head warders in jails for looking after the history tickets and the main gate, sanctioned in G.O., No. 697, Financial, dated 21st June 1898, and to the raising of the pay of deputy jailors of Central Jails and the Penitentiary which was sanctioned in Government of India letter communicated in G.O., No. 1222, Judicial, dated 5th August 1898. The leave allowances drawn by Mr. Young, Superintendent, Salem Central Jail, who was on furlough in India also contributed in raising expenditure under this head. The rise in "extraordinary charges" was due to the cost of providing new locks for the Cellular Jail at Mount Capper and for the new cells built at the Rajahmundry and Vellore Central Jails, to the erection of water pumps in two jails for the better protection and delivery of the drinking water, and to the cost of replacing conservancy carts, which had become unserviceable in certain jails, by new and improved ones. The savings under general supervision resulted from a fall in exchange and consequent smaller drawings under compensation for exchange allowance and to less expenditure on travelling allowance; while the figure under this head for 1897 included the debit of a month's pay drawn by Mr. Gadsden as acting Inspector-General of Prisons for December 1896 in the month of January 1897.

40. The reduction in cost under "hospital charges" and "sanitation charges" is more apparent than real, being, approximately, the average of the two previous years. There was in fact an increase under these heads compared with the expenditure of 1896 and other normal years. The unusual sickness at Rajahmundry again accounts for much of this expenditure.

41. With regard to minor items, the fall under the head "rewards for capture and service" was the result of a smaller number of long-term convicts eligible for gratuity being released during the year, a large number of such convicts having been liberated in 1897 during the Jubilee. The sum of Rs. 2,362 spent on the purchase of land for warders' huts is

made up of two payments—one of Rs. 2,278 for land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act as a site for warders' huts at the Nellore District Jail, and the other of Rs. 84 for a similar purpose at the Palamcottah District Jail. The sum of Rs. 36 appearing under "transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces" relates to expenses incurred in connection with a prisoner received from Mercara for deportation to the Andamans. Under refunds a sum of Rs. 250 was remitted: one for Rs. 200 to a merchant in Vellore, being security money deposited for the supply of goods, and one for Rs. 50 to a merchant in Salem under similar circumstances. These amounts were originally credited by the Accountant-General as miscellaneous jail receipts, but were afterwards adjusted by a corresponding amount being charged under refunds. Charges for Police custody are controlled by the High Court.

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

42. The total expenditure under budget head "XIX-B. Law and Justice—Jails" differs from the total of Statement No. IX by a sum of Rs. 4,34,759 which is thus accounted for:—

Amounts deducted from total expenditure.		Amount added to total expenditure.	
	RS.		RS.
General supervision ...	37,795	Stationery department charges ...	1,140
Travelling allowances of gazetted officers ...	1,078		
Petty construction and repairs ...	56,419		
Manufactures ...	3,22,884		
Transportation charges on account of other provinces ...	36		
Charges for Police custody ...	13,133		
Cost of vegetables, unserviceable stores, &c., remitted under miscellaneous jail receipts ...	1,942		
Compensation for land taken up for warders' huts ...	2,362		
Refunds ...	250		
Total ...	4,35,899		1,140
		Net difference ... 4,34,759	

Expenditure as classified in Financial Statements Nos. IX and X.

43. In the following table comparison is drawn between the expenditure of the year under report with that of the preceding year as distributed among the several classes of jails:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1897.	1898.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.	Establishment ...	1,61,864	1,62,074	210	...	28 6 11	27 7 7	...	0 15 4
	Dietary charges ...	1,77,518	1,91,878	14,360	...	31 7 10	32 13 7	1 5 9	...
	Hospital charges ...	22,084	18,155	...	3,929	3 14 0	3 1 3	...	0 12 9
	Clothing and bedding ...	12,761	19,083	6,322	...	2 4 3	3 4 3	1 0 0	...
	Sanitation charges ...	13,684	6,353	...	7,331	2 6 5	1 1 3	...	1 5 2
	Charges for moving prisoners.	15,978	15,805	...	173	2 12 11	2 10 10	...	0 2 1
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	12,864	10,153	...	2,711	2 4 2	1 11 6	...	0 8 8
	Travelling allowances ...	1,190	2,419	1,229	...	0 3 4	0 6 7	0 3 3	...
	Contingencies ...	4,024	4,336	312	...	0 11 2	0 11 9	0 0 7	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools, and plant.	2,647	7,332	4,735	...	0 7 5	1 4 0	0 12 7	...
	Total ...	4,24,644	4,37,638	12,994	...	74 9 4	74 2 11	...	0 6 5

Jails	Heads of expenditure.	1897.	1898.	In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
District Jails including Criminal, Leper Ward and Civil Jail.	Establishment ...	68,931	73,344	4,413	...	25 13 0	24 12 8	...	1 0 4
	Dietary charges ...	72,994	93,261	20,267	...	28 7 6	32 12 6	4 5 0	...
	Hospital charges ...	8,121	7,340	...	781	3 0 8	2 7 8	...	0 9 0
	Clothing and bedding ...	4,809	8,307	3,493	...	1 14 0	2 14 3	1 0 9	...
	Sanitation charges ...	1,002	1,558	556	...	0 6 0	0 8 5	0 2 5	...
	Charges for moving prisoners.	9,606	9,606	...	1	3 9 7	3 3 11	...	0 5 8
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	4,829	4,980	152	...	1 12 11	1 10 11	...	0 2 0
	Travelling allowances ...	1,023	1,188	175	...	0 6 2	0 6 6	0 0 4	...
	Contingencies ...	2,507	3,272	765	...	0 15 0	1 1 8	0 2 8	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools, and plant.	2,951	2,487	...	374	1 1 2	0 13 5	...	0 3 9
	Total ...	1,76,632	2,05,352	28,670	...	66 2 2	69 6 6	3 4 4	...
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment ...	15,092	15,159	67	...	7 11 0	7 4 9	...	0 6 3
	Dietary charges ...	75,801	82,468	6,664	...	33 11 0	32 14 1	1 3 1	...
	Hospital charges ...	1,049	575	...	108	0 8 6	0 6 9	...	0 1 9
	Clothing and bedding ...	1,857	2,594	1,237	...	0 11 1	1 4 1	0 9 0	...
	Sanitation charges ...	2,638	2,465	427	...	1 0 7	1 3 9	0 2 5	...
	Charges for moving prisoners.	10,804	11,488	684	...	5 8 0	5 8 5	0 0 5	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	5,799	5,466	...	333	2 15 3	2 10 1	...	0 3 2
	Travelling allowances ...	13	59	46	...	0 0 1	0 0 5	0 0 4	...
	Contingencies ...	543	652	109	...	0 4 5	0 4 9	0 0 4	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools, and plant.	612	755	143	...	0 5 0	0 5 10	0 0 10	...
	Total ...	1,12,105	1,21,931	8,876	...	57 9 5	58 11 5	1 1 9	...
Grand Total.	Establishment ...	2,45,887	2,50,577	4,690	...	23 12 11	22 14 7	...	0 14 4
	Dietary charges ...	3,26,846	3,67,607	41,261	...	32 1 19	34 2 6	2 0 8	...
	Hospital charges ...	31,248	26,370	4,878	...	3 0 5	2 6 7	...	0 9 10
	Clothing and bedding ...	13,927	29,954	11,057	...	1 18 10	2 12 7	0 14 9	...
	Sanitation charges ...	19,721	10,376	6,345	...	1 9 11	0 15 2	...	0 10 9
	Charges for moving prisoners.	36,338	36,898	510	...	3 8 4	3 6 0	...	0 2 4
	Miscellaneous services and supplies.	23,491	20,599	2,892	...	2 4 5	1 14 2	...	0 6 3
	Travelling allowances ...	2,226	2,376	1,450	...	0 3 5	0 5 5	0 2 0	...
	Contingencies ...	7,074	8,290	1,186	...	0 10 11	0 12 1	0 1 2	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools, and plant.	6,120	10,324	4,504	...	0 9 6	0 15 7	0 6 1	...
	Total ...	7,14,431	7,64,371	50,540	...	69 2 10	69 15 2	6 12 4	...

44. The cost per head of daily average population rose from Rs. 69-2-10 to Rs. 69-15-2 an advance of 12 annas 4 pies per head over the cost of the previous year, which was stated to have been the highest on record since 1890. Central Jails show a decrease in the cost per head, while District and Subsidiary Jails show an increase. In the previous year, an immense advance of Rs. 13-15-0 per head of average strength was shown by Central Jails, while District and Subsidiary Jails showed only a comparatively small increase of Rs. 0-4-8 and Rs. 1-9-7 per head respectively. The unusual increase of the previous year under cost per head in Central Jails was followed by only a slight reduction of 6 annas 5 pies in 1898, leaving the average cost per head under this class of jail still at a comparatively high figure.

45. The total increase under establishment charges amounts to Rs. 4,690. Of this, a sum of Rs. 4,413 was contributed by District Jails alone. It will be seen from a perusal of Statement No. IX with that of the previous year that the increase occurs chiefly under the permanent establishment, the charges under temporary establishment having advanced only by Rs. 4-

As already pointed out in paragraph 39 *supra*, the permanent establishment in all Central and District Jails has been strengthened by the appointment of an additional head warder for supervising and maintaining the history tickets, while in the Central Jails and the Penitentiary the pay of deputy jailors has been altered from a graded scale of Rs. 50-5-75 to a fixed pay of Rs. 75 per mensem. Further, the salary and allowances drawn by Mr. J. E. Young, Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail, who has been on furlough in India have been debited to this head and have helped to swell establishment charges. The opening of the Guntur Jail involved the entertainment of additional establishment, the cost of which, for the nine months ending 31st December 1898 amounted to Rs. 3,012, thus accounting, to a large extent, for the increase under District Jail establishment charges. Against these increases are to be set the increases in the daily average population in all classes of Jails with the result that the cost per head has actually been reduced by a sum equivalent to 14 annas 4 pies per head of average daily population.

46. One of the most important features of the year under report is the large expenditure incurred on dieting charges. There was an increase of Rs. 41,261 over the expenditure of the preceding year, which was a year of scarcity, if not famine. The causes which led to this result are more or less apparent from what has already been said above. In the Central and Southern districts, the prices of food-grains ruled higher in the first half of 1898 than any time of the year before, while in the remaining districts they were as bad as, or but little better than, famine rates. Prices began to fall in the later months of the year, but by that time most Superintendents had laid in their stock of grain for the year. With the rise in prices came a large influx of prisoners which raised the total population to a very high figure. It, therefore, naturally followed that there was a large advance in the cost of rations. The largest increase in the rate per head is shown by District Jails, in which the cost per head rose from Rs. 28-7-6 to Rs. 32-12-6—an advance of Rs. 4-5-0 per head over the previous year. Central Jails did not make an equal advance, but show a higher rate per head than District Jails, viz., Rs. 32-13-7; while the highest place is as usual taken by the Subsidiary Jails with a cost per head equivalent to Rs. 39-14-1.

47. The usual table compiled from the Board of Revenue's Season Reports, showing the course of prices of the three most important cereals—rice, cholam and raggi—during the year, is inserted:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1898 in number of annas (80 tolas) per rupee.

		Northern Circars.				Ceded Districts.				Central Districts.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1893	13-0	12-8	12-7	13-0	11-3	11-9	12-2	11-8	10-5	10-9	10-8	10-4
	1894	14-1	14-1	13-5	13-9	12-4	12-4	12-5	12-5	12-2	13-4	12-5	12-5
	1895	15-2	15-3	14-9	15-5	12-9	13-0	12-9	12-8	13-0	13-1	12-4	12-5
	1896	16-1	15-4	14-3	10-2	12-8	12-8	12-4	9-5	13-6	13-8	13-0	11-0
	1897	10-2	9-9	8-3	9-2	9-8	9-2	8-6	8-7	11-9	11-3	10-0	9-7
	1898	11-1	11-5	11-4	12-2	8-9	9-4	9-6	10-6	9-4	9-4	9-4	10-1
Cholam	1893	20-6	20-7	20-2	20-2	20-1	21-4	21-2	20-6	14-2	11-7	12-4	13-1
	1894	20-0	21-1	22-2	20-4	22-5	23-4	23-6	25-2	16-2	17-9	18-8	20-6
	1895	23-4	25-0	24-8	21-1	27-4	27-6	27-5	28-2	20-8	20-8	21-0	21-6
	1896	24-5	24-2	21-3	15-2	29-0	29-2	27-3	16-1	21-8	21-9	21-2	15-3
	1897	16-5	14-7	12-0	11-9	15-4	13-4	11-5	13-6	14-4	13-7	12-6	12-6
	1898	13-7	15-9	16-5	18-6	15-6	18-3	17-8	20-9	12-2	13-6	14-7	16-2
Ragi	1893	24-6	23-8	24-4	24-7	21-7	23-3	23-7	23-1	17-4	18-4	18-7	18-8
	1894	25-8	25-9	25-0	26-1	24-8	25-3	25-0	26-4	19-5	21-8	21-5	23-6
	1895	27-7	25-3	29-0	29-5	28-1	29-7	30-1	30-3	21-4	24-5	23-9	25-6
	1896	29-7	28-5	26-9	17-7	31-5	31-7	30-1	19-3	26-0	25-7	23-7	19-2
	1897	16-2	14-4	11-8	14-1	17-7	16-4	11-3	16-9	16-4	17-7	15-9	16-7
	1898	15-1	16-1	18-0	21-0	17-2	18-5	17-9	20-7	14-9	15-6	15-1	17-2

		Southern Districts.				West Coast.				General results of the Presidency.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	1893	9.5	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4
	1894	12.3	13.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.7	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.7
	1895	12.1	12.0	11.5	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.1
	1896	13.7	13.7	10.5	11.9	13.4	12.9	12.7	11.8	13.9	13.7	12.6	10.0
	1897	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.7	11.5	8.8	8.2	9.7	11.1	10.3	9.1	9.8
	1898	9.6	9.9	9.5	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.1	11.2	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.9
Cholera	1893	14.5	15.3	14.7	13.7	...	...	...	...	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9
	1894	19.9	21.5	20.2	19.9	...	...	...	...	19.6	21.0	20.7	21.5
	1895	19.1	19.3	20.2	22.0	...	...	...	...	22.4	22.9	23.1	24.0
	1896	24.3	23.3	21.2	19.0	...	...	...	...	24.9	24.1	22.8	16.5
	1897	18.6	17.3	14.3	14.9	...	...	...	...	16.2	14.3	12.7	13.2
	1898	13.6	14.9	14.5	15.9	...	...	...	...	13.8	12.7	15.9	18.1
Baggi	1893	16.5	17.3	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	19.7	19.2	20.4	20.7
	1894	22.0	22.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	22.0	23.0	22.4	24.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	20.9	22.2	23.6	23.5	20.8	23.1	23.2	25.0	27.9
	1896	28.5	26.9	24.8	23.3	30.6	29.5	28.8	27.1	29.3	28.5	27.2	21.3
	1897	22.3	20.6	18.0	18.8	22.0	19.4	16.6	18.7	19.6	17.7	15.2	16.8
	1898	16.2	16.1	15.3	18.5	18.0	20.2	19.3	22.3	16.5	17.5	17.2	19.9

It should be remembered that articles other than grains were also affected by a rise in prices.

48. The following statement shows the cost per head under diet in each Central and District Jail and in the Criminal Leper Ward, due allowance being made for the stock of rations in hand at the beginning and end of the year:—

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.		
Rajahmundry	Rs. 41 5 11	Rs. 37 1 2
Vellore	29 15 5	30 12 5
Trichinopoly	30 15 0	32 3 0
Coimbatore	31 11 2	34 14 11
Cananore	32 11 1	33 1 8
Salem	28 11 5	29 11 11
Penitentiary	37 6 8	33 12 10
Total, Central Jails	32 13 7	32 14 1
District Jails.		
Russlikonda	33 11 5	35 14 10
Berhampur	32 5 4	33 13 2
Vizagapatam	27 6 8	29 2 3
Nellore	30 14 7	31 11 1
Bellary	31 8 1	29 1 8
Cuddalore	35 5 6	33 5 7
Tanjore	35 4 5	32 4 6
Madurai	33 2 8	32 12 11
Palacottah	36 7 3	34 13 10
Mangalore	31 9 3	31 3 4
Guntur	30 3 4	28 15 0
Total, District Jails	32 10 4	31 9 9
Criminal Leper Ward	37 10 0	33 8 0
Total, Jails	32 12 9	32 7 6

Following the usual practice, important differences in the cost per head in individual jails will now be considered.

49. The first place showing the highest cost of dieting, is taken by the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The Superintendent explains that rations are usually bought at auction in the months of January and February, when quantities of articles required for one year, calculated on the strength of the jail which then obtains, are purchased. This practice was followed in the year under report. Owing to the epidemic which broke out in the early part of the year, the strength of the jail had to be reduced and a large surplus of stock remained. Of this, however, a quantity of raggi and cholam was sent to Guntur, and a sum of Rs. 1,548 was adjusted in the accounts to the credit of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, a corresponding debit being made against the Guntur Jail. The surplus stock, however, makes no difference in the cost per head as the statement under consideration provides for this. The real cause of this increase is to be found in the facts that the old dietary, which was a liberal one, was in force in this particular jail up to 1st October 1898, and extra dietary allowances had to be regularly given to a large number of prisoners in bad health.

50. The next highest rate in the cost of rationing is shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail. Every effort appears to have been made by the Superintendent to procure grain at the most favourable rates, but the increase appears to be due to the writing off of a large amount of wastage under grain and other articles which occurred in 1897 and which, properly, should have been charged against that year.

51. The third place is taken by the Palacottah District Jail which shows a rate per head close to that of Coimbatore. The cause of the high rate prevailing in this jail is undoubtedly due to the scarcity which enhanced the prices of food-grains and other articles. As already remarked, the Southern and Central districts suffered more by the scarcity than any other part of the Presidency. The revised scale of dietary was in force throughout the year.

52. The fourth highest rate per head of expenditure under rations is shown by the Berhampur District Jail. This jail last year showed the highest cost per head of any jail. As the revised diet scale was in force throughout the year and as rates in the Northern Circars were comparatively more favourable than in other parts of the Presidency, the high cost shown by this jail cannot be considered satisfactory. No explanation has been given by the Superintendent, but he remarks that "there has been a decrease owing to prices having been cheaper in the market than in the previous year." The Superintendent's attention will be drawn to the matter, and he will be asked to submit any further explanation of the high cost of rations that he may be able to offer.

53. The next highest cost per head of expenditure under rations is shown by the Penitentiary, Madras, which shows a rate of Rs. 33-12-10 against Rs. 33-8-7 per head in the previous year. Considering the disabilities which this Jail has to contend with in its limited Jail garden, and a costly European population, the increase of 4 as. 3 ps. per head is not excessive.

54. The Cuddalore District Jail, the Cananore Central Jail and the Madurai District Jail all show a rate per head higher than the general average rate which in 1898 was Rs. 32-7-6 against Rs. 30-11-6 in 1897. The Superintendent of the Cuddalore Jail explains that, "consequent on the dearth of grain and the absence of wealthy merchants in the town, the chief cereals had to be purchased from outside stations." The Cuddalore Jail is situated within the area of greatest scarcity and the explanation is satisfactory. The Cananore Central Jail is considerably handicapped by its distance from any railway station so that the cost of carriage adds considerably to the expenditure under rations; but when the new railway line is extended to this station, the cost of rations will approximate to that of other jails. Next in order to the Southern and Central districts, the West Coast districts suffered greatly by high prices of food-grains.

55. The next sub-head to be dealt with is "hospital charges." All classes of jails show a decrease under this head, the Central Jails accounting for nearly four-fifths of the reduction. The following statement exhibits the expenditure under the several detailed heads against the several classes of jails:—

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 acct.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Cost per head of daily average population.		
									Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	
Rajahmundry	502.22	52.38	3,588	57 3 2	240	0 7 8	1,897	3 12 5	50	0 1 11	5,795
Vellore	1,167.95	30.52	1,817	59 8 7	77	0 1 1	1,069	0 14 8	194	0 2 8	3,157
Trichinopoly	1,062.53	22.74	1,117	49 1 11	149	0 2 3	632	0 9 6	53	0 0 10	1,951
Coimbatore	945.73	18.02	1,599	88 11 9	36	0 0 7	456	0 7 10	171	0 2 11	2,272
Cannanore	700.53	21.74	750	34 8 0	...	.....	501	0 10 6	1	.....	1,232
Salem	587.95	5.79	211	36 7 1	157	0 4 3	263	0 7 2	19	0 0 6	650
Penitentiary	869.72	23.75	1,334	56 2 8	203	0 3 0	1,571	1 12 10	...	.....	3,108
Total, Central Jails	5,929.54	154.94	10,396	56 3 5	862	0 2 5	6,399	1 1 4	498	0 1 4	18,155
Bussellkonda	85.01	2.37	113	47 10 10	3	0 0 7	117	1 6 0	...	.....	233
Berhampur	152.49	3.95	144	36 5 10	6	0 0 8	169	1 1 3	...	.....	319
Vizagapatam	408.03	24.47	433	33 14 5	60	0 2 4	182	0 7 2	...	.....	1,145
Nellore	175.83	4.31	165	37 6 8	4	0 0 4	135	0 12 3	...	.....	304
Bellary	360.98	9.55	401	41 15 10	13	0 0 7	148	0 6 8	...	.....	562
Cuddalore	377.53	7.09	361	50 14 8	2	0 0 1	354	0 15 0	...	.....	717
Tanjore	346.22	5.75	334	49 6 6	21	0 1 0	170	0 7 10	...	.....	525
Madras	371.79	6.04	243	40 3 9	7	0 0 4	253	0 10 11	...	.....	503
Palacottah	340.71	7.77	368	47 5 9	30	0 1 5	330	0 10 4	2	0 0 1	620
Mangalore	160.18	9.50	143	40 12 9	13	0 1 3	220	1 4 9	...	.....	376
Guntur	129.08	1.47	100	68 0 5	...	.....	1,667	12 14 8	...	.....	1,767
Total, District Jails	2,914.76	77.39	3,275	43 5 1	159	0 0 10	3,635	1 3 11	2	.....	7,071
Criminal Loper Ward	15.76	...	218	.....	20	1 12 5	14	0 14 3	...	.....	201
Civil Jail, Madras	28.07	...	...	.....	2	0 1 2	6	0 3 5	...	.....	8
Total, Jails	8,859.23	232.90	13,669	52 14 11	1,052	0 1 11	10,054	1 2 2	500	0 0 11	25,495
Subsidiary Jails	2,078.19	31.33	875	27 14 10	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	875
Grand Total	10,938.42	264.22	14,734	50 4 3	1,052	0 1 8	10,054	0 14 9	500	0 0 9	26,370

56. The reduction in expenditure on diet issued on medical recommendation which was adverted to in the report for 1897 continued in the year under report, having fallen to one-fourth of the expenditure per head of the previous year. The expenditure on hospital supplies other than diet has also declined, and is due to smaller indents for medicines on the Medical Storekeeper-General. Several jails have shown an increase under cost of dieting prisoners sick in hospital, while a smaller number has shown a decrease under the same head.

57. The highest rate per head under hospital charges is again shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail, though there has been a considerable reduction in cost compared with that of the previous year, a reduction equivalent to 27 per cent. There is no apparent reason why this jail should show so high a cost, in comparison with other jails, under this head and the attention of the Medical officer will be invited to this point. The next highest rate per head under hospital charges is shown by the Vellore Central Jail which advanced by nearly Rs. 3 per head. The reasons for this increase are not at present known, but the matter will receive due attention. The third highest rate under hospital charges is shown by the Rajahmundry Central Jail which increased by an amount equal to Rs. 13-8-11 per head. The severe and prolonged epidemic of sickness in this jail fully accounts for the increase noted.

58. The charges under the head "Clothing and bedding" amounted to Rs. 11,057 over the expenditure of the previous year. All classes of jails show an advance under clothing and bedding charges, Central and District Jails showing nearly twice as much an increase in the cost per head as Subsidiary Jails. The provision of gunny clothing for prisoners undergoing the penal stage necessitated a large outlay on this article, and the opening of the Guntur Jail involved a large initial cost under clothing and bedding, in consequence of which that jail shows an abnormal rate per head of expenditure compared with any other jail. The Vizagapatam Jail shows the next highest cost per head. The Superintendent explains that the increase was "principally due to the adjustment of Rs. 1,062 which was an outstanding of last year." Next comes the Penitentiary with a rate of Rs. 4-5-11 per head. The Superintendent reports that the increase is due to the issue of gunny suits and the supply of cumby strips to the convicts. The Rajahmundry Central Jail stands fourth with a rate of expenditure under clothing and bedding equivalent to Rs. 3-15-1. It is believed that the illness of the prisoners involved a renewal of clothing and bedding in place of part-worn articles thereby raising the cost above the general average, which for Central and District Jails came up to Rs. 3-2-5 per head. The cost of clothing and bedding was also above the average in the Berhampur District and Coimbatore Central Jails. The Superintendent of the Berhampur Jail remarks that a large quantity of cumblies and gunny clothing was indented for which raised the expenditure in that jail, while the Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail attributes the increase to the provision of gunny clothing—an explanation which is hardly sufficient to account for the expenditure rising above the general average. In respect to the general subject of clothing, it has, however, to be remarked that the charges are liable to fluctuate year by year, because some of the articles are renewed once in two years and others once in five years.

59. Under sanitation charges a decrease of Rs. 6,348 occurred in the gross expenditure as compared with the expenditure of 1897. The whole of this decrease occurred among Central Jails, excepting the Rajahmundry Jail and the Penitentiary, while District and Subsidiary Jails show a slight advance. The Civil Jail shows the highest rate, Rs. 6-1-6 per head, with a total cost of Rs. 171 against an expenditure of Rs. 146 in the previous year. The smaller daily average number of prisoners and the absence of free convict labour explain the high cost shown against this jail. The Rajahmundry Central Jail stands second with a cost of Rs. 4-8-2 per head. Here the measures for disinfection employed to combat the epidemic that prevailed raised the expenditure to a large extent. Besides this expenditure, the adjustment in 1898 of the cost of working the pumping engine during the second half of 1897, and the debit in 1898 of a proportionate wastage and dryage of firewood for 1897, both tended to increase the charges under sanitation in this jail.

60. The sub-head "Charges for moving prisoners" includes expenditure in transferring prisoners from one jail to another to undergo sentence or for transportation, and expenditure involved in sending prisoners back to their homes on release whether by rail or road. The total expenditure under this sub-head exceeded that of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 510. The large increase in the previous year was due to the large number of releases in connection with the Jubilee which involved the transportation of 148 Burmese to Rangoon. The increase in the year under report was due to two causes—(1) the larger number of releases following the larger number of admissions of short-term convicts adverted to in paragraph 4 *supra*, including also a larger number of prisoners transported to Port Blair, 95 prisoners being deported in 1898 against 77 prisoners in 1897, and (2) to the large numbers of transfers from the Rajahmundry Central Jail to several other jails rendered necessary by the unhealthy condition of the former jail. Besides this, the Guntūr Jail, which was expressly opened for the purpose of relieving the Rajahmundry Central Jail, received a number of prisoners diverted from that jail and soon failed of its purpose; so, numerous transfers had to be made to Berhampur, Vellore, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Jails, i.e., to great distances, with the result that the cost per head in the Rajahmundry Central Jail rose at a bound from Rs. 3-2-4 to Rs. 9-4-7, or nearly three times as much as it was in the Jubilee year. As usual the Vizagapatam, Berhampur and Bellary Jails suffered repeatedly from overcrowding and transfers to other Jails had to be made. The increase in cost is partly due to the prisoners transferred having to be sent to unusually long distances. This remark also applies to the Nellore District Jail, from which over 100 long-term convicts had to be transferred during the year, and this combined with a comparatively low daily average population, raised the average cost per head in this jail.

61. The next sub-head is charges for miscellaneous services and supplies. Lighting and disciplinary charges remained at the normal. The new pattern of uniform for warders, with the substitution of knickerbockers and putties for the long trousers, and a blouse with shoulder straps for the long jacket, was introduced during the year into all jails. The appearance of the warders has been considerably improved, and the new uniform has the effect of making them look smart and tidy. The expenditure under rewards for recapture and service was less than that of the two preceding years, the decrease being due to a smaller number of long-term prisoners becoming eligible for gratuity on release. Excluding the Civil Jail and Criminal Leper Ward, where the cost per head is much affected by the low daily average population, the highest cost per head is shown by the Rajahmundry Central Jail, but here also the increase is doubtless due in part to the low daily average population of the year. The high cost shown by the Mangalore District Jail is attributed by the Superintendent to the cost of the new uniform supplied. The value of the issue during the year amounted to Rs. 240, and this item alone for a daily average population of 169.18 gives a cost per head equivalent to Rs. 1-6-8. The Superintendent's explanation appears, therefore, to be reasonable. Regarding the Guntūr Jail, a sum of Rs. 140 was charged for uniform supplied, and this with a small average population naturally raised the cost per head. The same remark applies to the Russellkonda Hill Jail.

62. The Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Berhampur and Guntūr District Jails show a high cost per head under Travelling allowances. The deputation of extra Medical Subordinates for special duty at the Rajahmundry Central Jail accounts for the high cost shown against that jail. There were two changes of jailors at the Berhampur Jail, the officers transferred drawing enhanced allowances under article 1205, Civil Service Regulations; while the officers transferred to the Guntūr District Jail drew travelling allowances which were debited to that jail. No other remarks seem called for under this head.

63. Under this sub-head the only matters requiring remark are that at the Bellary Jail the charges under "Rents, Rates and Taxes" for 1897 were not adjusted till 1898, owing to the bills not

having been received from the municipality in time, and the increase at the Vizagapatam Jail which is explained by the Superintendent as due to the payment of Rs. 371-10-0 to the municipality against Rs. 169-1-6 in the previous year, while the charges shown against the Guntūr District Jail include the purchase of office furniture and a large expenditure on telegrams.

64. The total increase under Extraordinary charges over the expenditure of the preceding year amounts to Rs. 4,504, and occurs almost entirely under Central Jails. A sum of Rs. 421-14-0 was spent for 150 galvanised iron padlocks at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. At the Central Jail, Vellore, 100 locks were purchased for the new close prison cells; two iron water barrels, new lamps and aluminium moulds were also bought during the year. At the Trichinopoly Central Jail two iron night-soil carts, iron water barrels, 100 stone-breaking hammers, and four bulls were purchased during the year. The Coimbatore Central Jail spent Rs. 301-14-0 on the purchase of urine carts, and a further sum of Rs. 600 for the purchase of a ragi-grinding machine. The Cannanore Central Jail purchased several cows and a Nellore bull during the twelve-month. The high cost noted against the Berhampur District Jail is accounted for by the purchase of a water pump for Rs. 287 and two country carts for Rs. 58. One night-soil iron cart was purchased for Rs. 180 by the Cuddalore District Jail; two urine carts and two cows were purchased by the Palamcottah District Jail; and dietary dead stock including seven iron dekshas, four pudding tables and moulds were purchased by the Guntūr District Jail. These details will explain the increase of expenditure over previous years under this head.

65. The expenditure relating to subsidiary jails is best studied with reference to Statement G, wherein the figures relating to each district are separately shown under each sub-head, whereas Statement No. IX exhibits only the totals under each head of expenditure.

The leading features of subsidiary jail expenditure during the year under report seem to be briefly these:—an abnormal increase under dietary charges accompanied by considerable advances under charges for "Clothing and bedding," "Moving prisoners" and "Sanitation" and a small saving under "Miscellaneous services and supplies."

The four northernmost districts and the Nilgiris district show a higher cost per head under dieting charges than the remaining districts. The average cost per head of dieting charges rose from Rs. 38-11-0 to Rs. 39-14-1, an advance of Rs. 1-3-1 per head. But considering the high prices that prevailed, and the larger increases that appeared in the cost of rationing District and Central Jails, this increase cannot be considered excessive. The aggregate charges under dietary rose from Rs. 75,804 to Rs. 82,468, an increase of Rs. 6,664. There was a fall in the rate per head under dieting in the Ceded Districts, in the Gōdāvari district and in the South Canara district, while in the remaining districts there was a rise. Under hospital charges, the highest cost per head Rs. 237-8-0 is shown by the Ganjam district, while the Salem district stands second with a rate equal to Rupees 177-12-5 per head, the remaining districts showing only one-third of the Salem rate. The Vizagapatam district shows the highest cost per head under clothing and bedding. Next come Kistna, Nellore and the West Coast districts. Owing to the heavy rainfall that occurred in the second half of the year, increased expenditure on blankets became inevitable. The increased expenditure under "moving prisoners" was due to the large increase in the admission of prisoners *en route* adverted to in paragraph 12 of the report. Sanitation charges advanced by 2 annas 5 pies per head, while charges for moving prisoners increased by 5 pies per head, on the other hand charges for miscellaneous services and supplies fell by 5 annas 2 pies per head.

66. The next statement in Appendix I is No. XI which shows the employment in jails during the year, and the following is an abstract of the chief results of Statement XI for 1898 and five previous years.

Employment of Convicts.

Years.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on working days.				
						On unenumerative labour.	On prison duties.			
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
						Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for sale or consumption, including making, repairing, or finishing of prison clothing.	
1894	169-23	8,731-43	239-76	313-51	260-55	623-45	752-97	1,302-92	1,336-22	
Ratio per cent.	159-58	8,419-47	244-22	318-44	256-95	7-11	8-62	14-32	15-39	
1895	156-83	8,113-00	231-05	377-09	294-34	604-23	682-47	1,115-31	1,201-00	
Ratio per cent.	175-87	8,453-41	281-96	473-75	482-82	7-18	8-11	13-25	14-26	
1896	175-87	8,453-41	281-96	473-75	482-82	597-29	627-92	1,050-16	1,053-61	
Ratio per cent.	183-63	8,974-74	278-75	453-49	375-10	7-67	7-74	12-94	12-99	
1897	183-63	8,974-74	278-75	453-49	375-10	524-48	663-20	1,070-80	1,143-13	
Ratio per cent.	183-63	8,974-74	278-75	453-49	375-10	6-20	7-34	12-60	13-32	
1898	183-63	8,974-74	278-75	453-49	375-10	586-78	703-62	1,066-20	1,333-00	
Ratio per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	5-98	7-84	11-87	14-92	

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.									
	Jail repairs.	On jail buildings.				Manufactures.	L.		Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	
		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.					
1894	323-66	55-85	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	..	3,323-75	..	..	3-10	
Ratio per cent.	3-03	1-92	3-38	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	..	33-27	..	..	0-27	
1897	231-32	231-87	39-51	213-61	..	3,087-10	..	..	1-78	
Ratio per cent.	2-73	2-74	47	2-58	..	35-50	..	..	0-2	
1898	292-73	300-72	6-75	147-02	..	3,451-97	..	..	5-85	
Ratio per cent.	3-26	3-35	08	1-64	..	38-61	..	..	06	

67. The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days was 516-33 more than in 1897. In consequence of this increase in the labouring population the number of convicts employed as prison officers and servants advanced. The number employed on gardening fell to a slight extent in consequence of the privilege which had hitherto been extended to the superior jail officers of employing convict labour free in their gardens having been withdrawn under G.Os., No. 304, dated 21st February 1898, and No. 934, dated 17th June 1898. There was a considerable reduction in the number of prisoners employed (under column I) on jail buildings, as the construction of the Cuddalore Jail was nearing completion. The percentage of prisoners engaged in manufactures advanced above last year and was equal to that of 1896. The number of convicts hired out to municipalities and their proportion to the labouring population show an increase over those of 1897. In Cuddalore the Taluk Board hired out convicts to repair the road leading to the jail; in Coimbatore the Volunteer Corps engaged convicts to improve the Rifle Range on the jail grounds and the Superintendents of the Jails of Cannanore and Guntur hired convicts to clean up their official residences.

68. The figures relating to the employment of convict officers have already been referred to in connection with Judicial Statement No. VII. Compared with last year, the number of prison servants increased in all jails and corresponded with the increase of population; but in the Central Jail of Rajahmundry and the District Jails of Vizagapatam and Mangalore the 10 per cent. limit was exceeded. In the Rajahmundry Central Jail severe and prolonged sickness necessitated the employment of an unusually large number of hospital servants. In the Vizagapatam District Jail the increase occurred in the first four months of the year, and was due to the transfer of a large number of sick from the Rajahmundry Central Jail. In a small jail like the Mangalore District Jail the due proportion cannot always be maintained, as a certain number of men has to be employed on duties like scavenging, sweeping, &c., irrespective of the fluctuations of the daily average population. The number employed in preparing articles for jail consumption increased chiefly in the Central Jails of Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore, but the reason for this increase is not apparent from the reports of the Superintendents of these Jails. Under the head "employed by Superintendent in additions and alterations" a large increase is shown, the Central Jails of Rajahmundry and Vellore contributing chiefly to this result. In the former, certain blocks which consisted of small wards were converted into cells, and in the latter the construction of 100 additional cells was undertaken and completed. In all jails except Rajahmundry the numbers employed on manufactures increased. The decline in the Rajahmundry Central Jail was, as already explained, due to the unhealthy condition of most of the prisoners.

69. The working of the Manufacturing Department, and the results achieved by the 3,465 convicts employed during the year are set forth in Statements Nos. XII and XII-A, the former showing the cash expenditure and receipts, and the latter showing a balance sheet of the entire operations including the opening and closing stocks of raw materials and manufactured goods, outstandings and plant. The following table compares the manufacturing results as exhibited in Statements XII and XII-A for 1898 and ten previous years:—

Years.	Cash drawn.	Cash paid in.	Cash profits as per Statement No. XII.	Total profits as per Statement No. XII-A.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1888	1,38,759	1,96,023	57,263	Information not available.
1889	1,12,992	1,36,653	23,661	
1890	1,38,746	1,88,240	49,493	
1891	1,71,195	2,37,464	66,269	
1892	2,09,530	3,22,652	1,13,132	
1893	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894	3,28,974	4,43,833	1,14,859	
1895	3,54,491	4,40,753	86,262	
1896	3,25,592	4,82,253	1,56,661	
1897	3,13,668	3,55,086	41,418	
1898	3,22,884	5,10,543	1,87,659	1,29,367

* Approximate figures only available.

70. The total cash earnings of the year according to this statement amounted to Rs. 1,87,659 against Rs. 41,418 earned in the previous year. This result is the highest on record. It testifies to the progressive nature of the manufacturing industries of jails. Of the cash profits, Central Jails contributed Rs. 1,45,249, District Jails Rs. 41,666, and Subsidiary Jails Rs. 744. The total amount drawn from the treasury for manufacturing purposes in 1898 was Rs. 3,22,884 against a sum of Rs. 3,13,668 drawn in the previous year. Omitting Subsidiary Jails under which the drawings

amounted only to Rs. 120, the drawings as divided between Central and District Jails are 85 and 15 per cent., respectively, of the total amount. The cash paid into the treasury by Central and District Jails amounted to 77 and 23 per cent., respectively, of the total earnings. It will thus be seen that the cash profits of Central Jails were proportionately less than those of District Jails as compared with the drawings. The largest drawing that calls for remark was made by the Penitentiary aggregating Rs. 1,03,677, or Rs. 43,496 over the drawings of the preceding year, while the smallest drawing among Central Jails was made by the Rajah-mundry Jail. The larger drawing at the Penitentiary was due to the purchase of a stock of material for the tent industry, a new development in the jail, the outcome of a three-year contract entered into with the Ordnance Department for the supply of tents. In consequence of the large requirements at the Penitentiary alone, an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 under manufactures was applied for and sanctioned in G.O., No. 1213, Financial, dated 12th December 1898. The drawings at the Vellore Central Jail were nearly Rs. 20,000 less than the drawings of 1897. The cause of this drop was due to the falling off in the orders received for tents. The number of tents supplied by this jail to public departments in 1898 was 173 at a cost of Rs. 21,969, while the number of tents supplied in 1897 was 322 at a cost of Rs. 41,249-11-0.

71. The total cash receipts of the present year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,46,240. The prompt adjustment by the Accountant-General of all the invoices forwarded to him during the year has enabled the jails to take full credit for the manufacturing operations of the year. The usual table showing a comparison of the profits of the year as distributed among the several classes of jails with those of the previous four years is appended. As already pointed out in previous reports the true record of manufacturing operations is correctly indicated in Statement XII-A, and in subsequent paragraphs this statement 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.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Central ...	84,496	67,521	1,21,340	15,745	1,45,243	14 10	11 14	21 12	2 14	25 7	31 6	25 6	48 15	7 0	58 2
District ...	29,225	18,205	31,568	25,395	41,686	12 5	8 3	16 14	10 15	16 0	40 6	30 2	50 2	34 6	47 10
Subsidiary.	1,138	536	723	278	744	2 0	1 2	1 9	0 7	1 3	15 5	7 8	18 1	2 14	8 0
Total ...	1,14,859	86,262	1,53,631	41,418	1,87,659	13 2	10 4	19 5	4 14	21 0	32 15	25 13	50 7	13 7	54 3

72. The total manufacturing profits of the year 1898, as exhibited in Statement XII-A, amounted to Rs. 1,29,367, and are higher than those of previous years excepting 1895 and 1896. The profits were thus composed:—

	Rs.
Cash in hand	270
Manufactured articles	7,936
Raw materials	9,406
Plant and machinery	8,291
Bills due to jails	62,914
Bills due by jails	4,124
Excess of payments into the treasury over drawings	1,86,914
Total	1,29,367

The above total, however, does not represent on the present occasion all the true manufacturing profits of the year, since Superintendents of Jails were directed

in a recent circular by Mr. Cardew to value the stock of manufactured goods on hand at the end of the year at their cost price, and not, as was previously the practice, at their selling price. The reason for this change was that experience showed that not infrequently expectations were not realized in the sale of manufactured articles in stock.

73. The largest profits among Central Jails in 1898 are shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras. The former stands first with a net profit of Rs. 29,396, and the latter second with a profit of Rs. 27,312. The Coimbatore-Central Jail, it will be remembered, showed a deficit last year, and it is greatly to the credit of the Superintendent that the jail has within a year recovered itself and taken the lead in manufactures. The Superintendent, however, explains that the sum of Rs. 4,737, value of machinery, was omitted by an oversight from the previous year's return; so that if this sum be excluded, the net profit for the year would stand at Rs. 24,659, a result which changes the relative position of these two jails. A comparison with the previous year's earnings, however, shows that there was a decline in profits in the Penitentiary from Rs. 34,392 in 1897 to Rs. 27,312 in 1898, the difference being Rs. 7,080. The earnings of the Press Department were about the same as those of the previous year, so the decrease must have been in profits on manufactured articles and may be due to the new method of valuing stock at cost price introduced for the first time this year. The large stock of raw materials and manufactured articles appearing against this jail in columns 11 and 12 is accounted for by the terms of the agreement entered into with the Ordnance Department for the upkeep of a stock of materials for 50 tents, I.P.G.S., and 50 tents, I.P., private.

74. The Vellore Central Jail takes the third place in manufacturing profits among jails; but there has been a considerable decline in the manufacturing results of this jail, which shows a net profit of only Rs. 14,930 in 1898 against a profit of Rs. 33,063 the year before. The falling off in the orders received for tents referred to above explains this to a certain extent. Another circumstance that has had the effect of reducing the profits of the year was the double inclusion in the accounts of 1897 of invoices for certain tents supplied to public departments to the value of Rs. 4,050. The value of these supplies was taken credit for twice over, both as an outstanding and as a receipt. The error was due to the wrong preparation of Statement No. XIIA for 1897 by the Storekeeper of the Jail, and was subsequently detected by this office calling for countersigned invoices for the amounts shown as outstanding, for purposes of adjustment. The earnings of the year 1898 were diminished, in consequence, by a sum of Rs. 4,050. On the whole, the reduced profits shown by the Vellore Jail and the mistake referred to must be regarded as unsatisfactory, and this is particularly to be regretted as Mr. Cloney has conducted his duties with signal success in all other departments.

75. The Salem Central Jail occupies the fourth place in regard to manufacturing profits. There has been a considerable rise in this respect, the jail improving on its output of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 4,634. This result is creditable to the Superintendent and his staff. The Trichinopoly Central Jail comes next with a profit of Rs. 12,017 against an earning of Rs. 11,085 shown in the preceding year. The Superintendent points out that the jail is to a large extent a receiving jail, and has suffered from an influx of weakly men from the four surrounding districts by transfers from the District Jails; also that a large proportion of the articles manufactured in the jail was for supply to jails and consequently no profits were chargeable on them. The Cannanore Central Jail shows a small profit of Rs. 1,180 in 1898 compared with Rs. 6,468 earned in the previous year. The decline is due to the sum of Rs. 3,815 having been written off the books during the year. This proceeding was rendered necessary on account of losses that were incurred by deterioration of articles that had remained in stock for many years and which had depreciated to a very considerable extent; and also to no allowances having been made for wastage of wood in all works connected with carpentry.

76. The Tanjore Jail takes the first place among District Jails in manufactures with a profit of Rs. 9,206, the Palamcottah Jail occupies the second place with a profit of Rs. 7,380, while the Bellary Jail fills the third place with a profit of Rs. 5,097. These results must be considered creditable to the Superintendents concerned. The lowest results in the statement are shown by the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Mangalore, Guntur and Nellore District Jails. The Mangalore District Jail has undoubtedly fallen off in its outturn of manufactures and there is no sufficient reason assigned for the decline.

77. The construction of the jail buildings excepting the drainage (which the Superintendent explains was delayed by the heavy north-east monsoon), and of the Superintendent's quarters was completed during the year 1898. The total amount of the revised estimate, inclusive of the Superintendent's quarters, amounts to Rs. 2,86,677; but the actual expenditure was only Rs. 2,05,394, thus showing a saving of Rs. 81,283.

78. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India in Home Department Resolution No. 417, dated 24th September 1895, the values of supplies made by the Jail Department to the several Military Departments are exhibited in the following table:—

Values of supplies by jails.

	1896. RS.	1897. RS.	1898. RS.
Ordnance Department ...	48,731	18,101	47,087
Commissariat Department ...	8,543	17,809	12,786
Remount Depot, Hosūr ...	1,278	4,013	1,957
Army Clothing Department ...	2,837	1,687	422
Regiments ...	...	...	5,171
Military Works Department ...	...	...	357
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ...	382	186	1,115
Total ...	61,771	41,796	68,895

79. The cash earnings of the Subsidiary Jails during the year 1898 amounted to Rs. 744 as compared with Rs. 278 in the preceding year. The largest sums earned in individual districts were Rs. 301 in Malabar, Rs. 163 in Vizagapatam and Rs. 86 in Tanjore. Considering the difficulties under which manufactures in Subsidiary Jails are conducted, the results for the year 1898 must be regarded as satisfactory.

80. The following table shows the net cost per head for ten years for maintaining and guarding prisoners in jails of the Madras Presidency:—

	Net cost per prisoner.		
	RS. A. P.		
1889 ...	72	15	0
1890 ...	66	12	0
1891 ...	60	15	0
1892 ...	55	12	0
1893 ...	58	5	0
1894 ...	52	1	0
1895 ...	52	6	0
1896 ...	44	15	0
1897 ...	65	3	0
1898 ...	52	13	0

81. The total value of supplies of articles made in jails and issued for jail use and consumption was Rs. 38,125, as compared with Rs. 24,933 in the previous year. The value of these supplies is excluded from Statements XII, XII-A and XIII. The value of vegetables grown by jail labour and supplied to prisoners was Rs. 15,817 as compared with Rs. 14,636 in 1897, and was equivalent to a saving of Rs. 1-12-10 per head in Central Jails and of Rs. 1-12-4 per head in District Jails as against a saving of Rs. 1-13-11 and Rs. 1-9-10 in the previous year. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department in the execution of estimates connected with jail works, is reported to have amounted to Rs. 111-13-6.

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

82. Judged by the standard of high prices and a full jail population, the general health of the prisoners during 1898 must be regarded as particularly favourable. There were in all only 287 deaths as compared with 490 in the year previous, and the ratio per mille of daily sick fell from 30.2 to 26.9. This improvement is largely due to the almost entire freedom from cholera during 1898, the ratio of death per mille of average strength under this head being reduced from 22.9 to 8. A 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.
1889 ...	8,434	209	24.8	110	215	325	13.0	25.5	38.5
1890 ...	8,031	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 ...	9,537	244	25.5	5	181	187	0.5	18.9	19.5
1897 ...	10,328	312	30.2	230	254	490	22.9	24.6	47.5
1898 ...	10,936	291	26.9	9	272	287	8	25.4	26.2

83. Considering that the prices of food stuffs remained very high during the greater part of 1898, and that the jail population was in advance of that of the previous year, the following comparative statistics show greatly in favour of the year under review, and are only to be accounted for by the marked absence of epidemic cholera during 1898:—

	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille.
1876 ...	464	42.4
1877 ...	3,593	173.7
1878 ...	2,688	126.6
1879 ...	866	56.3
1892 ...	504	45.1
1897 ...	490	47.5
1898 ...	287	26.2

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

And if the peculiar circumstances of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, which will be referred to later, are excluded, there would be nothing to indicate a year of comparative scarcity.

84. The death-rate recorded for the year 1898 is 26.24 for all jails, but if that for the Rajahmundry Central Jail were omitted, the figure would be 18.2, the normal rate. Again the inclusion of the statistics of the Criminal Leper Ward, as pointed out last year, helps to swell unduly the mortality rate. With a daily average strength of 15,76 this institution records one death and consequently a death-rate of 63.45 per mille. If the leper prisoners were merged as they really should be for purposes of

jail statistics in the population of the jails to which they were originally committed, there would appear a still greater reduction in the death-rate under all classes of jails. It will be seen from the following table that, as in last year, though in a much smaller proportion, the Central Jails as a class show a comparatively unfavourable death-rate, although five out of the seven had a very low mortality and in the sixth the rate was not excessive. Amongst the District Jails there is a very marked improvement, except in the Vizagapatam Jail where the same unfavourable conditions of last year seemed to have prevailed and transfers of sickly prisoners from Rajahmundry Central Jail added to the bad results. The following table shows the deaths and death-rates in the several classes of jails in 1898 as compared with the figures of the previous five years:—

Classes of Jails.	1893.		1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails	161	26.3	94	15.9	97	16.5	128	22.15	352	61.83	194	52.88
District Jails	63	21.5	81	30.9	68	27.0	41	17.72	89	35.95	57	19.55
Subsidiary Jails	21	13.5	20	13.7	12	9.6	17	11.72	15	23.94	25	16.84
Opel Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2	159.0	4	390.0	...	...	1	71.74	2	144.72	1	63.45
Total	247	23.2	199	19.2	178	18.2	187	19.51	490	47.45	287	26.24

85. The sickness and mortality in each individual jail during 1898 and the previous five years are shown in the following table. It will be necessary to notice only such jails in which the mortality exceeded the average:—

Jails.	1893.					1894.					1895.				
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry	627.01	252	401.91	12	19.14	794.63	497	625.45	14	17.02	762.46	643	845.30	10	24.62
Vellore	1,137.03	736	647.27	17	14.95	1,036.23	928	895.55	21	20.27	1,064.46	804	755.31	20	18.79
Trichinopoly	1,127.71	540	478.85	34	30.15	933.24	565	605.42	19	20.36	918.73	507	551.85	18	19.53
Coimbatore	1,002.35	327	325.78	22	21.93	953.80	405	424.62	7	7.34	953.21	704	716.02	12	12.23
Cannanore	795.37	647	812.95	61	76.65	729.63	782	1,071.78	19	26.04	720.37	388	538.61	16	22.21
Salem	588.12	145	246.42	4	6.80	619.55	260	419.66	4	6.46	593.85	389	655.05	3	5.05
Penitentiary	847.26	837	987.59	11	12.98	838.05	1,076	1,293.93	10	11.93	829.28	952	1,147.98	2	10.83
Russellkonda	62.32	86	1,368.99	1	15.92	76.48	43	662.24	1	13.08	67.38	62	920.15	3	44.62
Bechampur	118.32	99	836.71	3	25.35	115.34	47	405.79	...	...	116.94	87	781.21	3	27.01
Vizagapatam	175.45	105	598.46	2	11.40	193.06	69	357.40	2	10.36	212.19	74	348.74	5	23.55
Párvatipuram	170.98	83	485.44	3	17.55	214.50	140	652.68	29	135.20	186.09	112	601.86	23	123.60
Guntur	187.10	74	395.51	3	16.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	116.09	116	999.22	1	8.61	98.10	83	801.51	2	21.48	91.01	60	659.27	2	21.98
Kurnool	37.41	26	695.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	540.38	210	616.96	8	25.50	353.72	426	1,204.34	11	31.10	304.70	602	1,650.07	8	21.38
Cuddapah	202.76	170	838.43	12	59.18	188.63	329	1,743.60	8	42.40	78.72	218	2,769.31	4	50.31
Cuddalore	262.60	156	594.03	5	19.04	218.44	113	517.30	3	13.73	411.69	212	514.95	3	7.29
Tanjore	352.92	278	774.33	3	22.28	345.76	118	335.49	2	5.78	351.56	133	378.31	4	11.38
Madura	450.92	102	236.70	10	25.21	378.58	143	377.43	10	26.39	188.98	69	365.12	2	10.63
Palamcottah	323.53	134	368.61	4	11.00	354.03	147	415.22	10	28.25	379.57	174	466.75	10	26.78
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	301.91	40	392.50	3	25.44	91.44	78	553.02	3	32.81	83.20	31	516.27	1	12.01
Civil Jail	32.44	70	2,157.83	...	...	26.67	45	1,687.29	...	...	25.23	62	2,457.39	...	...
Crim. Leper Ward.	12.66	...	...	2	157.98	12.50	...	...	4	320.00	13.30	...	...	...	...
Total	9,100.09	5,433	597.03	226	24.83	8,507.94	6,292	734.37	179	20.89	8,430.95	6,295	746.65	165	19.57
Subsidiary Jails	1,552.05	...	...	21	13.53	1,457.19	...	...	20	13.73	1,359.19	...	...	13	9.56
Grand Total	10,652.14	5,433	510.04	247	23.19	10,025.13	6,292	627.62	199	19.85	9,790.14	6,295	642.99	178	18.18

Jails.	1896.					1897.					1898.				
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry	849.39	689	811.17	40	47.09	1,015.59	2,077	2,045.12	125	123.08	502.22	1,389	2,763.73	97	193.14
Vellore	1,016.05	1,045	1,028.49	14	13.78	1,058.02	981	927.20	26	24.57	1,167.96	731	625.88	15	12.84
Trichinopoly	873.03	485	555.54	21	24.05	790.01	426	539.23	16	20.25	1,062.63	754	711.51	33	31.06
Coimbatore	994.27	694	698.00	26	26.15	863.26	688	796.98	146	169.13	948.73	393	419.51	15	15.81
Cannanore	640.40	390	608.99	8	12.49	607.92	339	557.54	21	34.54	700.53	398	523.39	15	19.72
Salem	589.78	210	358.06	9	15.26	527.88	161	304.99	5	9.47	587.95	134	227.91	5	8.50
Penitentiary	816.94	589	720.98	10	12.24	830.80	617	778.77	13	15.65	869.72	845	899.28	14	16.10
Russellkonda	51.81	61	1,177.38	...	...	64.61	69	1,067.95	6	92.86	83.01	55	846.98	2	23.53
Bechampur	118.32	99	836.71	4	32.81	162.25	187	1,152.51	25	154.08	162.40	144	944.88	4	23.92
Vizagapatam	282.21	94	333.04	4	14.17	356.26	214	600.68	21	58.35	466.09	323	795.51	20	46.26
Párvatipuram	10.41	1	96.06	1	96.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	90.33	40	542.46	...	...	113.28	70	617.94	...	...	175.83	130	750.54	1	5.69
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	356.24	509	1,408.53	5	14.04	305.98	275	751.31	3	9.20	360.98	271	750.73	7	19.39
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	462.90	200	405.76	6	12.17	428.61	182	424.63	7	16.33	377.53	179	474.13	4	10.69
Tanjore	333.58	153	458.69	11	32.98	334.00	150	419.64	6	17.99	346.22	90	259.45	8	23.11
Madura	186.98	100	537.40	5	26.87	339.44	174	512.31	8	23.57	371.79	102	214.35	3	8.97
Palamcottah	366.27	147	479.97	3	16.32	336.31	205	609.56	6	17.84	340.71	207	607.55	7	20.58
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	86.15	34	417.88	...	...	121.07	75	619.48	5	41.30	109.18	112	584.62	1	5.91
Civil Jail	27.90	45	1,541.22	...	...	35.41	16	451.65	...	...	28.07	3	106.88	...	...
Crim. Leper Ward.	13.94	...	...	1	71.74	13.82	...	...	2	144.72	16.76	...	...	1	63.45
Total	8,126.00	5,685	696.46	170	20.69	8,364.12	6,336	822.26	143	17.15	8,365.23	6,325	714.93	258	29.45
Subsidiary Jails	1,450.59	...	...	17	11.72	1,963.49	...	...	47	23.94	2,075.19	...	...	35	16.94
Grand Total	9,586.59	5,685	582.58	187	19.51	10,327.61	6,336	671.00	490	47.15	10,440.42	6,325	578.34	293	26.24

86. Standing prominently ahead of all the others as regards sickness and mortality, this jail alone contributes one-third of the total deaths recorded for all jails, and shows the unprecedentedly high ratio of 193.14 per mille of deaths to strength, so that the alarmingly high rate of 123.08 per mille noticed in last year's review has been exceeded by over 56 per cent. Indications were not wanting quite at the beginning of the year to show that the unhealthy state of this jail justified the greatest anxiety. The high mortality of the previous year was ascribed to epidemic cholera, but now a new fatal disease began to attract attention. The Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner, who visited this jail to enquire into the prevalent sickness and mortality were unanimous in considering the ailment to be beri-beri—a dangerous endemic infective dropsy, and their recommendations for disinfection, segregation and reduction of jail population were duly carried out. The severity of the epidemic was most marked in the months of January, February and March, when the daily average sick was 186, the admissions to hospital numbered 942 and the deaths 61—a rate of mortality which, if uninterrupted, would, in the course of 18 months, have wiped out more than half the entire jail population. The principal measures adopted in dealing with the epidemic included reduction of jail population by transfers, removal into camp, segregation, reconstruction of faulty jail buildings, improvement in all matters relating to sanitation and hygiene, additional executive supervision and special medical attention. During this anxious time the Medical Superintendent and the Superior Jail officers appear to have worked under adverse circumstances with rare devotion and energy, and to their efforts partly must be attributed the speedy recovery of this jail to comparatively normal conditions. Some difference of opinion exists as to the exact nature of the sickness that prevailed in the Rajahmundry Central Jail; but it is commonly allowed that the prisoners were in a state predisposed to attack and that the new admissions were recruited from hill tribes subject to malaria and from neighbouring famine districts. As previously stated, the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner—both experienced and distinguished Medical officers—declared the disease to be beri-beri; but the Medical

Superintendent, who with infinite pains and study has devoted much time to the research, would regard it as an acute infectious malignant malaria. Mr. Cardew, on the other hand, with his usual shrewdness of observation, would look to a faulty commissariat as contributing a no small share to the sickness and mortality. Whichever view is correct—perhaps all three may be factors of the true cause—the administration is chiefly concerned with considering the measures that should be adopted in preventing the recurrence of so disastrous an epidemic and of promptly arresting its progress should it unfortunately reappear. To this end—all minor, if necessary, considerations apart—experience points to two primary courses of action: First, strict quarantine precautions and early separation and segregation of suspicious cases; and secondly, when the disease has declared itself in an epidemic form—rapid depletion and instant dispersion of the affected jail population. These measures are easily applied, and if resorted to early, cannot fail to be productive of the best results. Even under these circumstances alone, it would be wise to accept, as a working hypothesis, the view that beri-beri, which is well known to be a singularly fatal and infective disease, is the cause of the recurring epidemic sickness (cholera excluded) in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The malarial theory, on the other hand, in consequence of the frequency with which the ailment is met and the known insignificant death-rate attending it, is apt to lull into a sense of false security those who should be responsible for the health of prisoners. It is, however, satisfactory to remark as regards this jail that the health conditions during the past nine months have improved very materially and that there is reason to hope that they will before long have quite returned to the normal standard. As a precautionary measure, however, the population of this jail is being kept at a much reduced level.

87. The Trichinopoly Central Jail shows a mortality of 31.06 per mille—a rate which, though not excessive, is higher than any recorded since 1892. In the opinion of the Medical officer of the jail the increased mortality is “mainly due to transfer of sick prisoners, the accumulation in this jail of old and decrepid prisoners from District Jails to serve long periods of imprisonment and to the severe climatic conditions prevailing in the last quarter of the year, the continued cold and damp seriously affecting weakly prisoners, particularly those with a tendency to lung affections,” and the Surgeon-General in his inspection remarks concurs with this opinion. An analysis of the causes of deaths shows that 27 out of 33 deaths were due to chronic organic diseases and the remainder to causes unconnected with incarceration in jail. This jail also reports one death from beri-beri in a prisoner transferred from Rajahmundry, and one case of anthrax or wool sorters’ disease. The last is a matter of some importance and calls for special attention, inasmuch as large numbers of prisoners are constantly employed on woollen industries in jails. The subject of adopting appropriate precautions will receive due attention.

88. The Coimbatore Central Jail, the health of which was adversely reported upon last year shows this year a very low rate of sickness and mortality, and an equally marked improvement is noticeable in the Cannanore Central Jail.

89. The District Jail of Vizagapatam is the only one amongst District Jails that calls for remark on account of high mortality. Here there were in the year 20 deaths out of a daily average strength of 406.03 prisoners, which is a ratio of 49.26 per mille to strength. Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell, the Medical Superintendent, reports that the heavy mortality “was in no way due to the life or surroundings in the jail;” and he explains that 110 sickly men, many in a deplorable condition, were received from the Rajahmundry Jail, that sickly transfers from the Godavari District were diverted from the Rajahmundry Central Jail and sent to the Vizagapatam District Jail and that several deaths from dysentery and pneumonia occurred in July, August and September, always unhealthy months. He further states that several men were admitted in bad health and suffering from the diseases from which they eventually, within a few months, died. There can, I think, be no doubt that this jail was greatly handicapped by the transfers from Rajahmundry and an excessive jail population, part of which had to be accommodated

in sheds, and that the condition of prisoners before admission was, in consequence of the prevailing scarcity, very unsatisfactory. Under present altered conditions the health statistics have already begun to show material improvement.

90. Out of a daily average strength of 2,078.19 prisoners in Subsidiary Jails there were 35 deaths, giving a ratio of 16.84 per mille. This though less than last year is higher than that recorded in any year since 1890. Of the deaths recorded, seven were due to cholera, and the heaviest mortality occurred in the districts of Vizagapatam (12) and Malabar (6).

91. The next statement, Vital Statement No. XV is restricted to convicts and does not include Subsidiary Jails. In it are shown in ratio per mille of average strength the number of admissions to hospital and deaths from the principal classes of disease. The following table compares the chief results of 1898 with those of the preceding three years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	1.62	1.12	52	26	64.08	24.66	4.7	4.1
Dysentery	77.91	4.97	73.27	2.84	80.63	6.29	60.65	6.04
Malarial fevers	211.86	1.74	125.61	2.97	139.00	1.13	137.67	1.30
Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (1)	76.92	25	95.97	77	181.90	3.77	314.98	5.09
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, chronic								
pneumonic phthisis	10.07	1.39	14.06	3.48	13.21	4.40	15.16	4.02
Anæmia and debility	5.34	25	3.87	2.84	4.15	1.18	4.02	1.12
Pneumonia	10.44	2.61	7.09	2.19	7.30	2.61	9.06	3.79
Other respiratory disorders	33.80	75	39.08	39	40.63	50	54.87	1.07
Diarrhoea	60.51	50	86.30	2.03	98.99	2.39	82.86	71
Abscesses, ulcers and boils	60.51	12	47.21	13	55.95	13	52.92	...
All other causes	209.38	6.46	260.48	5.94	186.26	9.04	112.34	0.75
Total	768.36	19.78	653.50	21.03	820.18	52.08	735.13	29.12

92. There was entire freedom in the Central and District Jails during the year from epidemic cholera. Only four sporadic cases (two from Rajahmundry Central Jail and two from Her Majesty's Penitentiary) were reported for the whole jail population and of these two died. It has long been recognised that, as a rule, jails enjoy a considerable immunity from cholera, even in places where the disease occurs yearly in an epidemic form amongst the free population. Many reasons have been assigned for this comparative freedom, the principal and probably the correct ones being isolation and a wholesome water-supply. Although cholera is commonly regarded as non-communicable, yet there is no doubt that when once introduced into a jail it frequently tends to assume an epidemic character, and that the best means for preventing this undesirable result are early segregation outside the jail premises. In last year's report Mr. Cardew showed at length the good results of extramural segregation in the isolation sheds that he had gradually provided, but their tale is not quite complete and every endeavour will now be made to see that no jail is without them.

93. There was a considerable decrease in the rate of admissions to hospital for dysentery as compared with the previous year, but the rate of mortality remained about the same. Of the 514 admissions under this head, Rajahmundry Central Jail contributed no less than 137 and Trichinopoly 85. The rate of mortality in the former jail was, however, 42.7 per mille, while in the latter it was only 2.85 per mille. The prevalence of dysentery, particularly when it is associated with diarrhoea in prisons, is indicative of an impoverished condition of the general health and is a matter for grave anxiety. The conclusion to be drawn, however, by a reference to the above table—Classes

of diseases—is reassuring as diarrhoea was practically absent. That some of the more experienced of Jail Medical officers regard dysentery as not free from the suspicion of infectiveness will appear from the following extract:—"The Medical officer acting for me treated the dysentery cases inside the jail in hospital with cases of ordinary disease, until some twelve cases had accumulated, and three patients who were under treatment for other diseases were attacked with dysentery." Unfortunately, however, means for segregation are not always available, but the matter will be borne in mind when hospital reconstruction and repairs have to be dealt with in future.

94. The ratios of admissions and deaths under this head are almost exactly the same as last year and may be regarded as satisfactory. It will be remarked that although the sequelæ of malarial fevers, according to the new nomenclature of diseases, included under the head of malarial fevers, yet the total ratio of deaths from this cause does not exceed 1.30 per mille. Of the total admissions, the Rajahmundry Central Jail alone contributed over 44 per cent.; while the deaths recorded in that jail under malarial fevers account for nearly one-half of the total mortality of all jails. It is only necessary to scan the figures under the principal diseases in Vital Statement No. XV to see how greatly those recorded under Rajahmundry preponderate over the others, and to what a serious extent they affect the common ratio.

95. The employment in jails of quinine and arsenic as prophylactics against ague has been neither more systematic nor successful than last year. The experiment is beset with so many disturbing elements, which if not carefully guarded against are bound to vitiate results, that no useful deductions can be drawn from the partial and fragmentary evidence that has been recorded for 1898. In those selected jails where the practice of giving prophylactics has been introduced under the direction of the Surgeon-General, the experiment in a systematic form was begun only in November or December 1898, and the Medical officers of those jails are naturally unable to offer any definite opinion as to its efficacy. In the Russellkonda Hill Jail only 22 prisoners were brought under the influence of a prophylactic arsenic, and the results are reported as very satisfactory; but the figures are evidently inconclusive. The Medical Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Central Jail reported that cinchona febrifuge had been issued to all prisoners during the last quarter of 1897 and the first quarter of 1898 and adds the somewhat enigmatical remark that no benefit resulted "as there was an epidemic of malarial fever." There appears to be a diversity of opinion in respect to the utility of arsenical preparations for the purposes of prophylaxis, some Medical officers condemning it on the ground of producing intestinal irritation, whereas others regard it as superior to quinine and as an useful tonic. Evidently considerable discrimination is required in the employment of this drug, and it is necessary to adapt the treatment to individual cases. Considering the shifting population and the many changing conditions that obtain in jails, it is clear that anything like prophylactic treatment must be given a prolonged period of trial before any useful comparisons can be instituted between recorded results. The start that has now been made in this direction will, however, be maintained and progress reported year by year.

96. There were only four cases of remittent fever admitted into hospital as against ten in the year previous. Nellore, Palamcottah, Vizagapatam and Mangalore each report one case. There were no deaths, and none of the cases appear to have been of a very serious type; they were mostly associated with malaria and apparently unaccompanied with any abdominal lesions which would suggest enteric.

97. From these causes there were in all 34 admissions and 1 death as against 33 admissions and 1 death in 1897, and for the reasons given in last year's report, it is not likely that there will be in future much variation in the numbers reported in the annual returns. Anæmia and debility are no longer regarded as separate ailments, but merely conditions symptomatic of other diseases. Accordingly, it is only in those rare instances where the true

causes cannot be traced that they find a place in the returns. The single case of death recorded occurred in the Bellary District Jail.

98. Under this head there has been a considerable advance in the number of admissions and deaths over last year's report (1,816 admissions and 43 deaths as against 1,416 admissions and 30 deaths), but, as a large variety of diseases is included under this heading, the individual figures offer little room for useful comparisons. The largest increase in the number of deaths occurs under the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and includes deaths from beri-beri, influenza and parasitic affections. The next in order is the Trichinopoly Central Jail where tubercle of intestines, cancer, beri-beri and anthrax account for the nine deaths, Cannanore Central Jail shows four deaths as against eight last year, all of which were due to anchylostoma duodenale—an intestinal parasite common on the West Coast.

99. The returns under this head do not call for any special remark except that the Rajahmundry Central Jail shows 13 deaths from Pneumonia as against 6 in 1897; and that the total number of deaths from Diarrhoea in all jails fell from 19 in 1897 to 6 in 1898—a very satisfactory reduction.

100. The most noticeable feature in Statement No. XVII is the reduction during 1898 of the ratio of deaths per mille of average number under the six periods showing length of time passed in jail. In the column "not exceeding six months" the fall is over 51 per cent., while in that "above three years and not exceeding seven years" the ratio drops over 67 per cent. when compared with last year's figures. The highest ratio of mortality in the year 1898 is recorded under "above six months and not exceeding one year," and this is almost entirely due to the special circumstances of the jails of Rajahmundry and Russellkonda where the ratios under this head reached 188.41 and 120.05, respectively. Taken as a whole the year under report compares (excepting as regards short-sentenced prisoners) not unfavourably with normal years. The following table gives an abstract of the results of Statement XVII for 1898 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.
1893	3,631.28	121	33.32	1,185.15	39	32.91	1,047.56	24	22.91
1894	4,342.87	107	24.64	1,137.17	27	23.74	1,187.60	20	16.84
1895	4,270.69	80	18.73	1,072.81	29	27.03	1,051.48	17	16.17
1896	3,993.48	64	16.03	1,079.00	34	31.51	1,118.76	25	22.35
1897	4,501.76	291	64.64	1,122.30	39	34.44	1,126.82	47	41.71
1898	4,793.21	131	31.50	1,390.10	46	33.09	1,227.20	23	18.74

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.
1893	800.13	13	16.25	1,249.12	21	16.81	660.76	6	9.07
1894	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.92	16	14.26	341.39	4	11.72
1895	692.93	18	25.98	1,064.67	10	9.39	364.52	11	30.18
1896	540.91	17	30.91	1,083.93	21	19.37	427.84	7	16.36
1897	544.77	26	47.73	832.84	35	40.66	413.26	25	55.66
1898	500.55	16	27.09	731.54	10	13.31	331.74	11	30.41

* Includes Subsidiary Jail figures.

101. The last statement in Appendix I which bears on the vital statistics of the year is Miscellaneous Statement B, which furnishes information as to the weighments of prisoners on discharge from jail. In last year's report Mr. Cardew indicated in detail the defects in Statement B, and showed that for many reasons it would be preferable to substitute the Madras form of periodical weighment return. As there has been no

revision of Statement B, the usual table showing the results in all jails for 1893 and five previous years is appended :—

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

Jails.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Rajahmundry	37.37	11.28	23.85	37.47	27.50	42.14
Vellore	16.43	21.16	17.13	17.75	23.31	29.07
Trichinopoly	31.36	28.14	25.61	23.57	35.69	32.05
Coimbatore	20.18	25.39	23.67	37.73	31.84	31.59
Cannanore	25.89	23.60	22.72	35.94	24.41	19.41
Salem	20.30	22.37	22.38	25.32	21.51	22.78
Penitentiary	15.17	21.81	25.56	27.80	22.21	29.55
Russellkonda	7.18	11.94	25.00	13.64	16.30	11.37
Berhampur	5.50	19.15	25.54	34.96	16.71	13.54
Vizagapatam	26.78	17.38	14.11	20.23	18.26	18.03
Pattatiparam	3.21	12.30	10.89	8.51	...	12.72
Guntur	21.50	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	16.58	11.63	13.46	25.29	21.04	19.26
Kurnool	8.79	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	5.72	32.89	27.91	30.25	27.93	21.33
Cuddapah	43.98	23.11	30.61	...	...	...
Cuddalore	20.05	16.47	10.92	26.14	22.63	14.06
Tanjore	23.28	16.91	19.66	30.65	30.82	21.65
Madura	30.77	24.20	19.09	18.01	17.56	21.43
Palamcottah	10.81	20.25	20.53	4.23	23.53	26.73
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	27.96	20.23	25.26	32.33	28.72	22.69
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	12.50	15.48	...	10.53	5.00
Grand Total	21.18	21.50	22.31	27.73	24.77	25.07

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	18.3	16.3	19.3	18.2	19.8	17.9
Prisoners who had gained weight	60.0	62.2	59.4	54.1	55.4	57.0
Prisoners who had lost weight	21.2	21.5	22.3	27.7	24.8	25.1

The results for the year 1898, as shown in the above table, must be regarded as favourable. Compared with last year there has been an advance of 1.6 in the ratio per cent. of prisoners gaining weight and only the very inappreciable increase (.3) in the ratio of those losing weight.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS A, D AND E AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

102. In Statement A, which is the first of the miscellaneous statements annexed to the report, is given information showing the nature and amount of accommodation for the several classes of prisoners, and an abstract of it is inserted below :—

Jails.	1898.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,459	271	7,730	5,762.71	136.93	5,899.64
District Jails	3,308	151	3,459	2,845.47	60.29	2,914.76
Criminal Leper Ward	23	..	23	15.76	..	15.76
Civil Jail, Madras	81	..	81	28.07	..	28.07
Total	10,871	422	11,293	8,652.01	206.22	8,858.23

103. The total accommodation available in Central Jails has been diminished by 64 owing mainly to the conversion into cells of four association blocks in the Rajahmundry Central Jail as reported in this office letter No. C-2044, dated 29th November 1898. In individual jails, however, there has been an increase of accommodation both in the Vellore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras; in the former by the addition of 100 cells to the cellular enclosure sanctioned in G.O., No. 260, Judicial, dated 27th February 1897, and in the latter by the rectification of errors in respect to the capacities of certain wards.

104. At the end of the year under report the total accommodation available in District Jails stood at 3,459, that is, 204 more than at the end of the previous year. The increase is due chiefly to the temporary re-opening of the Guntur District Jail and also to a revision of the capacity tables of the under-trial wards of the Vizagapatam District Jail. Owing to the want of sufficient store-rooms at the Cuddalore District Jail, the female yard was temporarily used for storage purposes and female convicts committed there were transferred to the Penitentiary, Madras, where ample accommodation for females exists.

105. In the annual report for 1894 it was stated that the number of cells and cubicles then available in this Presidency was 1,421 or 12½ per cent. of all jail accommodation. Since that year 907 additional cells and cubicles have been provided; and at present there is sufficient cellular accommodation for 2,328 prisoners which represents 20½ per cent. of the total accommodation. The extension of cellular accommodation is being steadily kept in view as will be apparent from the following. Plans and estimates for providing 14 additional cells in the Nellore District Jail were sent to Government with this office No. 284, dated 13th January 1899. The proposal to convert the Salem Central Jail into a cellular structure was approved by Government in G.O., No. 847, Judicial, dated 1st June 1898; and an estimate for this work, which will be carried out departmentally, is under preparation. The work of adding 120 cells to the Penitentiary, Madras, was sanctioned in G.O., No. 1686-W, dated 6th July 1898, and has already been commenced; and plans and estimates are under preparation by the Department of Public Works for extending the area of the District Jail, Bellary, and increasing the cellular accommodation as approved by Government in G.O., No. 1450, Judicial, dated 17th September 1898. It is proposed as funds become available to consider the question of providing additional cellular accommodation in other District Jails.

106. The Vizagapatam District Jail was again the only jail in which any considerable overcrowding occurred during the year. This was due mainly to the repeated transfers from the Rajahmundry Central Jail owing to the necessity for keeping the population of that jail at a greatly reduced level. The surplus male convicts in the Vizagapatam District Jail were, however, accommodated in four temporary sheds erected for the purpose, and at no time was a larger number of prisoners locked up in the wards than was allowed by rule. The accommodation for male convicts in the Penitentiary was again insufficient, but this defect will be rectified as soon as the works referred to in the preceding paragraph are carried out. It will be noticed that the accommodation in the Bellary District Jail under columns 6, 8 and 10 of Statement A, was strained to the utmost, but with the extensions proposed there is little likelihood of any overcrowding in future. In no jail with the exception of the Vizagapatam District Jail was the number of sick prisoners in excess of the Hospital accommodation. In some jails the accommodation for civil and under-trial prisoners and prisoners in quarantine is insufficient, and when the works now on hand are completed the requirements of these jails will meet attention.

107. Statements B and C have already been noticed and the next Statement D deals with the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1898. The figures returned for this and previous years exclude particulars relating to prisoners in subsidiary jails since no information regarding the offences for which prisoners are admitted to such jails is obtainable from the registers hitherto maintained. But in G.O., No. 112, Judicial, dated 18th January 1899, Government has directed the

addition of a sub-column headed "offence for which convicted" to be inserted in the Sub-Jail Admission Registers; and the requirements of the Government of India as noted in clause (1) of Home Department letter No. 435, dated 23rd September 1898, will in future be complied with. The number of convicts imprisoned for offences under the Penal Code rose by only 4 per cent. as compared with last year; while the number under "offences under other laws" increased by 54.7 per cent. Under the latter class the greatest number of admissions occurred in the Penitentiary, Madras, and in the Jails of Cannanore and Mangalore. The proportion to the total borne by offences against other laws during the last ten years is exhibited in the following table:—

Year.	Number of prisoners imprisoned for			Percentage of column 3 to 4.
	Offences under Penal Code.	Offences under other laws.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
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	3,000	17,832	16.8
1898	14,387	4,641	19,028	23.8

108. There is a considerable reduction in the numbers of prisoners shown as having been fettered for safe custody. This decrease is due to the discontinuance under G.O., No. 1025, Judicial, dated 2nd July 1898, of the use of fetters on prisoners employed on extramural labour. The increased employment by Superintendents of fetters and handcuffs as punishments may be taken to indicate their appreciation of this form of punishment in jail management.

109. The concluding Statements F and G, which relate to sub-jail administration, have already been noticed in earlier parts of this report. The number of Burmese prisoners confined in the jails of the Madras Presidency continued to decline. From 1,173 on the 31st December 1889 when the highest number was reached there has been a steady fall till the 31st December 1897, when the figure recorded was 261. During the year 1898, 51 Burmese convicts were re-transferred to Rangoon and 4 died, so there were on the rolls at the close of the year only 206 convicts. Of these 150 are under life sentences and 56 are sentenced to a term of years. The daily average number of Burmese prisoners during the year under report was 227.50, and information showing the numbers confined in the several jails is furnished in the following table:—

Jails.	Remaining 31st December 1894.	Remaining 31st December 1895.	Remaining 31st December 1896.	Remaining 31st December 1897.	Remaining 31st December 1898.
Rajahmundry ..	19	18	18	14	3
Vellore	139	130	114	86	84
Trichinopoly ..	3	3	3	1	..
Coimbatore ..	145	135	117	68	60
Cannanore ..	95	88	69	23	20
Salem	80	72	60	32	23
Penitentiary ..	33	27	40	34	14
Tanjore	3	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	..	3	1	..	..
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras..	1	1	2	1	2
In transit ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total ..	518	477	424	261	206

110. (1) The principal event for remark in the year's administration was the completion of the Cuddalore District Jail, the first constructive work of any magnitude undertaken by the Jail Department. This enterprise was eminently successful both in respect to the quality of the work and the savings effected, viz., Rs. 81,283 on the estimate.

(2) *Jail Population*.—A continued rise in the jail population associated with high prices of food-grains, but fortunately unaccompanied with unusual sickness and mortality.

(3) *Jail Offences and Punishments*.—An increase in the number of jail offences and punishments; the comparative absence of grave offences, and the great increase in the number of "warnings" and the satisfactory reduction of penal diets and corporal punishment.

(4) *Maintenance*.—An advance in the gross cost per head of maintenance and an increased dieting charge.

(5) *Manufactures*.—A remarkable improvement in manufactory outturn, the cash profits being the highest on record.

(6) *Cholera, &c.*—The absence of epidemic cholera and a decrease in the sick and death-rates.

(7) *Rajahmundry Central Jail*.—The unusual sickness and mortality in the Rajahmundry Central Jail.

(8) *Jail Manual*.—The completion of the new Jail Manual, which though formally sanctioned by Government during the year 1898, was not brought into use before the beginning of the current year.

111. Judged by results all officers of the Department appear to have worked hard and zealously. In spite of the plethora of jail population in all classes of jails the health conditions were favourably maintained in all jails except Rajahmundry. The escapes were fewer than in last year and the manufactory profits were eminently satisfactory. In respect to success in manufactures the Coimbatore Central Jail (Mr. Gadsden) and the Penitentiary (Mr. McCready) deserve recognition. So also the Tanjore District Jail (Mr. S. W. Upshon). The Government has already acknowledged the valuable services of Mr. Cloney in connection with the construction of the Cuddalore Jail, and the trying and anxious work that Captain Fearnside was called upon to face has been referred to in the body of this report.

112. Every Central and District Jail was, as required by the rules, inspected once during the year, while the Penitentiary, Madras, with the Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, were inspected twice. The Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Calicut and Waltair and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, were duly inspected during the year. As also were 14 subsidiary jails, viz., those at Chingleput, Hospet, Arkonam, Kokkarakulam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ootacamund, Quilandy, Badagara, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Hosdrug, Kasargod and Calicut. The following table shows the dates of inspection of Central and District Jails:—

(1) Central Jails.	
Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Rajahmundry, Central ...	9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th February 1898.
Vellore do. ...	25th, 26th, 28th and 29th November 1898.
Trichinopoly do. ...	19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd February 1898.
Coimbatore do. ...	7th, 8th, 9th and 10th March 1898.
Cannanore do. ...	9th, 10th, 12th and 13th December 1898.
Salem do. ...	12th, 13th, 14th and 15th October 1898.
Penitentiary, Madras ...	3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th December 1898.
	31st January and 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th February 1898.
	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st October 1898.

(2) District Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Russellkonda Hill	16th, 17th and 18th November 1898.
Berhampur District	12th, 13th and 14th November 1898.
Vizagapatam do.	21st, 22nd and 23rd November 1898.
Nellore do.	17th, 18th and 19th January 1898.
Bellary do.	27th, 28th and 29th January 1898.
Cuddalore do.	4th and 5th November 1898.
Tanjore do.	3rd, 4th and 5th March 1898.
Madura do.	28th February, 1st and 2nd March 1898.
Palamcottah do.	24th, 25th and 26th February 1898.
Mangalore do.	18th, 19th and 20th October 1898.
Guntur do.	9th and 10th November 1898.
Civil Jail, Madras.	14th January and 31st October 1898.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	14th January and 31st October 1898.

113. The statement given below shows the number of visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors:—

Jails.	Number of visits.									
	Official Visitors.					Non-official Visitors.				
	Sessions Judges.	Presidency District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Sergent-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Names.	No. of visits.	Names.	No. of visits.	Names.
Rajahmundry C. J.	2	2	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. A. Sundaramiah Pantulu Garu.	3	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	2	P. S. G. Walton, Esq.
Vellore C. J.	1	8	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.	10	Rev. W. J. Chamberlain.	1	M.R.Ry. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib.
Trichinopoly C. J.	8	2	...	...	...	Captain A. D. G. Shelley, R.E.	4	Rev. J. Scudler	4	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.
Coimbatore C. J.	11	4	1	...	...	M. Hunter, Esq.	2	C. V. Narasiah, Esq.	1	Rev. A. W. Prough
Cannanore C. J.	1	2	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. Cowasji Hirji Avergal.	...	G. P. Greene, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. P. Koyama Naya Avergal.
Salem C. J.	1	5	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	33	M.R.Ry. S. Kanakasabhapathy Mudabhar Avergal.	...	...
Her Majesty's Penitentiary.	...	27	4	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	4	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnaiah Pantulu Garu.	1	M.R.Ry. Bai Bahadur A. Dhankoti Mudabhar Avergal.
Russellkonda Hill J.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur D. J.	5	7	...	...	...	Mr. Baboo Daniel Mahanty.	7	M.R.Ry. Sudasiva Hiert Garu.	10	...
Vizagapatam D. J.	2	7	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu Garu.	7	M.R.Ry. H. Pharna Rao Naidu Garu.	8	...
Nellore D. J.	10	9	...	...	...	Rev. D. Downie	1	M.R.Ry. S. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu.	5	...
Bellary D. J.	1	1	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao Garu.	2	M.R.Ry. S. Marididappah Garu.	4	...
Cuddalore D. J.	2	4	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. T. Sargopu Chariar Avergal.	10	M.R.Ry. V. Sankarish Naidu Garu.	3	...
Tanjore D. J.	1	10	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. V. Ratnaswami Nader Avergal.	4	M.R.Ry. A. Annaswami Thever Avergal.	7	...
Madura D. J.	4	10	1	...	...	R. Fischer, Esq.	6	M.R.Ry. M. Abagriswami Nayudu Garu.	...	...
Palamcottah D. J.	5	3	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. N. Venkatchellum Aiyar Avergal.	6	Mr. Raja Srinivasa	2	...
Mangalore D. J.	4	4	1	...	...	Mr. D'Vea	31	D. Winckler, Esq.	1	...
Guntur D. J.	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. Rama Krishnaiah Pantulu Garu.	...	...
Civil Jail, Madras	...	12	1	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	M.R.Ry. M. Rama Krishnaiah Pantulu Garu.	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	12	4	...	...	...	1	M.R.Ry. M. Rama Krishnaiah Pantulu Garu.	...	...
Total	50	144	18	2	...	...	132	...	64	...
Total of 1897	51	144	14	4	...	...	80	...	70	...

114. The following table exhibits the names of the officers who held executive charge of the several Central and District Jails. As usual this statement does not show the transfers of charge of District Jails to Assistant Surgeons when the District Medical Officer was absent on tour:—

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.
CENTRAL JAILS.			
Rajahmundry	1st January 1898. 20th June 1898. 21st August 1898.	19th June 1898. 20th August 1898. 31st December 1898.	Captain C. E. Fearnside, I.M.S. Mr. W. E. Mitchell. Captain C. E. Fearnside, I.M.S.
Vellore	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Mr. G. Cloney.
Trichinopoly	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.
Coimbatore	1st January 1898. 21st September 1898. 21st December 1898.	20th September 1898. 20th December 1898. 31st December 1898.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. E. H. Gadsden.
Cannanore	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Captain W. Molesworth, I.M.S.
Salem	1st January 1898. 15th January 1898. 15th June 1898.	14th January 1898. 14th June 1898. 31st December 1898.	Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. J. E. Young. Mr. W. Chamier.
Penitentiary	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Mr. D. A. McCready.
DISTRICT JAILS.			
Russellkonda	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S.
Berhampur	1st January 1898. 1st June 1898. 17th June 1898.	31st May 1898. 13th June 1898. 31st December 1898.	Major H. Thompson, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Powell. Captain R. E. Miller, I.M.S.
Vizagapatam	1st January 1898. 21st June 1898. 22nd August 1898.	20th June 1898. 21st August 1898. 31st December 1898.	Lt.-Col. A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S. Capt. W. C. Vickers, I.M.S. Lt.-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S.
Nellore	1st January 1898. 3rd April 1898. 22nd April 1898.	2nd April 1898. 21st April 1898. 31st December 1898.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Thornhill, I.M.S. Major W. F. Thomas, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S.
Bellary	1st January 1898. 1st April 1898. 31st October 1898. 1st December 1898.	31st March 1898. 30th October 1898. 30th November 1898. 31st December 1898.	Major R. H. Cama, I.M.S. Capt. C. L. Williams, I.M.S. Major J. W. Evans, I.M.S. Dr. T. W. Illingworth.
Cuddalore	1st January 1898. 24th January 1898. 14th September 1898.	23rd January 1898. 13th September 1898. 31st December 1898.	Mr. G. Gainsford. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. G. Gainsford.
Tanjore	1st January 1898. 26th June 1898. 26th July 1898.	25th June 1898. 25th July 1898. 31st December 1898.	Mr. S. W. Upshon. Lt.-Col. H. A. F. Nailer, I.M.S. Mr. S. W. Upshon.
Madura	1st January 1898. 25th April 1898.	24th April 1898. 31st December 1898.	Assistant Surgeon M. Thummon Singh. Major W. F. Thomas, I.M.S.
Palamcottah	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Civil Surgeon N. Mahomed Osman Sub.
Mangalore	1st January 1898. 5th April 1898. 26th April 1898. 7th June 1898. 16th November 1898.	4th April 1898. 25th April 1898. 6th June 1898. 15th November 1898. 31st December 1898.	Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapathi. Dr. S. F. Unak. Captain C. Donovan, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapathi. Dr. G. V. Worthington.
Guntur	29th March 1898.	31st December 1898.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.
Civil Jail, Madras	1st January 1898.	31st December 1898.	Mr. D. A. McCready.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1st January 1898. 13th July 1898. 19th August 1898.	18th July 1898. 18th August 1898. 31st December 1898.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Lee, I.M.S. Captain C. Donovan, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. W. A. Lee, I.M.S.

115. Details regarding the expenditure on jail buildings are shown in Appendix II. The total expenditure on warders' huts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,571-2-3, of which Rs. 874-10-3 were incurred by the Mangalore District Jail, Rs. 700, out of the estimate sanctioned in G.O., No. 252, Judicial, dated 20th February 1897, were expended by the Palamcottah District Jail, and Rs. 3,996-8-0 were drawn by the Nellore District Jail against the estimate sanctioned in G.O., No. 740, Judicial, dated 19th May 1897.

116. The rules regarding the maintenance of service registers and inventories of valuable stock, and the destruction of records were duly observed.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM O'HARA, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Ag. 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	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	1,082	40	1,122	892	106	998	1,974	146	2,120
		Under-trial ..	1	2	3	49	7	56	50	9	59
		Civil ..	11	..	11	74	..	74	85	..	85
Vellore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	1,119	59	1,178	1,781	152	1,933	2,900	211	3,111
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5
		Civil ..	9	..	9	62	..	62	71	..	71
Trichinopoly.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	803	..	803	1,371	..	1,371	2,174	..	2,174
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	26	..	26	26	..	26
		Civil ..	12	..	12	78	..	78	90	..	90
Coimbatore.	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	857	..	857	1,460	8	1,468	2,317	8	2,325
		Under-trial ..	24	1	25	512	24	536	536	25	561
		Civil ..	21	..	21	188	..	188	209	..	209
Cannanore ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	703	7	710	1,806	34	1,840	2,509	41	2,550
		Under-trial ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
		Civil ..	20	..	20	110	..	110	130	..	130
Salem ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	534	..	534	924	..	924	1,458	..	1,458
		Under-trial ..	16	..	16	331	..	331	347	..	347
		Civil ..	6	..	6	29	..	29	35	..	35
Madras ..	Central Jail.	Convicts ..	821	35	856	3,788	348	4,136	4,609	383	4,992
		Under-trial ..	10	3	13	216	11	227	226	14	240
		Civil ..	1	..	1	5	..	5	6	..	6
Russellkonda ..	Hill Jail.	Convicts ..	122	..	122	265	..	265	387	..	387
		Under-trial ..	2	..	2	116	2	118	118	2	120
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
Berhampur.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	106	1	107	691	54	745	797	55	852
		Under-trial ..	1	..	1	229	7	236	230	7	237
		Civil ..	2	..	2	11	..	11	13	..	13
Vizagapatam.	District Jail.	Convicts ..	293	..	293	1,340	11	1,351	1,633	11	1,644
		Under-trial ..	7	1	8	163	17	180	170	18	188
		Civil ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Nellore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	127	6	133	654	12	666	781	18	799
		Under-trial ..	3	..	3	203	14	217	206	14	220
		Civil ..	1	..	1	8	..	8	9	..	9
Bellary ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	300	18	318	1,231	79	1,310	1,531	97	1,628
		Under-trial ..	23	3	26	421	15	436	444	18	462
		Civil ..	10	..	10	33	..	33	43	..	43
Cuddalore ..	District Jail.	Convicts ..	379	7	377	1,276	62	1,338	1,646	69	1,715
		Under-trial ..	3	..	3	90	7	97	93	7	100
		Civil ..	6	..	6	49	..	49	55	..	55

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,589	130	1,719	385	16	401	469.30	22.06	491.36	479.89	22.33	502.22
50	9	59	..	..	..	1.59	.27	1.86			
77	..	77	8	..	8	9.00	..	9.00			
1,746	139	1,885	1,154	72	1,226	1,090.69	68.20	1,158.89	1,099.76	68.20	1,167.96
5	..	5	..	..	..	.45	..	.45			
59	..	59	12	..	12	8.62	..	8.62			
1,087	..	1,087	1,087	..	1,087	1,052.55	..	1,052.55	1,062.53	..	1,062.53
25	..	25	1	..	1	.37	..	.37			
84	..	84	6	..	6	9.41	..	9.41			
1,230	8	1,238	1,087	..	1,087	895.46	.56	896.02	946.99	1.74	948.73
606	25	531	30	..	30	35.56	1.18	36.74			
189	..	189	20	..	20	15.97	..	15.97			
1,732	28	1,760	777	13	790	735.34	10.89	746.23	749.64	10.89	760.53
1	..	1	..	..	..	.04	..	.04			
113	..	113	17	..	17	14.26	..	14.26			
900	..	900	558	..	558	554.91	..	554.91	587.95	..	587.95
322	..	322	25	..	25	30.25	..	30.25			
25	..	25	10	..	10	2.79	..	2.79			
3,840	339	4,179	769	44	813	823.65	33.37	857.02	835.95	33.77	869.72
213	13	226	13	1	14	9.62	.40	10.02			
5	..	5	1	..	1	2.68	..	2.68			
257	..	257	130	..	130	80.61	..	80.61	84.97	.04	85.01
117	2	119	1	..	1	4.24	.04	4.28			
..	..	..	2	..	2	.12	..	.12			
687	46	733	110	9	119	136.50	5.46	141.96	146.71	5.69	152.40
224	6	230	6	1	7	7.97	.23	8.20			
6	..	6	7	..	7	2.24	..	2.24			
1,271	11	1,282	362	..	362	396.88	.42	397.30	404.68	1.35	406.03
168	18	186	2	..	2	6.80	.93	7.73			
..	..	..	1	..	1	1.00	..	1.00			
607	16	623	174	2	176	159.35	2.78	162.13	172.53	3.30	175.83
197	13	210	9	1	10	11.94	.52	12.46			
8	..	8	1	..	1	1.24	..	1.24			
1,223	83	1,306	308	14	322	299.26	18.89	318.15	340.66	20.32	360.98
424	17	441	20	1	21	36.06	1.43	37.49			
37	..	37	6	..	6	5.34	..	5.34			
1,330	69	1,399	316	..	316	356.65	9.42	366.07	367.73	9.80	377.53
92	6	98	1	1	2	5.40	.38	5.78			
48	..	48	7	..	7	5.68	..	5.68			

GENERAL

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

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 ..	292	..	292	893	..	893	1,185	..	1,185
		Under-trial	11	..	11	146	..	146	157	..	157
		Civil ..	25	..	25	198	..	198	223	..	223
Madura .. {	District Jail.	Convicts ..	277	21	298	1,191	47	1,238	1,468	68	1,536
		Under-trial	37	..	37	577	12	589	614	12	626
		Civil ..	22	..	22	108	..	108	190	..	190
Palamecottah. {	District Jail.	Convicts ..	327	..	327	759	..	759	1,086	..	1,086
		Under-trial	5	..	5	254	..	254	259	..	259
		Civil ..	18	..	18	96	..	96	114	..	114
Mangalore .. {	District Jail.	Convicts ..	111	2	113	703	90	793	814	92	906
		Under-trial	7	..	7	230	13	243	237	13	250
		Civil ..	14	..	14	73	..	73	87	..	87
Guntūr .. {	District Jail.	Convicts ..	..	..	..	716	27	743	716	27	743
		Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Civil ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
	Total, Central and District Jails. {	Convicts ..	8,244	196	8,440	21,741	1,030	22,771	29,985	1,226	31,211
		Under-trial	150	10	160	3,569	129	3,698	3,719	139	3,858
		Civil ..	179	..	179	1,126	..	1,126	1,305	..	1,305
		Total ..	8,573	206	8,779	26,436	1,169	27,595	35,009	1,365	36,374
Madras .. {	Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicts ..	16	..	16	21	..	21	37	..	37
Madras ..	Civil Jail ..	Civil ..	38	..	38	486	..	486	524	..	524
Subsidiary Jails .. {		Convicts ..	475	21	496	32,137	2,700	34,837	32,612	2,721	35,333
		Under-trial	1,335	38	1,373	30,208	1,044	31,252	31,543	1,082	32,625
		Civil ..	8	..	8	90	1	91	98	1	99
Grand Total .. {		Total ..	1,818	59	1,877	62,435	3,745	66,180	64,253	3,801	68,057
		Convicts ..	8,735	217	8,952	53,899	3,730	57,629	62,634	3,947	66,581
		Under-trial	1,485	48	1,533	33,777	1,173	34,950	33,262	1,221	36,483
		Civil ..	225	..	225	1,702	1	1,703	1,927	1	1,928
		Total ..	10,445	265	10,710	89,378	4,904	94,282	99,823	5,169	104,992

SUMMARY—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—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.
845	..	845	340	..	340	307.97	..	307.97	346.22	..	346.22
155	..	155	2	..	2	11.04	..	11.04			
188	..	188	35	..	35	27.21	..	27.21			
1,113	54	1,167	355	14	369	303.77	14.48	318.25	356.69	15.10	371.79
586	11	597	28	1	29	34.87	.62	35.49			
169	..	169	21	..	21	18.05	..	18.05			
764	..	764	322	..	322	305.76	..	305.76	340.71	..	340.71
234	..	234	25	..	25	18.77	..	18.77			
91	..	91	23	..	23	16.18	..	16.18			
721	90	811	90	2	92	140.01	7.62	147.63	161.16	8.02	169.18
227	12	239	10	1	11	12.75	.40	13.15			
70	..	70	17	..	17	8.40	..	8.40			
518	18	536	198	9	207	123.21	5.67	128.88	123.41	5.67	129.08
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..			
1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..			
21,463	1,031	22,494	8,522	195	8,717	8,231.87	199.82	8,431.69	8,608.18	206.22	8,814.40
3,546	132	3,678	173	7	180	227.92	6.40	234.32			
1,110	..	1,110	195	..	195	148.39	..	148.39			
26,119	1,163	27,282	8,690	202	8,892	8,608.18	206.22	8,814.40			
22	..	22	15	..	15	15.76	..	15.76	15.76	..	15.76
484	..	484	40	..	40	28.07	..	28.07	28.07	..	28.07
32,252	2,706	34,958	360	15	375	618.70	54.18	672.88	1,988.50	89.69	2,078.19
30,365	1,056	31,421	1,178	26	1,204	1,329.64	35.49	1,365.13			
89	1	90	9	..	9	10.16	.02	10.18			
62,706	3,763	66,469	1,547	41	1,588	1,988.50	89.69	2,078.19			
53,737	3,737	57,474	8,897	210	9,107	8,896.33	254.00	9,150.33	10,640.51	295.91	10,936.42
33,911	1,188	35,099	1,351	33	1,384	1,557.56	41.89	1,599.45			
1,683	1	1,684	241	..	241	186.62	.02	186.64			
89,331	4,926	94,257	10,492	243	10,735	10,640.51	295.91	10,936.42			

No. 1.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year 1898.		5 Total.		6 Received by					
								A.					
								To undergo sentence					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	From Jails in the Province.	From Sub- sidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.	From Jails outside the Province.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,082	40	583	94	1,665	134	309	12	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore ..	1,119	59	1,513	133	2,632	192	259	17	..	..	9	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	803	..	560	..	1,363	..	811	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coinbatore ..	857	..	980	7	1,837	7	480	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	703	7	1,687	31	2,390	38	106	3	13	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	534	..	654	..	1,188	..	270	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	821	35	3,477	305	4,298	340	228	39	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	5,919	141	9,454	570	15,373	711	2,463	71	13	..	10	2
<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda ..	122	..	185	..	307	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	106	1	658	40	764	41	32	14	..	..	1	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	293	..	1,195	11	1,488	11	145	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nellore ..	127	6	582	12	709	18	72	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary ..	300	18	1,198	74	1,498	92	33	5	..	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore ..	370	7	1,238	62	1,608	69	38	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tanjore ..	292	..	852	..	1,144	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
15	Madura ..	277	21	1,160	47	1,437	68	31	..	..	..	..	..
16	Palamcottah ..	327	..	731	..	1,058	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore ..	111	2	696	90	807	92	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	Guntur ..	..	..	655	26	655	26	61	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,325	55	9,150	362	11,475	417	568	20	..	..	1	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,244	196	18,604	932	26,848	1,128	3,031	91	13	..	11	2
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	16	..	..	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	475	21	13,820	2,261	14,295	2,282	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	8,735	217	32,424	3,193	41,159	3,410	3,052	91	13	..	11	2

(For convicts only).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Remained at the close of the previous year.		4 Imprisoned during the present year 1898.		5 Total.		6 Received by					
								A.					
								To undergo sentence					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	From Jails in the Province.	From Sub- sidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.	From Jails outside the Province.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,082	40	583	94	1,665	134	309	12	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore ..	1,119	59	1,513	133	2,632	192	259	17	..	..	9	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	803	..	560	..	1,363	..	811	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coinbatore ..	857	..	980	7	1,837	7	480	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	703	7	1,687	31	2,390	38	106	3	13	..	..	..
6	Salem ..	534	..	654	..	1,188	..	270	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	821	35	3,477	305	4,298	340	228	39	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	5,919	141	9,454	570	15,373	711	2,463	71	13	..	10	2
<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda ..	122	..	185	..	307	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	106	1	658	40	764	41	32	14	..	..	1	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	293	..	1,195	11	1,488	11	145	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nellore ..	127	6	582	12	709	18	72	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary ..	300	18	1,198	74	1,498	92	33	5	..	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore ..	370	7	1,238	62	1,608	69	38	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tanjore ..	292	..	852	..	1,144	..	41	..	..	..	..	..
15	Madura ..	277	21	1,160	47	1,437	68	31	..	..	..	..	..
16	Palamcottah ..	327	..	731	..	1,058	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore ..	111	2	696	90	807	92	7	..	..	..	..	..
18	Guntur ..	..	..	655	26	655	26	61	1	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,325	55	9,150	362	11,475	417	568	20	..	..	1	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	8,244	196	18,604	932	26,848	1,128	3,031	91	13	..	11	2
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	16	..	..	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	475	21	13,820	2,261	14,295	2,282	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	8,735	217	32,424	3,193	41,159	3,410	3,052	91	13	..	11	2

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	9—contd.						10		11		12	
		Released during the year—contd.						Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.	
		C.		D.									
		Under Remission Rules.	By order of Government.										
			a.		b.								
				On account of sickness.		On other grounds.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
2	Vellore	217	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	324	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Cannanore	157	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	Salem	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	189	5	..	..	1	..	90	5	1	1	..	..
	Total ..	1,286	13	8	1	3	..	90	5	3	1	3	..
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
11	Nellore	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary	65	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore	69	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14	Tanjore	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Madura	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Palamcottah	44	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Guntūr	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total ..	418	7	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,704	20	10	1	7	..	90	5	4	1	6	..
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..
	Grand Total ..	1,708	20	10	1	7	..	90	5	11	1	12	..

(For convicts only)—concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—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.	
4	1	71	1	385	16	401	469-30	22-06	491-36	1
8	..	23	1	1,154	72	1,226	1,090-69	68-20	1,158-89	2
2	..	38	..	1,087	..	1,087	1,052-55		1,052-55	3
4	..	15	..	1,087	..	1,087	895-43	56	896-02	4
5	..	13	..	777	13	790	735-34	10-89	746-23	5
1	..	7	..	558	..	558	554-91		554-91	6
1	..	12	1	769	44	813	823-65	35-37	857-02	7
25	1	179	3	5,817	145	5,962	5,621-90	135-08	5,756-98	
..	..	2	..	130	..	130	80-61	..	80-61	8
4	..	4	..	110	9	119	135-50	5-46	141-96	9
2	..	28	..	362	..	362	396-88	42	397-30	10
1	..	1	..	174	2	176	159-35	2-78	162-13	11
12	2	6	..	308	14	322	299-25	18-89	318-15	12
1	..	4	..	316	..	316	356-65	9-42	365-07	13
1	..	8	..	340	..	340	307-97	..	307-97	14
4	..	2	..	355	14	369	303-77	14-48	318-25	15
5	..	7	..	322	..	322	305-76	..	305-76	16
..	..	1	..	90	2	92	140-01	7-62	147-63	17
..	..	..	..	198	9	207	123-21	5-37	128-88	18
30	2	63	..	2,705	50	2,755	2,609-97	64-74	2,674-71	
55	3	242	3	8,522	195	8,717	8,331-87	199-82	8,431-69	
..	..	1	..	15	..	15	15-76	..	15-76	19
..	..	10	1	360	15	375	648-70	54-18	702-88	
85	3	253	4	8,837	210	9,047	8,896-33	254-00	9,150-33	

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

1	2	3									
Serial Number.	Jails.	Religion.									
		A.						B.		C.	
		Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.	
		a.		b.		c.					
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry	..	..	..	..	2	..	23	..	558	94
2	Vellore	..	..	..	..	5	..	119	1	1,389	132
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..	27	..	22	..	511	..
4	Coimbatore	..	..	3	..	9	..	49	..	919	7
5	Canunore	1	..	1	..	24	..	484	4	1,177	27
6	Salem	..	..	1	..	1	..	32	..	620	..
7	Penitentiary	11	..	47	4	5	1	344	12	3,063	268
	Total ..	12	..	52	4	73	1	1,073	17	8,237	548
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..
9	Berhampur	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	646	40
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	..	7	..	15	..	1,172	11
11	Nellore	..	..	..	..	5	1	54	2	523	9
12	Bellary	..	..	1	..	8	3	154	6	1,635	65
13	Cuddalore	..	..	..	..	7	..	35	..	1,196	62
14	Tanjore	1	..	..	..	4	..	29	..	818	..
15	Madura	..	..	1	..	23	1	63	1	1,073	45
16	Palamcottah	..	..	..	..	26	..	37	..	668	..
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	..	97	26	75	5	520	59
18	Guntur	..	..	1	..	31	..	26	1	597	25
	Total ..	1	..	3	..	208	31	610	15	8,422	316
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	13	..	55	4	281	32	1,583	32	16,659	864
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	7	..	453	66	1,042	62	12,315	2,132
	Grand Total ..	13	..	62	4	734	98	2,625	94	28,974	2,996

(For convicts only).

Admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

				Age.								Serial Number.
D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		
Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	7	1	448	60	123	33	5	..	1
..	..	..	..	3	7	1,292	102	204	23	14	1	2
..	..	..	..	1	..	456	..	93	..	10	..	3
..	..	..	..	6	1	850	5	122	1	2	..	4
..	..	..	..	19	..	1,394	27	253	3	21	1	5
..	..	..	..	14	..	523	..	112	..	5	..	6
1	..	..	..	113	10	2,930	244	410	51	18	..	7
1	..	..	..	163	19	7,893	438	1,317	111	75	2	
..	..	..	..	3	..	141	..	40	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	13	1	512	30	129	9	4	..	9
..	..	..	..	4	..	1,021	10	167	1	2	..	10
..	..	..	..	2	..	445	10	120	2	15	..	11
..	..	..	..	4	2	989	58	192	13	13	1	12
..	..	..	..	4	..	926	46	285	16	23	..	13
..	..	..	..	11	..	676	..	159	..	6	..	14
..	..	..	..	5	4	897	34	244	9	14	..	15
..	..	..	..	4	..	590	..	120	..	7	..	16
4	..	..	..	4	2	493	56	185	32	8	..	17
..	..	..	..	5	..	543	19	195	6	2	1	18
4	..	..	..	59	9	7,239	263	1,756	88	91	2	
5	..	..	..	222	28	15,132	701	3,073	199	169	4	
3	1	..	..	275	159	10,631	1,523	2,721	553	193	26	
8	1	..	..	497	187	25,763	2,224	5,791	752	362	30	

No. II.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	5					
		Education.					
		A.		B.		C.	
		Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	21	..	13	..	549	94
2	Vellore	123	..	49	..	1,341	133
3	Trichinopoly..	70	..	39	..	451	..
4	Coimbatore ..	37	..	11	..	932	7
5	Cannanore ..	201	..	219	..	1,267	31
6	Salem	32	..	3	..	619	..
7	Penitentiary ..	332	6	70	..	3,069	299
	Total ..	816	6	404	..	8,228	564
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	28	..	23	..	133	..
9	Berhampur ..	38	..	33	..	587	40
10	Vizagapatnam ..	32	..	15	..	1,147	11
11	Nellore	25	..	37	..	520	12
12	Bellary	152	..	..	..	1,046	74
13	Cuddalore ..	178	2	15	..	1,045	60
14	Tanjore	42	..	179	..	631	..
15	Madura	143	..	60	..	957	47
16	Palameottah ..	166	..	18	..	547	..
17	Mangalore ..	20	..	75	..	601	90
18	Guntūr	50	..	8	..	597	26
	Total ..	874	2	463	..	7,811	360
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,690	8	867	..	16,039	924
	Subsidiary Jails ..	1,242	8	174	..	12,404	2,253
	(Grand Total ..	2,932	16	1,041	..	28,443	3,177

(For convicts only)—concluded.

admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—concl.

Previous Occupation.													7			Serial Number.
Males.							Females.						Total.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.						
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing part of their duties.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering occupations, &c., &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed elsewhere.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total			
7	5	142	316	54	48	11	60	1	32	1	583	94	677	1		
79	4	102	1,018	108	157	45	92	9	32	..	1,513	138	1,646	2		
14	3	89	324	58	66	6	..	..	..	..	560	..	560	3		
22	..	119	664	64	86	25	6	1	..	..	980	7	987	4		
15	39	189	1,147	220	66	11	31	..	..	..	1,687	31	1,718	5		
10	7	63	474	32	53	15	..	..	..	..	654	..	654	6		
97	125	2,119	355	439	335	31	206	77	5	17	3,471	303	3,776	7		
244	183	2,823	4,298	945	811	144	395	68	69	18	9,448	370	10,018			
5	1	8	101	25	44	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	184	8		
35	17	66	446	70	22	12	20	2	16	2	658	40	698	9		
56	64	138	695	92	91	58	9	1	1	..	1,194	11	1,205	10		
25	..	62	353	43	77	22	6	..	6	..	582	12	594	11		
61	3	71	802	100	122	39	59	3	8	1	1,198	74	1,272	12		
31	33	33	1032	53	22	4	39	2	21	..	1,238	62	1,300	13		
16	9	107	514	61	131	14	..	..	..	..	852	..	852	14		
15	4	101	891	63	86	..	31	5	11	..	1,160	47	1,207	15		
26	15	65	478	48	57	47	..	..	..	..	731	..	731	16		
20	3	99	496	37	35	6	43	7	40	..	896	90	786	17		
17	1	53	310	91	113	70	17	2	6	..	635	26	681	18		
307	150	793	6,143	683	800	272	224	23	109	5	9,148	362	9,510			
551	333	3,616	10,441	1,628	1,611	416	619	111	178	24	18,506	932	19,528			
131	591	1,014	8,913	572	281	2,318	1,393	222	579	67	13,826	2,261	16,681			
682	924	4,630	19,354	2,200	1,892	2,734	2,012	333	757	91	32,416	3,193	35,609			

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from this statement.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	4							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 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.
1	Rajahmundry	A	2	1	4	1	2	1	4	..
		B	31	15	252	55	141	14	60	2
		C	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..
		D	..	..	5	..	16	..	2	..
	Total admissions ..		33	16	262	56	160	15	70	2
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	1	28	4	96	5	67	2
2	Vellore	A	9	..	20	5	..	2	..	..
		B	64	10	538	73	396	23	138	11
		C	..	..	..	..	50	1	9	..
		D	..	..	4	..	24	..	5	..
	Total admissions ..		63	10	625	78	470	26	153	11
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	1	97	9	190	10	136	11
3	Trichinopoly	A	19	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		B	70	..	204	..	158	..	23	..
		C	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	..
		D	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	..
	Total admissions ..		90	..	213	..	171	..	35	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	40	..	149	..	104	..
4	Coimbatore	A	10	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
		B	58	7	304	..	226	..	47	..
		C	..	..	2	..	21	..	6	..
		D	3	..	2	..	10	..	2	..
	Total admissions ..		71	7	310	..	259	..	55	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		4	..	96	..	108	..	44	..
5	Cannanore	A	15	4	9	..	1	..	..	..
		B	550	10	410	8	391	4	118	2
		C	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..
		D	1	..	5	..	47	..	5	..
	Total admissions ..		566	14	424	8	447	4	129	2
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		6	..	104	..	154	2	99	2
6	Salem	A	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		B	105	..	230	..	159	..	65	..
		C	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
		D	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
	Total admissions ..		123	..	231	..	6	..	70	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	38	..	7	..	65	..

* 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 1898 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.		K. 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.						
For life.								M.* P.		M. P.		M. P.				
M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	Total.
23	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	4	12	3	15
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	91	618
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
31	..	6	1	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	4	583	94	677
61	..	62	1	44	..	9	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	385	16	401
79	3	70	2	12	1	..	..	20	2	..	..	10	..	29	7	36
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,377	125	1,502
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	68
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	40
87	3	78	2	12	1	..	..	20	2	..	..	10	..	1,513	133	1,646
160	10	281	11	141	11	8	..	104	3	24	1	1	..	1,154	72	1,226
9	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	23	..	23
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	493	..	493
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
22	..	21	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	560	..	560
239	..	321	..	182	..	12	..	24	..	15	..	1	..	1,087	..	1,087
5	..	99	..	38	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
72	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	864	7	871
32	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	66
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31
120	..	107	..	38	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	980	7	987
122	..	296	..	328	..	12	..	52	..	18	..	7	..	1,087	..	1,087
38	2	36	1	25	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	25	4	29
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,586	27	1,613
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
42	2	36	1	25	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	1,687	31	1,718
104	4	151	2	120	1	8	..	30	2	8	..	3	..	777	13	790
29	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	25	..	25
12	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	605	..	605
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
42	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	654	..	654
158	..	140	..	55	..	1	..	20	..	8	..	1	..	558	..	558

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

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	4							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	Penitentiary	A	217	30	9	2	3	..	2	..
		B	2,450	236	371	28	199	11	61	3
		C	..	..	3	..	17	..	9	..
		D	13	..	22	..	11	..	3	..
	Total admissions ..		2,680	256	405	30	224	11	75	3
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		19	1	47	10	199	15	64	6
8	Russellkonda .. .	A	14	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
		B	56	..	54	..	29	..	2	..
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
		D	..	..	1	..	9	..	3	..
	Total admissions ..		70	..	57	..	40	..	7	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		5	..	13	..	49	..	23	..
9	Borhampur .. .	A	15	..	8	2	1	..	2	..
		B	109	10	304	8	115	5	23	..
		C	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		D	5	..	15	..	15	..	4	..
	Total admissions ..		129	25	327	10	132	5	29	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		10	2	37	3	17	4	18	..
10	Vizagapatam .. .	A	1	1	14	..	4	1	1	..
		B	34	..	376	3	350	3	114	..
		C	..	..	5	..	17	..	19	..
		D	3	..	11	..	81	..	28	..
	Total admissions ..		38	1	406	3	455	4	162	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	46	..	160	..	61	..
11	Nellore .. .	A	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
		B	46	2	237	3	167	2	47	1
		C	..	..	..	..	15	..	1	..
		D	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..		54	3	240	4	184	3	48	1
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		..	..	43	1	88	1	27	..
12	Bellary .. .	A	9	5	34	8	6	3	2	2
		B	56	3	520	26	325	12	57	8
		C	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..
		D	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..		65	8	561	34	340	15	66	10
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..		2	1	78	3	76	4	24	4

* 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)—continued.

year 1898 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature, etc., of sentences—cont.

4

Numbers according to length of sentences.

4														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.						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	32	263
34	4	16	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3,128	273	3,401
12	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	60
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	52
48	4	30	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3,471	305	3,776
127	4	176	2	171	3	15	3	21	..	8	..	..	..	757	44	801
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	17
3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	..	146
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	184
25	..	10	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	130
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	36
11	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	578	32	610
5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	41
20	..	10	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	658	40	698
12	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	110	9	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	22
19	1	42	..	13	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	2	..	965	9	974
12	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
18	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	148
49	1	52	..	15	..	..	..	12	2	3	..	2	..	1,194	11	1,205
37	..	33	..	17	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	362	..	362
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
31	1	7	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	546	10	556
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
35	1	10	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	582	12	594
7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	2	176
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	18	70
41	..	46	1	11	2	..	..	29	..	..	..	27	3	1,112	56	1,168
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
51	..	46	1	12	2	..	..	29	..	..	..	27	3	1,198	74	1,272
36	2	54	..	13	..	2	..	19	..	1	..	3	..	308	11	322

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

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3								
Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.	F.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	F.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	F.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	F.
13	Cuddalore	A	2	..	13	2	1	..	1	..
		B	39	1	547	34	427	22	53	2
		C	..	..	..	..	19	..	3	..
		D	..	..	..	..	70	..	1	..
Total admissions		41	1	560	36	457	22	58	2	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		2	..	119	..	103	..	18	..	
14	Tanjore	A	7	..	5	..	5	..	..	..
		B	24	..	268	..	206	..	117	..
		C	..	..	10	..	28	..	3	..
		D	..	..	4	..	13	..	8	..
Total admissions		43	..	287	..	252	..	128	..	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	32	..	62	..	63	..	
15	Madura	A	21	2	16	3	1	..	..	..
		B	87	8	314	16	238	12	145	4
		C	..	..	1	..	19	..	65	..
		D	..	..	1	..	11	..	19	..
Total admissions		108	10	332	49	272	12	229	4	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		1	..	42	3	110	8	137	2	
16	Palameottah	A	10	..	5	..	3	..	1	..
		B	48	..	165	..	249	..	87	..
		C	..	..	..	..	12	..	11	..
		D	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..
Total admissions		58	..	170	..	271	..	101	..	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	..	..	..	..	176	..	
17	Mangalore	A	13	19	7	3	..	..	1	..
		B	133	37	393	29	80	1	26	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		D	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Total admissions		146	56	401	32	82	1	30	..	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		2	1	42	1	30	..	12	..	
18	Guntur	A	1	..	19	1	6	1	1	..
		B	10	..	254	17	182	5	76	2
		C	..	..	1	..	12	..	3	..
		D	..	..	3	..	13	..	2	..
Total admissions		11	..	277	18	213	6	82	2	
† Total remaining on the 31st December		..	..	57	4	85	3	35	2	

* 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)—continued.

year 1898 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature, etc., of sentences—cont.

4 Numbers according to length of sentences.														5 Total.		
E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.			F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.			G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.			H. Exceeding 10 years.			I. Sentenced to Transportation beyond Seas.		J. Sentenced to Death.		Total.
												a.	b.			
												For life.	For a term.			
M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
61	..	..	39	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
62	..	..	39	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	17
29	..	..	41	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
48	..	..	46	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	753
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
8	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
60	..	..	49	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	852
107	..	..	46	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
55	..	..	64	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	38
33	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	932
26	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
114	..	..	76	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	70
26	..	..	26	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1,160
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
41	..	..	33	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	365
14	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
61	..	..	36	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	657
42	..	..	70	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39
8	1	..	9	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15
2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	731
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
10	1	..	13	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	663
1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
27	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	668
53	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
17	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	655
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	681
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207

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

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial Number	2 Jails.	3 * Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	4							
			A.		B.		C.		D.	
			Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	A	391	69	175	28	36	8	15	2
		B	8,972	338	5,801	300	4,032	116	1,259	35
		C	..	..	26	..	239	1	159	..
		D	27	..	86	..	293	..	94	..
	Total admissions ..	..	4,390	407	6,088	328	4,600	125	1,527	37
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..	..	65	7	949	38	1,658	52	1,178	29
	19 Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		B	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		D	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Total, Subsidiary Jails ...	A	2,466	752	21	5	..	..	..	..
		B	10,949	1,494	279	5	..	..	..	..
		C	31	2	9	3	..	..	..	..
		D	36	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
	Total admissions ..	..	13,482	2,248	338	13	..	..	..	..
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..	..	211	14	149	1	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	A	2,857	821	196	33	36	8	15	2
		B	14,921	1,832	6,080	305	4,032	116	1,259	35
		C	31	2	35	3	239	1	159	..
		D	63	..	115	..	293	..	94	..
	Total admissions ..	..	17,872	2,655	6,426	341	4,600	125	1,527	37
	† Total remaining on the 31st December ..	..	276	21	1,098	39	1,659	52	1,179	29

* 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)—concluded.

year 1898 and those remaining on the 31st Dec. of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

4														5		
Numbers according to length of sentences.																
R.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		K.		
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.		Total.		
								a.		b.						
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
8	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	107	739
629	12	566	8	208	3	1	..	120	5	5	..	94	7	16,687	824	17,511
165	..	42	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	1	639
113	..	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	..	639
915	12	638	8	218	3	1	..	120	5	5	..	94	7	18,596	922	19,528
1,310	20	1,724	17	1,155	15	70	3	299	13	82	1	20	..	8,510	195	8,705
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,487	757	3,244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,928	1,499	12,727
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	5	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,820	2,261	16,081
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	15	375
8	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,119	864	3,983
629	12	566	8	208	3	1	..	120	5	5	..	94	7	27,915	2,323	30,238
165	..	42	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	678	6	684
113	..	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	704	..	704
915	12	638	8	218	3	1	..	120	5	5	..	94	7	32,416	3,193	35,609
1,314	20	1,727	17	1,159	15	71	3	300	13	82	1	20	..	8,885	210	9,095

† Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.
 ‡ Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1	2	3			4 Number previously					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			A.		B.		C.	
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>										
1.	Rajahmundry	583	94	677	52	7	25	1	18	..
2	Vellore	1,513	133	1,646	153	3	55	3	41	1
3	Trichinopoly	560	..	560	82	..	17	..	27	..
4	Coimbatore	980	7	987	129	1	35	..	35	..
5	Canuano	1,687	31	1,718	92	1	31	..	20	..
6	Salem	654	..	654	60	..	20	..	12	..
7	Penitentiary	3,477	305	3,782	1,077	48	97	1	117	8
	Total ..	9,454	570	10,024	1,625	60	280	5	274	9
<i>District Jails.</i>										
8	Russellikonda	185	..	185	29	..	6	..	1	..
9	Berhampur	658	40	698	48	..	17	..	12	..
10	Vizagapatam	1,195	11	1,206	121	..	52	..	44	..
11	Nellore	582	12	594	64	..	14	..	18	..
12	Bellary	1,198	74	1,272	105	4	24	..	17	1
13	Cuddalore	1,238	62	1,300	110	2	43	..	52	..
14	Tanjore	852	..	852	89	..	26	..	26	..
15	Madura	1,160	47	1,207	126	3	31	2	24	1
16	Palancottah	731	..	731	55	..	18	..	11	..
17	Mangalore	696	99	795	19	1	5	..	6	..
18	Guntur	655	26	681	64	1	13	..	5	..
	Total ..	9,150	362	9,512	830	11	249	2	214	2
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	18,604	932	19,536	2,455	71	529	7	488	11
	Subsidiary Jails'	13,820	2,261	16,081	699	29	107	7	80	19
	Grand Total ..	32,424	3,193	35,617	3,154	100	636	14	568	30

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency during the year 1898, who had been previously convicted.

convicted.			5			6						7
D.			Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).						Serial Number.
Total.						A.			B.			
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
95	8	103	16.30	8.51	15.21	4	1	5	1	1	2	1
249	7	256	16.46	5.26	15.55	1	6	7	..	..	..	2
106	..	106	18.93	..	18.93	1	..	1	1	..	1	3
203	1	204	20.71	14.29	20.67	2	1	3	..	..	..	4
143	1	144	8.48	3.23	8.38	11	..	11	1	..	1	5
92	..	92	14.07	..	14.07	8	..	8	2	..	2	6
1,291	57	1,348	37.13	18.69	35.64	81	9	90	27	9	29	7
2,179	74	2,253	23.05	12.98	22.48	108	17	125	32	3	35	
36	..	36	19.46	..	19.16	1	..	1	..	..	..	8
77	..	77	11.70	..	11.03	8	1	9	..	..	..	9
217	..	217	18.16	..	17.99	2	..	2	1	..	1	10
96	..	96	16.49	..	16.16	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
146	5	151	12.19	6.76	11.87	4	2	6	1	..	1	12
205	2	207	16.56	3.23	15.92	2	..	2	1	..	1	13
141	..	141	16.55	..	16.55	8	..	8	4	..	4	14
181	6	187	15.60	12.77	15.49	4	4	8	..	1	1	15
84	..	84	11.49	..	11.49	4	..	4	..	..	..	16
30	1	31	4.31	1.11	3.94	1	2	3	..	..	..	17
80	1	81	12.21	3.85	11.89	5	..	5	1	..	1	18
1,293	15	1,308	14.13	4.14	13.75	43	9	52	8	1	9	
3,472	89	3,561	18.66	9.55	18.23	151	26	177	40	4	44	
886	55	941	6.41	2.43	5.85	225	120	345	3	1	4	
4,358	144	4,502	13.44	4.51	12.64	376	146	522	43	5	48	

Statement showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails.

1	2	3	4		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1887 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	10	..	3	3
2	Vellore	2	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	* 4	4	..	4
5	Cannanore	1	..	..	..
6	Salem	3	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary	*	..	1	1
	Total ..	20	4	4	8
District Jails.					
8	Russellkonda	1	..	..	..
9	Borhanpur	2	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	2	3	..	3
11	Nellore	1	..	..	..
12	Bellary	..	..	..	..
13	Cuddalore	..	..	1	1
14	Tanjore	..	..	..	..
15	Madura	3	..	1	1
16	Palamecottah	..	..	..	..
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	..
18	Guntūr	..	..	1	1
	Total ..	9	3	3	6
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	29	7	7	14
19	Criminal Loner Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	12	4	6	10
	Grand Total ..	41	11	13	24

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

(For convicts only).

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1888.

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.	
	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	
..	1	1	10	2	12	2	1
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	3	3	4	1	5	..	4
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	7
..	5	5	20	3	23	3	1
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8
..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9
..	3	3	2	..	2	3	10
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	3	1	4	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	18
1	3	4	8	3	11	4	2
1	8	9	28	6	34	7	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
2	4	6	10	8	17	10	..
3	12	15	38	12	51	17	6
							1

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

1	2	3	4	5					
Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt with					
				a.		b.		c.	
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	
				Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	491.36	2	75	113	53	53	1	3
2	Vellore	1,153.89	3	870	1,276	44	174	26	33
3	Trichinopoly	1,052.55	..	332	689	82	322	31	36
4	Coimbatore	896.02	5	36	446	10	220	35	50
5	Cannanore	746.23	4	8	407	3	206	4	61
6	Salem	554.91	..	128	434	27	90	6	1
7	Penitentiary	857.02	..	71	290	27	214	37	43
	Total ..	5,756.98	14	1,520	3,555	246	1,279	140	227
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	80.61	..	9	84	1	41	..	3
9	Bechampur	141.96	..	43	120	13	31	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	397.30	3	5	214	7	77	1	5
11	Nellore	162.13	..	112	190	35	42	..	..
12	Bellary	318.15	..	32	181	4	31	1	1
13	Cuddalore	366.07	2	82	385	5	94	5	..
14	Tanjore	307.97	..	42	537	25	216	1	10
15	Madura	318.25	..	52	251	18	48	1	..
16	Palamcottah	305.76	..	182	424	18	38	4	5
17	Mangalore	147.63	..	1	291	1	24	..	2
18	Guntur	128.88	..	5	47	12	20	1	..
	Total ..	2,674.71	5	570	2,724	139	659	14	26
	Total, Central and District Jails	8,431.69	19	2,090	6,379	385	1,938	154	253
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	15.76	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
	Subsidiary Jails ..	702.88	1	1	..	..	..	3	..
	Grand Total ..	9,150.33	20	2,091	6,379	385	1,945	157	253

(For convicts only).

in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

				6	7							
by Superintendents.				By Criminal Courts.	Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.							Serial Number.
d.		e.			Minor.							
All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.		
Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.	Dealt with by major punishments.	Dealt with by minor punishments.		Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.	Hard-labour and link-factors.	Other punishments.	Total.		
65	187	104	356	2	85	47	2	128	94	356	1	
59	150	999	1,653	3	928	3	98	161	443	1,653	2	
102	181	547	1,228	..	148	67	7	2	1,004	1,228	3	
16	247	97	963	5	104	169	14	55	531	963	4	
12	326	27	1,000	4	333	43	55	193	435	1,000	5	
25	157	186	682	..	355	149	14	18	145	682	6	
194	516	320	1,063	..	351	34	7	41	627	1,063	7	
473	1,764	2,379	6,925	14	2,427	512	197	508	3,281	6,925		
11	101	21	229	..	25	159	..	22	23	229	8	
22	99	83	250	..	111	57	11	24	47	250	9	
7	86	20	382	3	99	68	9	201	5	382	10	
34	56	181	288	..	109	133	2	34	10	288	11	
10	62	47	275	..	97	78	2	3	95	275	12	
12	191	104	670	2	401	48	19	71	131	670	13	
15	147	83	912	..	350	51	65	266	177	912	14	
45	180	116	479	..	145	60	8	106	160	479	15	
62	239	266	701	..	152	224	..	5	320	701	16	
2	42	4	359	..	156	133	..	50	20	359	17	
17	48	35	115	..	38	35	..	39	3	115	18	
237	1,251	960	4,660	5	1,683	1,049	116	821	991	4,660		
710	3,015	3,339	11,585	19	4,110	1,561	313	1,329	4,272	11,585	19	
..	9	..	16	..	1	11	..	..	4	16		
4	17	3	17	1	14	3	..	..	..	17		
714	3,041	3,347	11,613	20	4,125	1,575	313	1,329	4,276	11,618		

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1898.

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

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

On Saturdays ½ oz. curry-powder is issued in lieu of parsley, mint and pepper.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Prisoners.

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

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

- Bread ... Brown, best.
- Coffee ... To make 1 pint, ½ oz. coffee and ¼ oz. sugar.
- Soup ... In every pint, 4½ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhál meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
- Suet pudding ... 5 oz. flour and 2 oz. suet and salt.
- Meat ... Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is issued with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. shall be made.
- Mulligatany ... To make 1 pint, curry-stuff ½ oz., 4½ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhál meal, onions and salt.
- Gruel ... To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
- Tea ... To make 1 pint, ¼ oz. tea and 2 oz. sugar.

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

For Portuguese and East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts may be issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with ½ lb. coffee and ½ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

B.—Diet Scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhál	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	The allowance of meat must be estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mango pickle may be substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is to be calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic gts.	30	..	30	..	30	..	..	

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

Articles of diet.	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail labouring convicts).	Convicts, male, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail labouring convicts).	Native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Bagi, cholam or mumbu (sifted flour).	25 oz. of either grain 5 days a week.	25 oz. of either grain daily..	21 oz. daily.
Dhál	14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	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).
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut ..	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil	Nil.
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Curry powder *	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily	1 oz. daily.
Vegetables	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Onions	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily	6 oz. daily.
Garlic	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. daily.
Meat or fresh fish or ..	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.
Salt fish	6 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	5 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	4 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.
	24 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	24 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

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

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

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

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

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

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

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

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

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

No. II.—STIR-ABOUT DIET.

Only for prisoners undergoing judicial solitary confinement.

FOR EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

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

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

No. I.—BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal ...	Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal ...	Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with ½ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

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

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

* To make 1½ pint stir-about, boil 2½ or 2 pints of water, to which a ½ of an oz. of salt should be added; stir in 3 oz. of roleng, and afterwards 3 oz. of 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,

1 Serial Number.	2 Jails.	3 Daily average Number of Prisoners.				4 Establishment.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.
						Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Rajahmundry	491-36	1-86	9-00	502-22	22,892	779	23,671	47 2 1
2	Vellore	1,158-89	45	8-62	1,167-96	22,174	866	23,040	19 11 8
3	Trichinopoly	1,052-55	57	9-41	1,062-53	26,205	404	26,609	25 0 8
4	Coimbatore	896-02	36-74	15-97	948-73	23,598	650	24,248	25 8 11
5	Cannanore	746-23	04	14-26	760-53	19,466	213	19,679	25 14 0
6	Salem	554-91	30-25	2-79	587-95	20,391	134	20,525	34 14 7
7	Penitentiary	857-02	10-02	2-68	869-72	23,876	426	24,302	27 15 1
	Total ..	5,756-98	79-93	62-73	5,899-64	1,58,602	3,472	1,62,074	27 7 7
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	80-61	4-28	12	85-01	3,772	2	3,774	44 6 4
9	Berhampur	141-96	8-20	2-24	152-40	5,157	295	5,452	35 12 5
10	Vizagapatam	397-30	7-73	1-00	406-03	6,822	316	7,138	17 9 3
11	Nellore	162-13	12-46	1-24	175-83	4,298	133	4,436	25 3 8
12	Bellary	318-15	37-49	5-34	360-98	7,126	945	8,071	22 5 9
13	Cuddalore	366-07	5-78	5-68	377-53	10,108	144	10,252	27 2 6
14	Tanjore	307-97	11-04	27-21	346-22	9,551	62	9,613	27 12 3
15	Madura	318-25	35-49	18-05	371-79	6,073	629	6,702	18 0 5
16	Palamecottah	305-76	18-77	16-18	340-71	6,515	198	6,713	19 11 3
17	Mangalore	147-63	13-15	8-46	169-18	4,461	600	5,064	29 14 11
18	Guntur	128-88	..	20	129-08	2,995	18	3,013	23 5 6
	Total ..	2,674-71	154-39	85-66	2,914-76	66,881	3,347	70,228	24 1 6
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	15-76	..	..	15-76	658	..	658	41 12 0
20	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	28-07	28-07	2,458	..	2,458	87 9 1
	Total, Jails ..	8,447-45	234-32	176-46	8,858-23	2,28,599	6,819	2,35,418	26 9 3
	Subsidiary Jails	702-88	1,365-13	10-18	2,078-19	15,084	75	15,159	7 4 9
	Grand Total ..	9,150-33	1,599-45	186-64	10,936-42	2,43,683	6,894	2,50,577	22 14 7

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13—H, are divided between or for the sick and infirm.

(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1908, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs.

5						6						Serial Number.
Dieting Charges.						Hospital Charges.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses. *	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses. *	Total cost.		
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
20,169	154	32	..	20,405	41 5 11	3,588	240	1,897	60	5,765	1	
33,986	867	—69	..	34,784	29 15 5	1,817	77	1,069	194	3,157	2	
32,319	222	38	4	32,613	30 15 0	1,117	146	632	53	1,951	3	
29,117	410	40	..	29,567	31 11 2	1,599	36	466	171	2,272	4	
25,265	53	—84	..	25,234	33 11 1	750	..	501	1	1,262	5	
16,762	30	28	..	16,820	28 11 5	211	157	263	19	650	6	
32,107	316	32	..	32,455	37 6 8	1,334	203	1,571	..	3,108	7	
1,89,755	2,052	67	4	1,91,878	32 13 7	10,396	862	6,399	498	18,155		
2,933	27	—94	..	2,866	33 11 5	113	3	117	..	233	8	
4,887	58	—53	..	4,892	32 5 4	144	6	169	..	319	9	
10,893	206	32	..	11,131	27 6 8	903	60	182	..	1,145	10	
5,368	32	8	..	5,408	30 14 7	165	4	135	..	304	11	
11,218	22	—43	..	11,207	31 8 1	401	13	148	..	562	12	
12,878	338	—7	..	13,209	35 5 6	361	2	354	..	717	13	
11,308	8	—27	..	11,289	35 4 5	334	21	170	..	525	14	
11,762	70	—68	..	11,765	33 2 8	243	7	253	..	503	15	
12,091	60	—252	4	11,903	36 7 3	368	30	220	2	620	16	
5,021	58	—2	..	5,077	31 9 3	143	13	220	..	376	17	
3,800	173	—80	..	3,893	30 3 4	100	..	1,667	..	1,767	18	
92,160	1,032	—586	4	92,640	32 10 4	3,275	159	3,635	2	7,071		
580	10	3	..	593	37 10 0	218	29	14	..	261	19	
28	..	..	..	28	....	..	2	6	..	8	20	
2,82,523	3,124	—516	8	2,85,139	32 12 9	13,889	1,032	10,054	500	25,495		
82,464	..	..	..	82,468	39 14 1	875	..	..	..	875		
3,61,991	3,124	—516	8	3,67,607	34 2 6	14,764	1,032	10,054	500	26,370		

the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	6—cont.		7.		8								
		Hospital Charges—cont.		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation								
		F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.						
		Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including Civil Prisoners.	Charges for conveyance, cleaning and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.						
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
1	Rajahmundry	11	7	8	92	5	8	1,944	3	15	1	155	843	1,265
2	Vellore	2	11	3	103	7	1	3,229	2	12	6	74	41	..
3	Tiruchinopoly	1	13	5	85	12	9	3,048	2	14	3	40	781	..
4	Coimbatore	2	6	4	126	1	4	3,356	3	9	7	94	237	13
5	Cannanore	1	10	4	57	9	5	2,205	2	15	3	51	77	..
6	Salem	1	1	8	112	4	2	1,509	2	9	3	15	9	..
7	Penitentiary	3	9	2	130	13	10	3,792	4	5	11	334	2,282	49
	Total ..	3	1	3	92	2	8	19,093	3	4	3	763	4,264	1,326
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda	2	11	10	98	5	0	218	2	9	0	3	6	92
9	Berhampur	2	1	6	80	8	11	571	3	12	5	10	21	26
10	Vizagapatam	2	13	1	46	12	8	1,980	4	14	5	24	381	..
11	Nellore	1	11	8	68	14	11	363	2	1	2	134	5	..
12	Bellary	1	3	11	58	13	7	795	2	3	9	19	16	5
13	Cuddalore	1	14	5	101	2	1	964	2	9	3	11	69	37
14	Tanjore	1	3	3	77	10	7	449	1	6	5	7	68	..
15	Madura	1	5	8	83	4	5	810	2	4	6	10	16	..
16	Palamecottah	1	13	1	79	12	8	723	2	3	5	23	63	..
17	Mangalore	2	3	7	107	6	10	292	1	13	1	17	203	..
18	Guntur	13	11	0	1,202	0	8	1,097	8	8	2	60	43	..
	Total ..	2	6	10	91	5	11	8,272	2	14	8	323	891	160
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16	9	0	..	..	..	35	2	3	6	12	1	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras	0	4	7	133	5	4	..	..	..	..	52	119	..
	Total, Jails ..	2	14	1	97	2	8	27,390	3	2	5	1,150	5,275	1,486
	Subsidiary Jails	0	6	9	27	14	10	2,594	1	4	1	2,033	253	179
	Grand Total ..	2	6	7	89	12	6	29,984	2	12	7	3,183	5,528	1,665

(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs—continued.

		9				10						
Charges.		Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.						
D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Serial Number.	
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.		
2,264	4 8 2	4,482	181	4,663	9 4 7	291	90	757	99	14	1	
118	0 1 7	2,419	289	2,708	2 5 1	258	21	942	370	20	2	
821	0 12 4	875	108	983	0 14 10	234	65	503	306	6	3	
334	0 5 8	2,185	290	2,475	2 9 9	281	14	403	475	8	4	
128	0 2 8	880	615	1,495	1 15 5	215	25	908	231	10	5	
24	0 0 8	1,274	397	1,671	2 13 6	110	..	509	259	2	6	
2,664	3 1 0	1,216	594	1,810	2 1 4	580	106	923	242	4	7	
6,353	1 1 3	13,331	2,474	15,805	2 10 10	1,969	321	4,947	1,982	64		
101	1 3 0	85	..	85	1 0 0	65	3	78	5	..	8	
57	0 6 0	492	108	600	3 15 0	100	13	81	5	10	9	
405	1 0 0	1,407	36	1,443	3 8 10	190	41	248	24	6	10	
139	0 12 8	785	108	893	5 1 3	79	17	121	3	5	11	
40	0 1 9	2,099	470	2,569	7 1 10	93	19	261	81	3	12	
117	0 5 0	761	145	906	2 6 5	74	39	334	115	8	13	
75	0 3 6	340	..	340	0 15 9	60	..	209	59	2	14	
26	0 1 1	763	145	908	2 7 1	123	11	221	13	16	15	
91	0 4 3	770	325	1,095	3 3 5	70	19	326	49	3	16	
220	1 4 10	198	36	234	1 6 2	90	2	262	4	..	17	
103	0 12 9	497	..	497	3 13 7	63	17	140	9	..	18	
1,374	0 7 7	8,197	1,373	9,570	3 4 6	1,007	181	2,431	367	43		
13	0 13 2	35	..	35	2 3 6	19	5	32	1	..	19	
171	6 1 6	..	..	..	..	81	..	47	..	..	20	
7,911	0 14 3	21,563	3,847	25,410	2 13 11	3,076	507	7,457	2,350	117		
2,465	1 3 0	11,488	..	11,488	5 8 5	4,271	381	114	20	..		
10,376	0 15 2	33,051	3,847	36,898	3 6 0	7,347	888	7,571	2,370	117		

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.
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	336	1,587	3 2 7	867	1 12 3	..	180	57
2	Vellore	110	1,721	1 7 7	233	0 4 7	..	184	13
3	Trichinopoly	34	1,148	1 1 3	97	0 1 6	..	120	5
4	Coimbatore	104	1,287	1 5 8	162	0 2 9	..	123	14
5	Cannanore	106	1,495	1 15 5	516	0 10 10	..	165	13
6	Salem	34	914	1 8 11	174	0 4 9	..	85	11
7	Penitentiary	146	2,001	2 4 10	250	0 4 7	3,085	283	35
	Total ..	870	10,153	1 11 6	2,419	0 6 7	2,085	1,142	148
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	36	187	2 3 2	1	0 0 2	15	37	12
9	Borhampur	68	277	1 13 1	261	1 11 5	..	70	6
10	Vizagapatam	153	662	1 10 1	108	0 4 3	391	98	17
11	Nellore	17	242	1 6 0	148	0 13 6	48	52	5
12	Bellary	35	592	1 10 3	103	0 4 7	450	107	9
13	Cuddalore	47	667	1 12 3	69	0 2 11	..	160	6
14	Tanjore	23	353	1 0 4	141	0 6 6	..	105	3
15	Madura	149	533	1 6 11	11	0 0 8	235	80	11
16	Palamcottah	87	554	1 10 0	38	0 1 9	13	104	5
17	Mangalore	68	426	2 8 3	60	0 5 8	96	35	1
18	Guntur	67	296	2 4 9	240	1 13 5	..	56	24
	Total ..	750	4,789	1 10 3	1,180	0 6 6	1,253	904	90
19	Criminal Lepor Ward, Madras	6	63	4 0 0	18	1 2 3	..	10	1
20	Civil Jail, Madras	..	128	4 9 0	..	..	329	15	..
	Total, Jails ..	1,626	15,133	1 11 4	3,617	0 6 6	3,667	2,071	248
	Subsidiary Jails	680	5,466	2 10 1	59	0 0 5	395	19	28
	Grand Total ..	2,306	20,599	1 14 2	3,676	0 5 5	4,062	2,090	276

(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building alterations and repairs—continued.

12					13								Serial Number.
Contingencies.					Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plants 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.		
43	1	53	334	0 10 8	260	125	..	— 1	31	007	..	1	
44	42	54	337	0 4 7	223	335	20	57	169	339	..	2	
5	..	27	167	0 2 4	618	98	— 4	..	..	184	..	3	
12	15	33	190	0 2 4	1,053	731	..	..	..	85	..	4	
9	30	38	255	0 5 4	125	158	— 4	..	..	36	3	5	
12	..	27	135	0 2 8	841	81	..	43	18	7	..	6	
52	8	456	2,919	8 5 8	59	338	7	1	204	107	..	7	
177	96	688	4,336	0 11 9	3,179	1,814	19	100	422	1,315	..	8	
2	..	36	102	1 3 2	..	37	..	..	..	56	..	9	
9	..	1	86	0 9 0	286	3	..	..	..	20	..	10	
1	..	19	526	1 4 9	17	145	..	..	60	42	..	11	
4	..	13	122	0 11 1	..	24	..	..	..	19	..	12	
4	1	24	695	1 10 4	132	4	— 4	..	58	7	..	13	
27	3	25	221	0 9 4	248	56	..	..	..	116	..	14	
8	..	7	123	0 5 8	..	2	..	..	57	32	..	15	
1	..	14	341	0 14 8	91	67	..	4	..	12	..	16	
28	2	19	176	0 8 3	368	83	..	5	..	..	..	17	
4	4	13	153	0 14 6	87	..	6	11	..	36	..	18	
8	60	235	383	2 15 6	..	98	6	..	2	12	..	19	
96	70	406	2,828	0 15 6	1,229	519	8	20	197	352	..	20	
1	72	8	92	5 13 5	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	21	
..	1	7	352	12 8 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	
274	239	1,109	7,608	0 13 9	4,408	2,338	27	120	619	1,673	3	23	
131	39	40	652	0 4 9	204	71	127	63	37	170	..	24	
405	278	1,149	8,260	0 12 1	4,612	2,409	154	183	656	1,843	3	25	

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 1898, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	13—cont.					Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards—cont.							
		II.	I.	J.	K.	L.			
		Baby live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drayage cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	30	..	91	1,093	2 2 6	62,603	124 10 5	1
2	Vellore	111	..	..	1,354	1 1 2	70,681	60 8 3	2
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	315	1,159	1 1 5	68,586	64 8 10	3
4	Coimbatore	30	..	..	1,899	2 0 0	65,799	69 5 8	4
5	Cannanore	3	..	10	325	0 6 10	52,584	69 2 3	5
6	Salem	..	..	6	946	1 9 9	43,368	73 12 2	6
7	Penitentiary	..	..	..	716	0 13 2	74,917	85 1 8	7
Total ..		108	..	422	7,382	1 4 0	4,37,638	74 2 11	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	1	..	..	92	1 1 4	7,659	90 1 6	8
9	Berhampur	..	..	58	367	2 6 6	12,882	84 8 5	9
10	Vizagapatam	..	..	..	254	0 10 0	24,802	61 1 4	10
11	Nellore	..	..	3	40	0 3 8	12,095	63 12 7	11
12	Bellary	..	..	2	225	0 10 0	24,759	63 9 5	12
13	Cuddalore	..	..	..	420	1 1 10	27,542	72 15 3	13
14	Tanjore	..	..	..	91	0 4 2	22,999	66 6 10	14
15	Madura	..	..	..	174	0 7 6	21,773	58 9 0	15
16	Palamcottah	69	..	1	526	1 8 8	22,439	65 13 9	16
17	Mangalore	..	..	..	140	0 13 2	12,042	71 2 10	17
18	Guntur	..	..	29	147	1 2 3	11,456	88 9 6	18
Total ..		68	..	83	2,476	0 13 7	2,00,428	68 12 3	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	11	0 11 2	1,779	112 14 1	19
20	Civil Jail, Madras	..	..	..	..	..	3,145	112 0 8	20
Total, Jails ..		176	..	505	9,869	1 1 10	6,42,990	72 9 5	
Subsidiary Jails		3	..	80	755	0 5 10	1,21,981	58 11 5	
Grand Total ..		179	..	585	10,624	0 15 7	7,64,971	69 15 2	
Inspector-General of Prisons.		Establishment.		Travelling Allowance.		Contingencies.		Total.	
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons ...		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
		22,594	10,808	2,917	2,200*		38,519		

* Includes Rs. 724, 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 1898 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2	3				4				5				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Cost of Establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of Dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of Hospital charges per head of average strength.				Serial Number.
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
	<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 15	26 2	22 6	47 2	22 13	23 11	29 7	41 6	3 8	4 0	5 15	11 8	1
2	Vellore ..	25 8	28 9	25 13	19 12	22 4	23 4	28 8	29 15	3 6	3 10	3 3	2 11	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	26 4	28 13	32 6	25 1	24 3	14 2	29 5	30 15	1 12	2 9	2 5	1 13	3
4	Coimbatore ..	26 4	24 10	29 7	25 9	25 2	20 4	37 2	31 11	2 5	3 6	6 3	2 6	4
5	Cannanore ..	26 14	31 9	31 0	25 14	28 12	22 5	33 5	33 11	4 2	2 15	2 9	1 10	5
6	Salem ..	24 11	32 4	33 13	34 14	20 14	19 15	29 5	28 11	2 2	1 5	1 5	1 2	6
7	Penitentiary ..	27 12	30 10	29 2	27 15	30 13	27 8	34 3	37 7	3 14	3 1	3 14	3 9	7
	Total ..	26 9	28 9	28 7	27 7	25 0	21 9	31 8	32 13	3 0	3 1	3 14	3 1	
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda ..	51 0	72 6	60 13	44 6	20 0	19 4	27 7	33 11	1 4	3 4	3 7	2 12	8
9	Berhampur ..	46 5	43 3	37 5	35 12	18 13	25 2	43 15	32 5	5 2	2 15	5 7	2 1	9
10	Vizagapatnam ..	21 15	19 7	16 14	17 9	21 12	20 2	39 16	27 7	1 7	1 0	1 11	2 13	10
11	Párvatipuram ..	35 6	193 6	..	..	17 9	20 4	..	..	3 12	28 8	..	..	11
12	Nellore ..	44 8	48 0	38 6	25 4	26 4	20 0	28 3	30 14	1 7	0 12	2 7	1 12	12
13	Bellary ..	21 6	21 2	21 15	22 6	31 0	23 4	24 5	31 8	4 5	3 9	4 5	1 9	13
14	Cuddalore ..	25 12	26 8	25 1	27 2	23 15	31 5	23 7	35 5	2 5	2 10	3 10	1 14	14
15	Tanjore ..	26 15	32 2	27 8	27 12	23 5	26 9	24 4	35 4	2 15	2 8	3 2	1 8	15
16	Madura ..	24 15	23 7	18 3	18 0	26 15	19 11	32 9	33 8	2 7	1 2	1 13	1 6	16
17	Palamcottah ..	18 8	23 3	20 7	19 11	23 8	29 2	20 11	36 7	3 3	1 12	1 14	1 13	17
18	Mangalore ..	53 2	51 10	38 13	29 15	16 4	20 15	29 14	31 9	3 3	5 11	4 2	2 3	18
19	Guntur ..	..	..	..	28 5	..	..	..	30 3	..	..	..	13 11	19
	Total ..	28 9	29 5	25 3	24 1	23 14	25 6	28 7	32 10	3 0	2 8	3 0	2 7	
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	37 5	45 12	47 11	41 12	35 9	28 13	31 10	37 10	21 6	11 13	14 2	16 9	20
21	Civil Jail, Madras.	81 14	81 15	64 3	87 9	..	..	..	..	1 2	2 6	0 11	0 5	21
	Subsidiary Jails ..	9 14	10 1	7 11	7 5	35 2	34 0	38 11	39 14	..	0 11	0 9	0 7	
	Grand Total ..	24 5	26 2	23 13	22 14	26 2	24 6	32 2	34 2	2 10	2 10	3 0	2 7	

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	* Average number not employed for other reasons.
<i>Central Jails.</i>						
1	Rajahmundry	4-33	486-51	81-87	20-89	28-76
2	Vellore	15-09	1,144-14	30-27	81-86	9-63
3	Trichinopoly	4-06	1,048-73	22-63	64-13	14-57
4	Coimbatore	3-42	893-46	17-49	31-56	9-01
5	Cannanore	10-01	736-76	21-35	73-90	38-44
6	Salem	3-11	551-92	5-56	33-74	7-36
7	Penitentiary	5-24	852-54	23-75	26-05	65-41
	Total ..	45-26	5,714-06	182-92	332-13	173-18
<i>District Jails.</i>						
8	Russellkonda	2-18	78-51	2-11	78	5-19
9	Berhampur	5-91	136-25	3-53	5-61	8-15
10	Vizagapatam	8-13	389-26	23-86	19-07	5-17
11	Nellore	2-80	159-51	4-34	4-06	5-27
12	Bellary	19-90	298-11	8-57	6-61	5-16
13	Cuddalore	6-59	359-54	6-85	11-96	4-56
14	Tanjore	3-00	305-27	6-60	19-69	12-18
15	Madura	5-79	312-66	5-66	17-91	4-93
16	Palamcottah	4-70	301-18	7-74	29-00	16-25
17	Mangalore	4-54	143-01	3-38	6-38	4-07
18	Guntur	5-41	124-27	1-50	3-50	15-04
	Total ..	68-95	2,607-57	74-14	124-57	85-97
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	21	15-54	..	66	1-51
	Total, Jails ..	114-42	8,337-17	257-06	457-36	260-66
	Subsidiary Jails	69-21	637-57	21-69	1-13	114-44
	Grand Total ..	183-63	8,974-74	278-75	458-49	375-10

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

(FINANCIAL).

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

8

Average number employed on working days.

A.	On Prison duties.					On Jail buildings.				Serial Number.
	B. Prison Officers.	C. Prison Servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding; manufacturing of Prison clothing, &c.	F. Jail Repairs.	Additions and Alterations.		New Jails.		
						G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.	
On unremunerative labour.										
..	25-50	72-85	38-44	66-59	54-81	45-46	2-50	..	..	1
..	68-18	73-86	62-68	176-91	22-61	96-14	..	..	..	2
..	77-50	68-21	96-71	305-64	30-65	39-24	51	..	..	3
..	90-65	78-57	65-03	103-05	28-53	..	06	..	..	4
..	41-28	58-97	78-88	94-64	17-51	10-54	3-23	..	..	5
..	44-08	48-70	31-27	54-96	28-76	2-03	..	..	..	6
..	70-80	63-14	22-78	49-26	6-36	5-81	45	..	..	7
..	417-99	464-30	395-79	851-05	189-23	199-22	6-75	..	..	
..	1-23	6-52	20-55	7-01	2-18	3-98	..	..	..	8
..	62	12-79	38-00	25-65	18-33	1-05	..	..	..	9
..	11-48	39-04	46-54	65-84	3-28	10-04	..	..	..	10
..	6-74	14-90	27-98	24-20	19-71	18-67	..	..	..	11
..	13-05	27-05	20-92	32-34	11-54	12-63	..	..	..	12
..	21-95	28-76	36-37	47-09	7-9	..	..	147-02	..	13
..	14-86	22-26	23-02	28-37	6-04	24-61	..	..	..	14
..	16-14	29-39	53-41	79-23	15-44	18-71	..	..	..	15
..	22-03	28-96	26-65	35-18	5-83	1-24	..	..	..	16
..	2-33	15-64	13-14	32-79	4-08	7-55	..	..	..	17
..	6-35	11-65	27-07	37-46	8-35	3-02	..	..	..	18
..	116-79	236-96	333-65	415-16	95-57	101-50	..	147-02	..	
..	1-98	..	11-39	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	536-76	701-26	740-83	1,266-21	284-30	300-72	6-75	147-02	..	
..	..	2-26	324-37	72-88	7-93	..	..	..	..	
..	526-76	703-52	1,065-20	1,339-09	292-73	300-72	6-75	147-02	..	

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	6				7				8				Cost of services per head of	
		Cost of Clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of Sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of Charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.					
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ..	4 0	3 9	2 7	3 15	0 3	0 4	3 7	4 8	2 9	2 1	3 2	9 4	1 1	2 5
2	Vellore ..	2 11	2 9	2 1	2 12	..	0 1	2 0	0 2	1 12	1 10	3 2	2 5	0 15	1 5
3	Tiruchinopoly ..	1 5	3 0	2 1	2 14	0 6	0 2	1 1	0 12	1 14	1 7	1 1	0 15	0 9	1 7
4	Coimbatore ..	2 4	2 6	3 6	3 10	0 1	0 1	5 8	0 6	1 9	1 5	2 15	2 10	1 12	1 8
5	Cannanore ..	1 1	4 0	0 10	2 15	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 3	1 8	1 13	3 3	1 15	1 0	2 0
6	Salem ..	1 15	2 5	1 11	2 9	0 1	0 1	..	0 1	1 6	1 10	2 14	2 13	0 11	1 4
7	Ponitentiary ..	2 0	2 10	2 14	4 6	2 3	2 7	2 12	3 1	1 4	1 13	3 2	2 10	9 1	5
	Total ..	2 3	2 14	2 4	3 4	0 7	0 7	2 6	1 1	1 11	1 14	2 13	2 11	0 13	1 9
	<i>District Jails.</i>														
8	Russellkonda ..	2 9	0 2	2 9	2 9	0 2	0 6	2 7	1 3	0 6	0 15	0 9	1 0	2 14	5 6
9	Berhampur ..	0 13	3 11	1 12	3 12	0 4	0 7	0 10	0 6	1 4	2 8	9 12	3 15	2 13	2 3
10	Vizagapatam ..	2 2	1 10	1 13	4 14	0 1	0 4	0 3	1 0	1 1	2 1	5 13	9 0	15	1 10
11	Párvatipuram ..	2 3	21 11	..	..	0 6	4 14	..	..	1 13	14 13	..	..	1 10	14 5
12	Nellore ..	1 12	2 6	2 10	2 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 13	1 4	1 8	2 2	5 1	1 11	2 7
13	Bellary ..	3 9	3 8	1 5	2 4	0 6	0 3	0 6	0 2	5 4	4 3	8 7	7 2	2 1	1 13
14	Cuddalore ..	2 8	3 9	1 6	2 9	..	..	0 2	0 5	2 11	1 15	1 9	2 6	1 0	0 15
15	Tanjore ..	1 10	1 7	2 1	1 6	..	0 12	0 5	0 3	0 15	0 13	1 5	1 0	0 13	1 2
16	Madura ..	3 13	1 6	2 1	2 4	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	10 14	5 13	2 14	2 7	0 13	1 1
17	Palamecottah ..	1 14	3 10	1 14	2 3	0 3	0 1	0 5	0 4	1 8	1 0	1 12	3 3	0 12	1 2
18	Mangalore ..	0 15	2 4	3 13	1 13	0 1	0 2	0 8	1 5	0 3	1 2	0 13	1 6	2 5	3 2
19	Guntúr ..	..	..	..	8 8	..	..	..	0 13	..	..	..	3 13	..	..
	Total ..	2 5	2 12	1 14	2 15	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 8	2 14	2 5	3 10	3 4	1 8	1 9
20	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	3 8	..	..	2 3	2 11	0 8	0 12	0 13	3 12	2 13	5 13	2 3	4 3	4 13
21	Civil Jail, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	1 5	1 0	4 2	6 1	..	..	..	..	3 10	4 1
	Subsidiary Jails ..	0 11	0 8	0 11	1 4	1 7	1 4	1 1	1 3	5 13	5 6	5 8	5 8	2 12	3 6
	Grand Total ..	2 0	2 8	1 14	2 12	0 8	0 8	1 10	0 15	2 9	2 6	3 8	3 6	1 4	1 14

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898 (excluding the cost of building 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 Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				
1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	
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	3 2	0 5	0 4	0 5	1 12	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 11	0 12	0 7	0 6	2 2	64 4	62 12	69 14	124 10	1
1 14	1 7	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 5	..	0 5	0 3	1 1	56 7	61 9	67 1	60 8	2
2 2	1 1	0 3	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 7	1 1	56 10	51 10	70 14	64 9	3
2 7	1 6	0 3	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 6	0	58 5	53 7	87 2	69 6	4
2 13	1 15	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 11	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 5	0 8	0 2	0 6	0 7	63 14	65 1	74 8	69 2	5
1 13	1 9	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 5	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 1	0 4	0 8	1 10	52 0	59 3	71 6	73 12	6
2 7	2 5	0 2	0 8	0 2	0 4	6 15	3 13	0 3	6 10	0 6	1 2	0 13	76 4	73 5	82 9	85 2	7	
2 4	1 11	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	1 3	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 7	1 4	61 1	60 10	74 9	74 3	
4 6	2 3	0 4	0 8	..	..	0 12	1 14	1 2	3 0	14 0	15 3	6	1 1	80 0	104 15	106 3	90 1	8
2 10	1 13	3 6	0 11	1 14	1 11	0 10	0 10	0 15	0 9	..	0 4	0 14	2 6	79 5	81 8	104 15	84 8	9
2 2	1 10	0 2	0 3	0 8	0 4	1 12	1 8	0 11	1 5	0 2	0 7	2 0	0 10	51 3	48 3	70 8	61 1	10
..	..	0 5	7 6	..	..	0 10	5 6	..	..	..	2 14	..	..	63 8	33 9	..	..	11
2 12	1 6	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 7	1 9	1 10	0 11	0 7	0 4	1 0	0 4	77 14	77 9	79 3	68 13	12
1 13	1 10	0 4	0 7	0 4	0 4	0 14	2 8	0 4	1 10	0 5	..	0 10	10 68	15 59	15 62	6 68	9	13
1 11	1 12	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 4	0 8	0 9	0 5	0 4	2 2	1 2	58 12	67 3	58 9	72 15	14
1 3	1 0	0 3	0 5	0 1	0 6	0 9	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 2	0 4	0 14	0 4	56 2	64 8	59 10	66 7	15
1 3	1 7	0 3	0 1	0 2	..	2 3	3 15	1 14	0 15	0 3	0 2	0 8	7 63	15 54	11 69	9 58	2	16
0 15	1 10	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 8	..	0 4	0 10	1 9	49 8	59 13	48 11	65 14	17
3 5	3 8	..	..	0 7	0 6	1 10	1 9	1 4	0 14	0 5	0 14	0 11	0 13	77 1	85 11	81 2	71 3	18
..	2 5	..	..	..	1 14	..	..	..	2 15	..	..	..	1 2	..	..	..	88 9	19
1 12	1 10	0 5	0 4	0 6	0 6	1 1	1 5	0 13	0 15	0 3	0 4	1 10	13 63	3 65	3 65	11 88	12	
4 3	4 0	..	..	0 8	1 27	8 0	13 2	4 5	13 0	12 0	15	..	0 11	116 11	96 4	106 14	112 14	20
2 15	4 9	..	..	2 1	..	18 2	16 11	9 15	12 9	..	..	..	..	106 5	106 4	84 1	112 1	21
2 15	2 10	..	..	..	..	0 11	0 8	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 6	56 11	56 0	57 10	58 11	
2 4	1 14	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5	1 2	0 13	0 11	0 12	0 4	0 4	0 10	0 15	61 3	61 3	69 3	69 15	

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	8—cont.			9 Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.	10			Serial Number.
		Average number employed on working days—cont.				Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as			
		K.	L.			Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	On Manufactures &c.	
			Public Works.						
			Manufactures.	(a) Public Works—Jails.						(b) Other Extramural labour.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry	68.84	..	..	..	5.24	14.97	14.15	1
2	Vellore	522.00	..	..	..	5.96	6.46	45.62	2
3	Trichinopoly	328.94	..	..	..	7.39	6.50	31.37	3
4	Coimbatore	465.92	..	..	3.59	10.15	8.79	52.15	4
5	Cannanore	297.89	..	..	13	5.60	8.00	40.43	5
6	Salem	295.46	..	..	..	7.99	8.82	53.53	6
7	Penitentiary	518.73	..	..	..	8.20	7.41	60.85	7
	Total ..	2,497.78	..	..	3.72	7.32	8.13	43.71	
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	28.96	..	..	..	1.57	8.36	36.89	8
9	Berhampur	22.52	..	..	..	46	9.39	16.53	9
10	Vizagapatam	164.94	..	..	..	2.95	10.03	42.37	10
11	Nellore	33.64	..	..	..	4.23	9.34	21.09	11
12	Bellary	160.23	..	..	..	4.38	9.07	53.75	12
13	Cuddalore	52.39	..	..	1.80	6.11	8.60	14.57	13
14	Tanjore	147.64	..	..	..	4.87	7.29	48.36	14
15	Madura	71.84	..	..	..	5.16	9.40	22.98	15
16	Palamcottah	128.30	..	..	..	7.31	9.62	42.60	16
17	Mangalore	53.65	..	..	..	1.63	10.94	37.51	17
18	Guntur	10.21	..	..	12	5.11	9.37	8.22	18
	Total ..	874.32	..	..	1.92	4.48	9.09	33.53	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	12.74	..	..	19
	Total, Jails ..	3,372.10	..	..	5.64	6.41	8.41	40.45	
	Subsidiary Jails ..	92.87	..	..	..	..	35	14.57	
	Grand Total ..	3,464.97	..	..	5.64	5.98	7.84	38.61	

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

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 1898.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1898.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing, etc., account by Cash and Transfer Account.
<i>Central Jails.</i>							
1	Rajahmundry ..	488.51	68.84	..	7,006 10	7,006 10	13,348 7
2	Vellore ..	1,144.14	522.00	..	38,625 13	38,625 13	93,186 0
3	Trichinopoly ..	1,048.73	328.94	..	16,923 6	16,923 6	29,294 9
4	Coimbatore ..	893.46	465.92	..	69,190 12	69,190 12	1,03,473 11
5	Cannanore ..	736.76	297.89	..	8,698 13	8,698 13	20,497 11
6	Salem ..	551.92	295.46	..	23,869 12	23,869 12	30,073 1
7	Penitentiary ..	852.54	518.73	..	1,08,677 5	1,08,677 8	1,23,367 14
	Total ..	5,714.06	2,497.78	..	2,72,992 10	2,72,992 10	4,18,241 5
<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda ..	78.51	28.96	..	993 15	993 15	2,035 4
9	Berhampur ..	136.25	22.52	..	1,161 14	1,161 14	2,113 10
10	Vizagapatam ..	389.26	164.94	..	1,149 10	1,149 10	3,125 9
11	Nellore ..	159.51	33.64	..	2,294 11	2,294 11	2,743 0
12	Bellary ..	298.11	160.23	..	8,509 2	8,509 2	16,520 0
13	Cuddalore ..	359.54	52.39	..	4,511 12	4,511 12	6,050 11
14	Tanjore ..	305.27	147.64	..	15,576 4	15,576 4	28,045 0
15	Madura ..	312.66	71.84	..	4,323 1	4,323 1	5,092 14
16	Palamcottah ..	301.18	128.30	..	9,009 14	9,009 14	20,154 11
17	Mangalore ..	143.01	53.65	..	1,393 9	1,393 9	1,865 14
18	Guntur ..	124.27	10.21	..	846 13	846 13	669 12
	Total ..	2,607.57	874.32	..	49,770 9	49,770 9	91,436 5
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	15.54	..	..	..	..	..
	Total, Jails ..	8,337.17	3,372.10	..	3,22,763 3	3,22,763 3	5,09,677 10
	Subsidiary Jails ..	637.57	92.87	..	120 12	120 12	863 3
	Grand Total ..	8,974.74	3,464.97	..	3,22,883 15	3,22,883 15	5,10,542 13

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 1898—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Cash Balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1898.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.	Serial Number.
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		1
2	Vellore	..	13,348 7	6,341 13	13 0	92 2		2
3	Trichinopoly	..	93,186 0	54,560 3	47 11	104 8		3
4	Coimbatore	..	29,294 9	12,371 3	11 13	37 10		4
5	Cannanore	..	1,03,473 11	34,282 15	38 6	73 9		5
6	Salem	..	20,497 11	11,798 14	16 0	39 10		6
7	Penitentiary	..	30,073 1	6,203 5	11 4	21 0		7
	Penitentiary	..	1,23,367 14	19,690 6	23 1	37 15		7
	Total	..	4,18,241 5	1,45,248 11	23 7	58 2		
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	..	2,035 4	1,041 5	13 4	35 15		8
9	Berhampur	..	2,113 10	951 12	7 6	42 4		9
10	Vizagapatam	..	6,125 9	4,975 15	12 12	30 3		10
11	Nellore	..	2,743 0	448 5	2 13	13 5		11
12	Bellary	..	16,520 0	8,910 14	26 14	50 0		12
13	Cuddalore	..	6,050 11	1,538 15	4 4	29 6		13
14	Tanjore	..	28,045 0	12,468 12	40 13	84 7		14
15	Madura	..	5,992 14	769 13	2 7	10 11		15
16	Palamcottah	..	20,154 11	11,144 13	37 0	86 14		16
17	Mangalore	..	1,865 14	472 5	3 5	8 15		17
18	Guntur	..	689 12	..	..	..		18
	Total	..	91,436 5	41,665 12	16 0	47 10		
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	..	..	..	..	..		19
	Total, Jails	..	5,09,677 10	1,86,914 7	22 7	55 7		
	Subsidiary Jails	..	865 3	744 7	1 3	8 0		
	Grand Total	..	5,10,542 13	1,87,658 14	21 0	54 3		

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1898.

Serial Number.		Jails.		Opening balance on 1st January 1898.						Closing balance on 31st December 1898.			Remarks.
1	2	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		
2	Vellore ..	355 7	5,120 4	10,160 2	8,100 2	4,463 0	343 13	27,855 2	31 4	1,693 15	10,887 8		
3	Trichinopoly ..	11 14	21,904 4	17,132 10	2,333 0	31,529 0	2,093 1	70,817 11	99 12	12,823 11	2,698 12		
4	Coimbatore ..	632 11	5,090 2	3,161 13	1,892 11	6,491 0	404 9	16,866 12	172 5	6,491 6	4,145 3		
5	Cannanore ..	..	12,984 4	12,004 0	8,156 6	19,285 0	1,889 8	56,540 2	560 15	8,804 3	15,075 3		
6	Salem ..	392 1	2,864 7	10,609 10	2,522 6	4,066 0	280 0	27,174 8	26 13	7,277 13	3,196 12		
7	Penitentiary ..	119 15	5,237 8	3,755 4	1,873 15	4,966 0	1,818 10	14,134 0	203 6	9,675 1	4,800 8		
		....	8,023 6	10,794 3	1,401 15	24,341 0	105 12	44,454 12	....	13,037 6	38,170 12		
<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda...	97 12	144 3	474 5	42 1	102 0	....	950 5	45 5	177 3	369 13		
9	Berhampur ..	103 10	1,316 11	279 5	95 6	267 0	....	2,062 0	28 0	1,362 5	260 9		
10	Vizagapatam...	....	1,505 2	780 6	259 3	2,802 0	118 8	5,178 3	....	1,880 11	379 1		
11	Nellore ..	160 8	988 0	192 13	208 10	46 0	66 4	1,529 11	111 4	1,254 14	231 14		
12	Bellary ..	7 2	1,541 8	1,913 1	365 15	3,247 0	....	7,074 10	0 1	3,055 9	555 0		
13	Cuddalore ..	31 8	480 15	178 12	205 0	562 0	191 10	1,286 2	127 4	849 5	300 1		
14	Tanjore ..	58 1	4,509 4	315 1	942 9	1,166 0	40 11	7,550 4	76 4	2,076 6	642 13		
15	Madura ..	75 11	836 14	301 13	331 2	487 0	307 10	1,734 14	222 7	1,111 9	432 10		
16	Palamcottah ..	161 12	938 12	343 10	409 4	5,641 0	354 8	7,139 14	220 0	672 12	297 5		
17	Mangalore ..	16 10	478 11	331 6	161 4	175 0	....	1,162 15	16 4	521 7	178 15		
18	Guntur ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13 6	250 14	59 5		
	Total ..	2,224 10	80,964 3	73,278 2	29,800 13	1,09,759 0	8,014 8	2,87,512 4	1,954 10	73,027 6	82,684 1		

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 1898—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Closing balance on 31st December 1898.—cont.					Difference between columns 9 and 16 (profit + or loss -).	Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (-) account of Jail manufactures in 1898 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.
		Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14 minus column 15.	Paid into the treasury during 1898 by cash or invoice.		Received from the treasury during 1898.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (-).			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry.	7,784 10	1,394 0	159 14	21,631 7	6,223 11	13,248 7	7,006 10	6,341 13	118 2		
2	Vellore ..	2,233 10	15,193 0	1,811 5	31,237 8	39,540 3	93,186 0	38,625 13	12,371 3	14,980 0		
3	Trichinopoly ..	2,096 15	5,284 0	1,676 13	16,513 0	553 12	29,294 9	16,923 6	12,371 3	12,617 7		
4	Coimbatore ..	16,319 0	8,109 0	3,215 4	45,653 1	4,887 1	1,03,473 11	69,199 12	34,282 15	29,395 14		
5	Cannanore ..	2,524 10	3,846 0	18 2	16,855 14	10,318 10	20,497 11	8,693 13	11,798 14	1,480 4		
6	Salem ..	1,857 1	4,393 0	647 8	20,281 8	6,147 8	30,073 1	23,869 12	6,203 5	12,350 13		
7	Penitentiary ..	1,502 7	2,827 0	3,460 8	52,077 1	7,522 5	1,28,367 14	1,08,677 8	19,690 6	27,312 11		
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda.	42 1	219 0	....	853 6	96 15	2,085 4	973 15	1,041 5	944 6		
9	Berhampur ..	133 14	103 0	69 2	1,887 12	174 4	2,113 10	1,161 14	851 12	777 8		
10	Vizagapatam ..	232 5	807 0	76 0	3,240 15	1,337 4	6,125 9	1,149 10	4,976 15	3,038 11		
11	Nellore ..	277 4	76 0	101 8	1,849 12	320 1	2,743 0	2,294 11	448 5	768 6		
12	Bellary ..	349 0	215 0	15 0	4,160 10	2,914 0	16,529 0	8,509 2	8,010 14	5,096 14		
13	Cuddalore ..	465 0	785 0	205 15	2,320 11	1,034 2	6,050 11	4,511 12	1,538 15	2,573 1		
14	Tanjore ..	825 15	815 0	160 2	4,287 4	3,263 0	28,045 0	15,576 4	12,468 12	9,205 12		
15	Madura ..	267 2	684 0	355 4	2,362 8	627 10	5,092 14	4,323 11	769 13	1,397 7		
16	Palamcottah ..	352 13	1,951 0	118 5	3,975 9	3,764 5	20,154 11	9,009 14	11,144 13	7,390 8		
17	Mangalore ..	150 15	25 0	62 0	830 9	332 6	1,865 14	1,393 9	472 5	189 15		
18	Guntur ..	176 9	113 0	71 8	546 11	546 11	689 12	846 13	157 1	389 10		
Total ..		37,592 3	46,845 0	12,138 2	2,29,965 2	57,547 2	5,09,677 10	3,22,763 3	1,86,914 7	1,29,367 5		

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

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial Number.	Jails.	Total Cost of maintenance (Column 14, Statement IX).	Average Cost of maintenance per head (Column 14, Statement IX).	Total Cash Earnings (Column 11 of Statement XII).	Average Cash Earnings per head of average strength.	Net Cost to Government (Column 5, <i>supra</i> Column 6).	Average Net Cost per head of average strength (Column 4, <i>minus</i> Column 6).	Remarks.	Serial Number.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry ..	62,603 0	124 10	6,341 13	12 10	56,261 3	112 0		1
2	Vellore ..	70,681 0	60 8	54,560 3	46 11	16,120 13	13 13		2
3	Trichinopoly ..	68,586 0	64 9	12,371 3	11 10	56,214 13	52 15		3
4	Coimbatore ..	65,799 0	69 6	34,282 15	36 2	31,516 1	33 4		4
5	Cannanore ..	52,584 0	69 2	11,798 14	15 8	40,785 2	53 10		5
6	Salem ..	43,368 0	73 12	6,203 5	10 9	37,164 11	63 3		6
7	Penitentiary ..	74,017 0	85 2	19,690 6	22 10	54,326 10	62 8		7
Total ..		4,37,638 0	74 3	1,45,248 11	24 10	2,92,389 5	49 9		
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda ..	7,659 0	90 1	1,041 5	12 4	6,617 11	77 13		8
9	Berhampur ..	12,882 0	84 8	951 12	6 4	11,930 4	78 4		9
10	Vizagapatam ..	24,802 0	61 1	4,975 15	12 4	19,826 1	48 13		10
11	Nellore ..	12,095 0	68 13	448 5	2 9	11,646 11	66 4		11
12	Bellary ..	24,759 0	68 9	8,010 14	22 3	16,748 2	45 6		12
13	Cuddalore ..	27,542 0	72 15	1,538 15	4 1	26,003 1	63 14		13
14	Tanjore ..	22,999 0	66 7	12,468 12	36 0	10,530 4	30 7		14
15	Madura ..	21,773 0	58 9	769 13	2 1	21,003 3	56 8		15
16	Palamcottah ..	22,439 0	65 14	11,144 13	32 11	11,294 3	33 3		16
17	Mangalore ..	12,042 0	71 3	472 5	2 13	11,569 11	68 6		17
18	Guntur ..	11,436 0	88 9	...	..	11,436 0	88 9		18
Total ..		2,00,428 0	68 12	41,665 12	14 5	1,58,762 4	54 7		
19	Criminal Leper Ward ..	1,779 0	112 14	..	..	1,779 0	112 14		19
20	Civil Jail ..	3,145 0	112 1	..	..	3,145 0	112 1		20
Total, Jails ..		6,42,990 0	72 9	1,86,914 7	21 2	4,56,075 9	51 7		
Subsidiary Jails ..		1,21,981 0	58 11	744 7	0 6	1,21,236 9	58 5		
Grand Total ..		7,64,971 0	69 15	1,87,658 14	17 2	5,77,312 2	52 13		

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

1	2			3			4		
Serial Number.	Jails.			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Central Jails.								
1	Rajahmundry	{	Convicts	863	46	909	469-30	22-06	491-36
			Under-trials	..	..	1-59	27	1-86	
			Civil prisoners	13	..	13	9-00	..	9-00
			Total ..	876	46	922	470-89	22-33	502-22
2	Vellore	{	Convicts	1,159	90	1,249	1,090-69	68-20	1,158-89
			Under-trials	..	..	45	..	45	
			Civil prisoners	10	..	10	8-62	..	8-62
			Total ..	1,169	90	1,259	1,099-76	68-20	1,167-96
3	Trichinopoly	{	Convicts	1,237	..	1,237	1,052-55	..	1,052-56
			Under-trials	..	..	57	..	57	
			Civil prisoners	4	..	4	9-41	..	9-41
			Total ..	1,241	..	1,241	1,062-53	..	1,062-53
4	Coimbatore	{	Convicts	1,114	..	1,114	895-46	56	896-02
			Under-trials	30	6	36	35-56	1-18	36-74
			Civil prisoners	20	..	20	15-97	..	15-97
			Total ..	1,164	6	1,170	946-99	1-74	948-73
5	Cannanore	{	Convicts	839	30	869	735-34	10-89	746-23
			Under-trials	..	..	01	..	04	
			Civil prisoners	26	..	26	14-26	..	14-26
			Total ..	865	30	895	749-64	10-89	760-53
6	Salem	{	Convicts	588	..	588	554-91	..	554-91
			Under-trials	31	..	31	30-25	..	30-25
			Civil prisoners	10	..	10	2-79	..	2-79
			Total ..	629	..	629	587-95	..	587-95
7	Penitentiary	{	Convicts	714	49	763	823-65	33-37	857-02
			Under-trials	29	12	41	9-62	40	10-02
			Civil prisoners	..	..	..	2-68	..	2-68
			Total ..	743	61	804	835-95	33-77	869-72

(VITAL).

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

5			6			7			8			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,074	43	1,117	1,342	41	1,383	59.16	3.18	62.33	96	1	96	1
16	3	19	3	..	3	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	
16	..	16	2	..	2	.04	..	.04	1	..	1	
..	..	..	1,347	41	1,388	59.20	3.18	62.38	96	1	97	2
1,189	88	1,277	669	60	729	27.89	2.53	30.42	14	1	15	
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	..	17	2	..	2	.10	..	.10	..	..	..	
..	..	..	671	60	731	27.99	2.53	30.52	14	1	15	3
1,206	..	1,206	756	..	756	22.74	..	22.74	33	..	33	
22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	756	..	756	22.74	..	22.74	33	..	33	4
..	..	..	384	..	384	17.44	..	17.44	15	..	15	
..	..	..	7	2	9	.49	.02	.51	..	..	..	
32	..	32	5	..	5	.07	..	.07	..	..	..	
..	..	..	396	2	398	18.00	.02	18.02	15	..	15	5
879	16	895	390	3	393	21.32	.21	21.53	13	..	13	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24	..	24	5	..	5	.21	..	.21	2	..	2	
..	..	..	395	3	398	21.53	.21	21.74	15	..	15	6
596	..	596	129	..	129	5.57	..	5.57	5	..	5	
70	..	70	5	..	5	.22	..	.22	..	..	..	
10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	134	..	134	6.79	..	6.79	5	..	5	7
878	43	921	792	40	832	22.44	1.05	23.49	12	1	13	
20	1	21	10	1	11	.25	.01	.26	1	..	1	
6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	802	41	843	22.69	1.06	23.75	13	1	14	

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 ..	2,859-58	1,858-57	2,814-64
		Under-trials ..	1,886-79	..	1,612-90
		Civil prisoners ..	222-22	..	222-22
		Total ..	2,806-89	1,836-09	2,763-73
	2	Vellore ..	Convicts ..	613-37	879-77	629-05
Under-trials ..			..	..	..
Civil prisoners ..			232-02	..	232-02
Total ..			610-13	879-77	625-88
3		Trichinopoly ..	Convicts ..	718-26	..	718-26
	Under-trials ..		..	..	..
	Civil prisoners ..		..	..	..
	Total ..		711-51	..	711-51
	4	Coimbatore ..	Convicts ..	428-88	..	428-56
Under-trials ..			196-85	1,694-92	244-96
Civil prisoners ..			313-09	..	313-09
Total ..			418-17	1,149-43	419-51
5		Cannanore ..	Convicts ..	530-37	275-48	526-65
	Under-trials ..		..	..	..
	Civil prisoners ..		350-63	..	350-63
	Total ..		526-92	275-48	523-32
	6	Salem ..	Convicts ..	232-47	..	232-47
Under-trials ..			165-29	..	165-29
Civil prisoners ..			..	..	..
Total ..			227-91	..	227-91
7		Penitentiary ..	Convicts ..	961-57	1,198-68	970-81
	Under-trials ..		1,039-50	2,500-00	1,097-80
	Civil prisoners ..		..	..	..
	Total ..		959-39	1,214-10	969-28

(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

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.
126-04	144-15	126-85	200-30	45-33	193-34	202-43	45-33	195-38
6-29	..	5-38	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-44	..	4-44	111-11	..	111-11	111-11	..	111-11
123-36	142-41	124-21	197-96	44-78	191-15	200-05	44-78	193-14
25-57	37-10	26-25	12-84	14-66	12-94	12-84	14-66	12-94
11-60	..	11-60	..	..	..	..	..	..
25-45	37-10	26-13	12-73	14-66	12-84	12-73	14-66	12-84
21-60	..	21-60	31-35	..	31-35	31-35	..	31-35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-40	..	21-40	31-06	..	31-06	31-06	..	31-06
19-48	..	19-46	16-75	..	16-74	16-75	..	16-74
13-78	16-95	13-83	..	..	..	..	..	..
4-38	..	4-38	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-01	11-40	18-99	15-84	..	15-81	15-84	..	15-81
28-99	19-28	28-85	17-68	..	17-42	17-68	..	17-42
14-73	..	14-73	140-25	..	140-25	140-25	..	140-25
23-72	19-28	28-59	20-01	..	19-72	20-01	..	19-72
10-04	..	10-04	9-01	..	9-01	9-01	..	9-01
7-27	..	7-27	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9-85	..	9-85	8-50	..	8-50	8-50	..	8-50
27-24	31-47	27-41	13-36	29-97	14-00	14-57	29-97	15-17
25-99	25-00	25-95	103-95	..	99-80	103-95	..	99-80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27-14	31-39	27-31	14-35	29-61	14-95	..	..	16-10

Y. 4:62.2114 M98
M99



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.							
8	Russellkonda .. { Convicts 114 4 118 80.61 .. 80.61 Under-trials 16 .. 16 4.24 .. 4.28 Civil prisoners 12 .. 12	Total ..	130	4	134	84.97	04	85.01
9	Berhampur .. { Convicts 146 14 160 138.50 5.46 141.96 Under-trials 28 .. 28 7.97 23 8.20 Civil prisoners 7 .. 7 2.24 .. 2.24	Total ..	181	14	195	146.71	5.69	152.40
10	Vizagapatani .. { Convicts 278 6 284 396.88 42 397.30 Under-trials 18 .. 18 6.80 93 7.73 Civil prisoners 1.00 .. 1.00	Total ..	296	6	302	404.68	1.35	406.03
11	Nellore .. { Convicts 210 14 224 159.35 2.78 162.13 Under-trials 7 .. 7 11.94 52 12.46 Civil prisoners 7 .. 7 1.24 .. 1.24	Total ..	224	14	238	172.53	3.30	175.83
12	Bellary .. { Convicts 282 23 305 299.26 18.89 318.15 Under-trials 36 .. 36 36.06 1.43 37.49 Civil prisoners 5 .. 5 5.34 .. 5.34	Total ..	323	23	346	340.66	20.32	360.98
13	Cuddalore .. { Convicts 256 17 273 356.65 9.42 366.07 Under-trials 34 .. 34 5.40 38 5.78 Civil prisoners 19 .. 19 5.68 .. 5.68	Total ..	309	17	326	367.73	9.80	377.53

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—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.
8	121	..	121	49	..	49	2.10	..	2.10	2	..	2
	22	1	23	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	55	..	55	2.37	..	2.37	2	..	2
9	174	18	192	134	9	137	3.57	..	3.69	4	..	4
	28	4	32	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	141	3	144	3.84	..	3.96	4	..	4
10	566	1	567	319	..	319	24.31	..	24.31	20	..	20
	22	2	24	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	323	..	323	24.47	..	24.47	20	..	20
11	204	6	210	137	..	137	4.39	..	4.39	1	..	1
	31	3	34	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	139	..	139	4.41	..	4.41	1	..	1
12	355	20	375	230	16	246	7.97	..	8.79	6	..	6
	77	1	78	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10	..	10	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	255	16	271	8.70	..	9.55	7	..	7
13	400	14	414	163	3	176	6.48	..	6.94	4	..	4
	18	1	19	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	171	8	179	6.63	..	7.09	4	..	4

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.				
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	607-87	607-87
		Under-trials	1,415-09	1,401-87
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total ..	647-29	646-98
9	Berhampur ..	Convicts	981-68	965-06
		Under-trials	752-82	731-71
		Civil prisoners	446-43	446-43
		Total ..	961-08	944-88
10	Vizagapatam	Convicts	803-77	802-92
		Under-trials	441-18	358-10
		Civil prisoners	1,000-00	1,000-00
		Total ..	798-16	795-51
11	Nellore ..	Convicts	859-74	845-00
		Under-trials	167-50	160-51
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total ..	805-66	790-54
12	Bellary ..	Convicts	768-58	773-22
		Under-trials	610-09	586-82
		Civil prisoners	561-80	561-80
		Total ..	748-55	760-73
13	Cuddalore ..	Convicts	471-05	460-78
		Under-trials	555-56	519-03
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total ..	/ 465-02	474-13

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—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.		
									8	
26-05	..	26-05	24-81	..	24-81	24-81	..	24-81		
63-68	..	63-08	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
27-89	..	27-88	23-54	..	23-53	23-54	..	23-53		
									9	
26-15	21-98	25-99	29-30	..	28-18	29-30	..	28-18		
28-86	..	28-05	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17-86	..	17-86	..	..	..	..	..	..		
26-17	21-09	25-98	27-26	..	26-25	27-26	..	26-25		
									10	
61-25	..	61-19	50-39	..	50-34	50-39	..	50-34		
20-69	..	18-11	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20-00	..	20-00	..	..	..	..	..	..		
60-47	..	60-27	49-42	..	49-26	49-42	..	49-26		
									11	
27-55	..	27-08	6-28	..	6-17	6-28	..	6-17		
1-68	..	1-61	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
25-56	..	25-08	8-0	..	5-69	5-80	..	5-69		
									12	
26-63	43-41	27-63	20-05	..	18-86	20-05	..	18-86		
17-47	20-98	17-69	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18-73	..	18-73	187-27	..	187-27	187-27	..	187-27		
25-54	41-83	26-46	20-55	..	19-39	20-55	..	19-39		
									13	
18-17	48-83	18-96	11-22	..	10-93	11-22	..	10-93		
27-78	..	25-95	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18-03	46-94	18-78	10-88	..	10-60	10-88	..	10-60		

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	307-97	..	307-97	
			Under-trials	30	..	30	11-04	..	11-04	
			Civil prisoners	12	..	12	27-21	..	27-21	
			Total ..	333	..	333	346-22	..	346-22	
15	Madura	{	Convicts	305	18	523	303-77	14-48	318-25	
			Under-trials	29	4	33	34-87	6-62	35-49	
			Civil prisoners	40	..	40	18-05	..	18-05	
			Total ..	374	22	896	356-69	15-10	371-79	
16	Palamecottah ..	{	Convicts	290	..	290	305-76	..	305-76	
			Under-trials	30	..	30	18-77	..	18-77	
			Civil prisoners	12	..	12	16-18	..	16-18	
			Total ..	332	..	332	340-71	..	340-71	
17	Mangalore	{	Convicts	144	17	161	140-01	7-62	147-63	
			Under-trials	42	..	42	12-75	40	13-15	
			Civil prisoners	11	..	11	8-40	..	8-40	
			Total ..	197	17	214	161-16	8-02	169-18	
18	Guntūr	{	Convicts	145	9	154	123-21	5-67	128-88	
			Under-trials	13	..	13	..	..	..	
			Civil Prisoners	4	..	4	20	..	20	
			Total ..	162	9	171	123-41	5-67	129-08	
	Total, Central and District Jails.	{	Convicts	8,975	337	9,312	8,231-87	199-82	8,431-69	
			Under-trials	373	22	395	227-92	6-40	234-32	
			Civil prisoners	200	..	200	148-59	..	148-39	
			Total ..	9,548	359	9,907	8,608-18	206-22	8,814-40	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras. }	Convicts	23	..	23	15-76	..	15-76		
20	Civil Jail, Madras ..	Civil prisoners	71	..	71	28-07	..	28-07		

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

5			6			7			8			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
356	..	356	84	..	84	6-64	..	6-64	8	..	8	14
34	..	34	3	..	3	04	..	04	..	..	..	
48	..	48	3	..	3	08	..	08	..	..	..	
..	..	..	90	..	90	6-76	..	6-76	8	..	8	
368	16	384	84	8	92	5-30	35	5-65	2	..	2	15
85	1	86	5	..	5	22	..	22	..	..	..	
31	..	31	5	..	5	17	..	17	1	..	1	
..	..	..	94	8	102	5-69	35	6-04	3	..	3	
357	..	357	205	..	205	7-73	..	7-73	7	..	7	16
38	..	38	..	..	..	04	..	04	..	..	..	
29	..	29	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	207	..	207	7-77	..	7-77	7	..	7	
172	36	208	105	2	107	3-36	02	3-38	1	..	1	17
8	..	8	3	1	4	07	04	11	..	..	..	
5	..	5	1	..	1	01	..	01	..	..	..	
..	..	..	109	3	112	3-44	06	3-50	1	..	1	
239	11	250	45	7	52	1-35	14	1-47	..	..	..	18
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	45	7	52	1-33	14	1-47	..	..	..	
..	..	..	6,022	188	6,210	249-73	8-88	253-61	242	3	245	19
..	..	..	78	4	82	2-74	10	2-84	1	..	1	
..	..	..	30	..	30	88	..	88	5	..	5	
..	..	..	6,130	192	6,322	253-35	8-98	262-33	248	3	251	
21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
53	..	53	3	..	3	06	..	06	..	..	..	20

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	272.75	272.75
		Under-trials	271.74	271.74
		Civil prisoners	110.25	110.25
		Total	259.95	259.95
15	Madura	Convicts	276.53	289.08
		Under-trials	143.39	140.88
		Civil prisoners	277.01	277.01
		Total	263.53	274.35
16	Palamecottah	Convicts	670.46	670.46
		Under-trials	..	..
		Civil prisoners	123.61	123.61
		Total	607.55	607.55
17	Mangalore	Convicts	749.95	724.78
		Under-trials	235.29	304.18
		Civil prisoners	119.05	119.05
		Total	676.35	662.02
18	Guntūr	Convicts	365.23	403.48
		Under-trials	1,234.57	..
		Civil prisoners	..	..
		Total	364.64	402.85
	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts	731.55	736.51
		Under-trials	342.23	349.95
		Civil prisoners	202.17	202.17
		Total	712.11	717.24
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras. } Convicts	..	..	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras .. Civil prisoners	106.88	..	106.88

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

9										Serial Number.
Ratio per mille of average strength.										
B.			C.			D.				
Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
21.56	..	21.56	25.98	..	25.98	25.98	..	25.98	14	
3.62	..	3.62	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2.94	..	2.94	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19.53	..	19.53	23.11	..	23.11	23.11	..	23.11	15	
17.45	24.17	17.75	6.58	..	6.28	6.58	..	6.28		
6.31	..	6.20	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9.42	..	9.42	55.40	..	55.40	55.40	..	55.40		
15.95	23.18	16.25	8.41	..	8.07	8.41	..	8.07	16	
25.28	..	25.28	22.89	..	22.89	22.89	..	22.89		
2.47	..	2.47	..	..	..	..	..	..		
22.81	..	22.81	20.55	..	20.55	20.55	..	20.55	17	
24.00	2.62	22.90	7.14	..	6.77	7.14	..	6.77		
5.49	100.00	8.37	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1.19	..	1.19	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21.35	7.48	20.69	6.21	..	5.91	6.21	..	5.91	18	
10.79	24.69	11.41	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10.78	24.69	11.39	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	
30.34	44.44	30.67	29.15	15.01	28.82	29.40	15.01	29.06		
12.02	15.62	12.12	4.29	..	4.27	4.39	..	4.27		
5.93	..	5.93	33.69	..	33.69	33.69	..	33.69		
29.43	43.55	29.76	28.58	14.55	28.25	28.81	14.55	28.41	20	
..	..	..	63.45	..	63.45	63.45	..	63.45		
2.14	..	2.14	..	..	..	..	..	..		

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

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.
Subsidiary Jails ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	648.70	54.16	702.88
	Under-trials ..	..	..	..	1,329.64	35.49	1,365.13
	Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	10.16	.02	10.18
	Total ..	4,104	1812	5,916	1,988.50	89.69	2,078.19
Grand Total ..	Convicts ..	..	..	..	8,896.33	254.00	9,150.33
	Under-trials ..	..	..	..	1,557.56	41.89	1,599.45
	Civil prisoners ..	..	..	..	186.62	.02	186.64
	Total of all ..	13,746	2,171	15,917	10,640.51	295.91	10,936.42

(VITAL)—continued.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

5			6			7			8			Serial Number.
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	19.45	.89	20.34	10	1	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	10.46	.52	10.98	22	2	24	
..	..	..	..	..	..	.01	..	.01	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	29.92	1.41	31.33	32	3	35	
..	..	..	6,022	188	6,210	269.18	9.77	278.95	253	4	257	
..	..	..	78	4	82	13.20	.62	13.82	23	2	25	
..	..	..	33	..	33	.95	..	.95	5	..	5	
..	..	..	6,133	192	6,325	283.33	10.39	293.72	281	6	287	

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	676.91	740.16	678.66
	Under-trials	50.08	95.49	51.27
	Civil prisoners	176.88	..	176.81
	Total of all	576.33	648.85	578.34

(VITAL)—concluded.

and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—concluded.

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.
29.98	16.43	28.94	13.87	..	12.80	15.42	18.46	15.65
7.87	14.65	8.04	12.79	56.25	13.92	16.55	56.35	17.58
.98	..	.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.05	15.72	15.08	13.08	22.30	13.47	16.09	33.45	16.84
30.26	38.46	30.49	28.10	11.81	27.65	28.44	15.75	28.09
8.47	14.80	8.64	11.56	47.74	12.50	14.77	47.74	15.63
5.09	..	5.09	26.79	..	26.79	26.79	..	26.79
26.63	35.11	26.86	25.66	16.90	25.42	26.41	20.28	26.24

Serial Number.

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among

Serial Number.	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 ..	2	1	187	21	516	5	34	9	..	..
2	Vellore ..	..	..	37	2	74	..	20	4	8	..
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	85	3	221	2	15	7	..	..
4	Coimbatore ..	..	..	34	1	23	..	16	5	..	..
5	Cannanore ..	..	..	2	1	50	1	2	1	..	..
6	Salem ..	..	..	23	1	16	..	1	..	..	..
7	Penitentiary ..	2	1	30	1	42	..	16	3	10	..
	Total ..	4	2	348	30	947	8	104	20	18	..
<i>District Jails.</i>											
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
9	Berhampur ..	..	..	4	1	27	..	3	1	..	..
10	Vizagapatam ..	..	..	46	16	69	1	14	2	3	..
11	Nellore ..	..	..	7	1	28	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary ..	..	..	30	..	51	1	1	..	4	1
13	Cuddalore ..	..	..	26	4	4	..	3	..	2	..
14	Tanjore ..	..	..	13	2	7	1	1	1	6	..
15	Madura ..	..	..	12	1	18	..	1	1	..	..
16	Palamcottah ..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
17	Mangalore ..	..	..	4	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
18	Guntur ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
	Total ..	..	7	166	21	215	5	24	5	16	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	4	2	514	51	1,163	11	128	34	34	1
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total ..	4	2	514	51	1,163	11	128	34	31	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.

the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

3										4				Serial Number.
F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratios of Admissions and Deaths 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.	
361	18	25	13	78	2	105	3	26	..	4.07	2.04	278.82	42.74	1
262	4	4	1	51	..	87	..	90	..	..	..	31.93	1.73	2
169	9	4	3	75	1	35	1	79	..	..	..	80.76	2.85	3
91	..	9	5	77	..	37	1	16	..	..	..	37.95	1.12	4
130	4	3	3	33	..	53	..	29	..	..	..	2.68	1.34	5
33	1	1	..	16	1	11	1	12	..	..	..	41.45	1.60	6
289	1	4	1	102	1	53	..	53	..	2.33	1.17	35.01	1.17	7
1,326	37	50	26	432	5	381	6	305	..	.69	.35	60.45	5.21	
14	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	24.81	..	8
12	..	1	..	15	1	34	..	25	..	..	..	28.18	7.04	9
106	2	17	4	34	1	3	..	9	..	..	..	115.78	25.17	10
34	..	..	..	15	..	10	..	16	..	..	..	43.18	6.17	11
68	..	1	1	11	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	94.30	..	12
31	..	..	..	8	..	23	..	41	..	..	..	71.02	10.93	13
20	3	..	..	3	..	20	..	4	..	..	..	42.21	6.49	14
22	..	2	..	4	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	37.71	3.14	15
113	..	3	1	4	1	8	..	15	..	..	..	58.87	6.54	16
46	..	2	..	17	1	4	..	10	..	..	..	27.09	..	17
21	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	31.04	..	18
490	6	26	6	116	4	150	..	142	..	..	..	62.06	7.85	
1,816	43	76	32	548	9	531	6	447	..	.47	.24	60.96	6.05	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
1,816	43	76	32	548	9	531	6	447	..	.47	.24	60.85	6.04	

† 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 1898—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	4—cont.								Serial Number.
		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from								
		Malarial Fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.		
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
	<i>Central Jails.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry ..	1,050.15	10.18	50.88	26.46	243.69	6.11	2,814.64	195.38	1
2	Vellore ..	63.85	..	3.45	86	75.07	..	629.05	12.94	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	212.82	1.90	3.80	2.85	33.25	.95	718.26	31.35	3
4	Coimbatore ..	27.90	..	10.04	5.58	41.29	1.12	428.56	16.74	4
5	Cannanore ..	67.00	1.34	4.02	4.02	71.02	..	526.65	17.42	5
6	Salem ..	28.83	..	1.80	..	19.82	1.80	232.47	9.01	6
7	Penitentiary ..	49.01	..	4.67	1.17	61.84	..	970.81	15.17	7
	Total ..	164.50	1.39	8.69	4.52	66.18	1.04	800.07	33.00	
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
8	Russellkonda ..	62.03	..	..	..	49.62	..	607.87	24.81	8
9	Berhampur ..	190.19	..	7.04	..	239.50	..	965.06	28.18	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	151.02	2.52	42.79	10.07	7.55	..	802.92	50.31	10
11	Nellore ..	172.70	..	..	..	61.68	..	845.09	6.17	11
12	Bellary ..	160.30	3.14	3.14	3.14	69.15	..	773.22	18.86	12
13	Cuddalore ..	10.93	..	..	..	62.83	..	480.78	10.93	13
14	Tanjore ..	22.73	3.25	..	..	64.94	..	272.55	25.88	14
15	Madura ..	56.56	..	6.28	..	50.27	..	289.08	6.28	15
16	Palamcottah ..	..	..	9.81	3.27	26.16	..	670.46	22.89	16
17	Mangalore ..	88.06	..	13.55	..	27.09	..	724.78	6.77	17
18	Guntur ..	23.28	..	..	..	46.55	..	403.48	..	18
	Total ..	80.76	1.12	9.72	2.24	56.08	..	599.69	20.56	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	137.93	1.30	9.01	3.80	62.98	.71	736.51	29.06	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.45	19
	Grand Total ..	137.67	1.30	9.00	3.79	62.86	.71	735.13	29.12	

* 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 1898, according to the length of original sentences.

1	2	3			4			5			Serial Number.
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
Serial Number.	Jails.										
Central Jails.											
1	Rajahmundry ..	176.58	42	237.85	87.17	19	217.96	80.17	19	237.00	1
2	Vellore ..	261.41	6	22.95	204.75	2	9.77	254.08	3	11.81	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	215.34	5	23.22	112.50	4	35.56	282.83	7	24.75	3
4	Coimbatore ..	99.33	1	10.07	123.58	1	8.09	187.58	3	15.99	4
5	Cannanore ..	159.75	4	25.04	86.83	1	11.52	176.26	1	5.67	5
6	Salem ..	101.25	1	9.88	87.42	2	22.88	132.41	1	7.55	6
7	Penitentiary ..	210.67	2	9.49	95.75	2	20.89	189.75	3	15.81	7
	Total ..	1,224.33	61	49.82	798.00	31	38.85	1,303.08	37	28.39	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	46.08	..	..	8.66	..	..	14.17	1	70.57	8
9	Berhampur ..	101.25	3	29.63	18.50	..	..	17.33	1	57.70	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	262.42	13	49.54	61.42	2	32.56	35.07	1	28.51	10
11	Nellore ..	124.50	..	..	29.25	1	34.19	7.50	..	..	11
12	Bellary ..	163.08	4	23.80	41.42	..	..	46.83	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore ..	218.42	1	4.58	27.50	1	36.36	66.92	1	14.94	13
14	Tanjore ..	133.42	4	29.98	68.83	1	14.53	61.50	3	48.78	14
15	Madura ..	148.33	1	6.74	90.42	1	11.06	55.00	..	..	15
16	Palamcottah ..	109.83	3	27.31	56.50	3	53.10	62.25	..	..	16
17	Mangalore ..	108.66	1	9.20	19.08	..	..	11.00	..	..	17
18	Guntur ..	100.33	..	..	19.75	..	..	11.92	..	..	18
	Total ..	1,521.32	30	19.72	441.33	9	20.39	389.49	7	17.97	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	2,745.65	91	33.14	1,239.33	40	32.28	1,692.57	44	26.00	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	1.58	..	..	2.17	..	..	4.25	..	..	19
	Subsidiary Jails ..	693.37	11	15.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	3,440.60	102	29.65	1,241.50	40	32.22	1,696.82	44	25.93	

No. XVI.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, 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 ..	68.67	8	116.50	47.83	8	167.26	460.42	96	208.51	1
2	Vellore	212.91	1	4.70	226.00	3	13.27	1,159.15	15	12.94	2
3	Trichinopoly ..	332.83	16	48.07	123.58	1	8.09	1,067.08	33	30.93	3
4	Coimbatore ..	337.18	7	20.76	157.08	3	19.10	904.75	15	16.58	4
5	Cannanore ..	169.58	4	23.59	146.83	3	20.43	739.25	13	17.59	5
6	Salem	141.50	1	7.07	87.67	..	..	550.25	5	9.09	6
7	Penitentiary ..	150.50	3	19.93	198.53	3	15.11	845.25	13	15.38	7
Total ..		1,413.17	40	28.31	987.57	21	21.26	5,726.15	190	33.18	
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda ..	7.17	1	139.47	3.42	..	..	79.50	2	25.16	8
9	Berhampur ..	5.50	..	..	3.75	..	..	146.33	4	27.34	9
10	Vizagapatam ..	35.42	3	84.70	10.17	1	98.33	404.50	20	49.44	10
11	Nellore	3.84	..	..	3.3	..	..	165.42	1	6.05	11
12	Bellary	42.92	..	..	11.58	2	172.71	310.83	6	19.30	12
13	Cuddalore ..	42.58	1	23.49	5.33	..	..	360.75	4	11.09	13
14	Tanjore	43.58	..	..	7.5	..	..	308.08	8	25.97	14
15	Madura	20.59	..	..	6.83	..	..	321.17	2	6.23	15
16	Palamecottah ..	67.25	1	14.87	8.25	..	..	304.08	7	23.02	16
17	Mangalore ..	4.53	..	..	1.18	..	..	141.50	1	6.92	17
18	Guntur	1.33	..	..	5.8	..	..	133.91	..	..	18
Total ..		274.76	6	21.84	52.17	3	57.50	2,679.07	55	20.53	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,687.93	46	27.25	1,039.74	24	23.08	8,405.22	245	29.16	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ..	2.08	..	..	5.67	1	176.37	15.75	1	63.49	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	693.37	11	15.86	
Grand Total ..		1,690.01	46	27.22	1,045.41	25	23.91	9,114.34	257	28.20	

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, according to the length of time passed in jail.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3			4			Serial Number.
		Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	297.59	71	238.58	69.00	13	188.41	1
2	Vellore	398.66	7	17.56	219.33	3	12.68	2
3	Trichinopoly	342.25	7	20.45	196.42	7	35.64	3
4	Coimbatore	338.00	1	2.96	160.17	5	31.22	4
5	Cannanore	309.83	5	16.14	89.83	4	44.53	5
6	Salem	210.67	3	14.24	106.42	1	9.40	6
7	Penitentiary	234.75	3	12.78	156.17	5	32.02	7
Total ..		2,131.75	97	45.50	997.34	38	38.10	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	61.42	..	..	8.33	1	120.05	8
9	Berhampur	128.00	4	31.25	9.50	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	311.33	17	54.60	65.25	2	30.65	10
11	Nellore	159.67	1	6.26	4.92	..	..	11
12	Bellary	227.08	6	26.42	37.00	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	149.50	3	20.07	109.00	1	9.17	13
14	Tanjore	184.17	5	27.15	71.17	2	28.10	14
15	Madura	272.08	1	3.68	35.75	1	27.97	15
16	Palamecottah	205.33	5	24.35	40.66	1	24.59	16
17	Mangalore	134.25	1	7.45	6.59	..	..	17
18	Guntur	129.92	..	..	1.67	..	..	18
Total ..		1,962.75	43	21.91	389.84	8	20.52	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		4,094.50	140	34.19	1,387.18	46	33.16	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	5.84	..	..	2.92	..	..	19
Subsidiary Jails ..		693.37	11	15.86	..	..	..	
Grand Total ..		4,793.21	151	31.50	1,390.10	46	33.09	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—continued.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, 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	32.83	7	213.22	21.08	1	47.44	1
2	Vellore	212.50	1	4.71	81.33	1	12.30	2
3	Trichinopoly	237.00	6	25.32	105.50	8	75.83	3
4	Coimbatore	117.83	2	16.97	93.67	3	32.03	4
5	Cannanore	134.92	3	22.24	71.25	..	..	5
6	Salem	115.25	1	8.68	43.00	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	189.08	2	10.63	92.25	2	21.68	7
	Total ..	1,038.41	22	21.19	508.08	15	29.52	
District Jails.								
8	Russellkonda	7.00	..	..	.50	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	5.33	..	..	2.67	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	17.50	0	..	6.75	..	148.15	10
11	Nellore	.30	..	..	.28	..	..	11
12	Bellary	30.17	..	..	4.42	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	58.92	..	..	30.00	..	..	13
14	Tanjore	28.08	1	35.61	13.33	..	..	14
15	Madura	11.75	..	..	.17	..	..	15
16	Palamcottah	24.16	..	..	22.94	..	..	16
17	Mangalore	1.50	..	..	1.33	..	..	17
18	Guntur	1.08	..	..	.08	..	..	18
	Total ..	185.79	1	5.38	82.47	1	12.13	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	1,224.20	23	18.79	590.55	16	27.09	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	19
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	1,227.20	23	18.74	590.55	16	27.09	

No. XVII.—(VITAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898, 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.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	26.50	2	75.47	13.42	2	149.03	1
2	Vellore	118.75	..	..	128.58	3	23.33	2
3	Trichinopoly	154.41	4	25.91	31.50	1	31.75	3
4	Coimbatore	115.33	2	17.34	79.75	2	25.08	4
5	Cannanore	85.42	..	..	48.00	1	20.83	5
6	Salem	43.58	..	..	31.33	..	..	6
7	Penitentiary	151.17	..	..	22.83	1	43.80	7
	Total ..	695.16	8	11.51	355.41	10	28.14	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	2.08	1	480.77	.17	..	..	8
9	Berhampur	.83	..	..	..	..	..	9
10	Vizagapatam	3.58	..	..	.09	..	..	10
11	Nellore	.25	..	..	..	..	..	11
12	Bellary	11.16	..	..	1.00	..	..	12
13	Cuddalore	10.50	..	..	2.83	..	..	13
14	Tanjore	11.33	..	..	..	..	..	14
15	Madura	1.42	..	..	..	..	..	15
16	Palamcottah	10.99	1	90.99	..	..	..	16
17	Mangalore	.83	..	..	..	..	..	17
18	Guntur	.83	..	..	.33	..	..	18
	Total ..	53.80	2	37.17	4.42	..	..	
	Total, Central and District Jails ..	748.96	10	13.35	359.83	10	27.79	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	2.58	..	..	1.91	1	523.56	19
	Subsidiary Jails ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Grand Total ..	751.54	10	13.31	361.74	11	30.41	

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	1	2	49	7	50	9	59	1-59	27	1-86
2	Vellore	..	..	5	..	5	..	5	45	..	45
3	Trichinopoly	..	..	26	..	26	..	26	57	..	57
4	Coimbatore	24	1	512	24	536	25	561	35-56	1-18	36-74
5	Cannanore	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	04	..	04
6	Salem	16	..	331	..	347	..	347	30-25	..	30-25
7	Penitentiary	10	3	216	11	226	14	240	9-62	40	10-02
Total ..		51	6	1,140	42	1,191	48	1,239	78-08	1-85	79-93
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	2	..	116	2	118	2	120	4-24	04	4-28
9	Berhampur	1	..	229	7	230	7	237	7-97	23	8-20
10	Vizagapatam	7	1	163	17	170	18	188	6-80	93	7-73
11	Nellore	3	..	203	14	206	14	220	11-94	52	12-46
12	Bellary	23	3	421	15	444	18	462	36-06	1-43	37-49
13	Cuddalore	3	..	90	7	93	7	100	5-40	38	5-78
14	Tanjore	11	..	146	..	157	..	157	11-04	..	11-04
15	Madura	37	..	577	12	614	12	626	34-87	62	35-49
16	Palamecottah	5	..	254	..	259	..	259	18-77	..	18-77
17	Mangalore	7	..	230	13	237	13	250	12-75	40	13-15
18	Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		99	4	2,429	87	2,528	91	2,619	149-84	4-55	154-39
Total, Central and District Jails ..		150	10	3,569	129	3,719	139	3,868	227-92	6-40	234-32
Subsidiary Jails ..		1,335	38	30,208	1,044	31,543	1,082	32,625	1,329-64	35-49	1,365-13
Grand Total ..		1,485	48	33,777	1,173	35,262	1,221	36,483	1,557-56	41-89	1,599-46

XVIII.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

Serial Number.	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1898.			Serial Number.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	28	4	32	22	5	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	4	..	4	4	..	4	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
4	302	13	315	204	12	216	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	30	4
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
6	238	..	238	82	..	82	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	6
7	92	6	98	120	7	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	13	1	14	7
Total ..		669	23	692	432	24	456	20	..	20	..	..	1	..	1	69	1	70	
8	46	2	48	67	..	67	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	8
9	130	..	130	85	6	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	9
10	121	13	134	41	5	49	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	10
11	95	9	104	102	4	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10	11
12	180	6	186	202	8	210	42	3	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21	12
13	51	4	55	41	1	42	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	13
14	42	..	42	113	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	14
15	332	4	336	253	6	259	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	29	15
16	151	..	151	83	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	16
17	110	7	117	117	5	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total ..		1,267	45	1,312	1,107	35	1,142	49	5	54	1	..	1	..	..	104	6	110	
Total, Central and District Jails ..		1,936	68	2,004	1,539	59	1,598	69	5	74	1	..	1	1	..	173	7	180	
Subsidiary Jails ..		11,198	388	11,586	6,068	307	6,375	13,041	359	13,400	41	..	41	22	124	24	1,178	26	1,204
Grand Total ..		13,129	456	13,585	7,607	366	7,973	13,110	361	13,471	42	..	42	23	2	25	1,351	33	1,384

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st								
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Central Jails. Rajahmundry.	Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	64	11	42	..	13	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	66	11	42	..	13	..	..	..	..
2	Vellore	Total average population.	59-29	3-18	26-53	..	8-96	..	1-58	27	..
		Cells	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	64	12	54	..	10	..	..	..	..
3	Trichinopoly	Total	64	12	60	1	10	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	27-99	2-53	54-31	..	8-52	..	45	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Coimbatore	Do. without do.	64	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	64	..	36	..	4	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	22-74	..	27-75	..	9-41	..	57	..	..
		Cells	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Cannanore	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	123	..	50	..	20	..	30	6	..
		Total	123	..	54	..	20	..	30	6	..
		Total average population.	18-09	3-2	36-58	..	15-90	..	35-07	1-16	..
6	Salem	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..	..
		Total	48	2	30	..	26	..	..	..	..
7	Salem	Total average population.	21-53	2-1	34-20	..	14-05	..	64	..	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..	..
8	Salem	Total	29	4	66	..	10	..	31	..	..
		Total average population.	5-79	..	40-54	..	2-79	..	30-03	..	..

MENT A.

prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1898.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1898 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	349	353	153	RS. A. P. 9,172 15 5	RS. A. P. 2,436 15 5	{ Under-trials (males) were accommodated in the quarantine yard. Juveniles were confined in the close prison.
..	..	..	44	514	638				
..	..	..	46	863	1,041				
..	..	100	1883	38262	50222				
..	..	..	2	200	209	158	18,925 15 1	356 3 11	{ Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison; under-trial prisoners in available wards.
..	..	..	88	959	1,187				
..	..	..	90	1,159	1,396				
..	..	16	6567	1,00833	1,16796				
..	..	..	..	120	124	161	1,728 10 8	9,548 0 6	{ Civil, under-trial and juvenile prisoners were accommodated in available wards separately.
..	..	..	..	22	22				
..	..	..	..	1,095	1,195				
..	..	..	..	1,287	1,341				
..	..	16	..	1,60190	1,66253	117	2,614 3 9	12,566 8 1	{ Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison. Excess male under-trial prisoners were accommodated in available wards.
..	..	..	..	120	124				
2	..	..	..	192	194				
..	..	..	..	800	1,029				
2	..	..	..	1,112	1,347	162	783 6 1	2,663 7 5	{ Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in the civil prisoners' ward. Juveniles and Europeans were accommodated in the close prison cells separately.
13	..	67	56	84064	94873				
..	..	..	..	66	66				
..	..	..	30	773	909				
..	..	..	30	839	975	92	741 11 9	1,789 8 2	{ Juveniles were accommodated in separate cells.
23	..	87	1068	67872	76053				
..	..	..	..	85	85				
..	..	..	..	503	642				
..	..	..	..	588	728				
..	..	113	..	59767	53795				

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.
7	Central Jails —cont. Penitentiary ..	Cells	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	51	8	16	..	..	..	29	12
		Total ..	51	8	39	..	..	..	29	12
		Total average population.	22.69	1.06	55.85	..	* 2.68	..	9.37	.39
8	District Jails. Russellkonda Hill.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	..	11	..	..	..	16	..
		Total ..	13	..	11	..	..	..	16	..
		Total average population.	2.37	..	.04	..	.12	..	3.97	.04
9	Berhampur ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	17	..	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total ..	17	..	..	..	7	..	28	..
		Total average population.	3.84	.12	..	..	2.20	..	7.74	.23
10	Vizagapatam ..	Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	18	..	26	..	..	..	18	..
		Total ..	18	..	28	..	..	..	18	..
		Total average population.	24.47	..	31.87	..	.98	..	6.66	.93
11	Nellore ..	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total ..	27	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
		Total average population.	4.41	..	..	..	1.24	..	11.92	.62
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.	8.70	.85	22.81	..	5.24	..	35.43	1.40

continued.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1898—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1898 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	54	RS. A. P. 1,988 15 5	RS. A. P. 3,584 5 10	* Represents State prisoners 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	..	32				
..	..	..	44	532	692				
47	..	10	49	657	902				
10.67	.19	7.05	32.13	† 727.64	869.72	61	1,159 4 4	215 15 1	
..	..	..	..	3	3				
..	..	..	4	111	155				
..	..	..	4	114	158				
..	..	..	..	78.47	85.01	109	1,009 0 8	1,019 11 7	‡ Juveniles were accommodated in one of the solitary cells provided with wire netting.
..	..	..	..	6	6				
..	..	..	14	140	206				
..	..	..	14	146	212				
..	..	76	5.34	132.17	152.40	109	1,021 1 9	3,154 4 6	§ Four temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of the surplus convicts.
..	..	..	..	6	8				
..	..	9	6	263	340				
..	..	9	8	269	348				
..	..	..	42	340.70	406.03	42	5,982 2 11		¶ Ward used as blacksmith's workshop and ragi-grinding room were utilized to accommodate the excess under-trial prisoners. § Juvenile convicts were accommodated separately in one of the cells of the male wards.
..	..	..	..	2	2				
..	..	..	14	208	263				
..	..	..	14	210	265				
..	..	§ 15	2.78	154.81	175.83	80	1,384 1 5	5,042 14 0	‡ Juveniles were confined in separate cells.
..	..	..	2	99	104				
5	..	..	21	178	313				
5	..	..	23	277	417				
.08	..	1.81	18.07	266.59	360.98				

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	<i>District Jails</i> —cont.								
		Cells	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	21	4	54	..	19	..	34	..
		Do. without do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	23	4	54	..	19	..	34	..
14	Tanjore	Total average population.	6.63	46	19.28	..	5.68	..	5.25	38
		Cells	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	13	..	..	..	12	..	50	..
		Total ..	13	..	19	..	12	..	50	..
15	Madura	Total average population.	6.76	..	16.84	..	27.13	..	11.06	..
		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.	5.69	35	10.34	..	17.88	..	34.55	32
		Cells	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	15	..	30	..	12	..	30	..
		Total ..	15	..	32	..	12	..	30	..
17	Mangalore	Total average population.	7.77	..	13.54	..	16.14	..	18.77	..
		Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do. ..	25	..	18	..	11	..	42	..
		Total ..	25	..	18	..	11	..	42	..
		Total average population.	3.44	06	11.26	..	8.39	..	12.68	36

continued.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1898—continued.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1898 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.								
						246	RS. A. P. 1,569 3 4	RS. A. P.	{ Female under-trials were confined in cells in the female block. Surplus males were confined in available wards.
..	..	..	17	256	275				
..	..	..	..	..	132				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	17	256	407	274	2,696 3 3	427 6 11	{ Civil prisoners occupied the under-trial ward and the under-trials the civil debtors' yard to relieve overcrowding amongst the former class.
..	..	26	8.96	330.63	377.53				
..	..	..	..	257	276				
..	..	8	..	26	81				
..	..	..	..	26	81	122	1,287 13 2	1,390 6 1	{ Excess under-trial prisoners were accommodated in one of the wards of No. 4 Block.
..	..	8	..	283	265				
..	..	2.72	..	281.77	346.22				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	2	6	10	224	1,481 3 10	732 14 0	{ Excess civil prisoners were accommodated in a room in the old female ward. Juvenile convicts were confined in separate cells.
..	..	7	16	292	441				
..	..	7	18	298	451				
..	..	06	14.13	288.07	371.79				
..	..	..	..	235	237	76	1,844 11 3		
..	..	..	..	55	142				
..	..	..	..	290	379				
..	..	56	..	283.93	340.71				
..	..	..	..	6	6	76	1,844 11 3		
..	..	5	17	133	251				
..	..	5	17	139	257				
09	..	54	7.60	124.76	169.18				

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.
18	District Jails —cont. Guntūr.	Cells	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	8	4	12	..	4	..	13	..
		Total	8	4	17	..	4	..	13	..
		Total average population.	1.33	1.4	9.44	..	20	..	..	..
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total average population.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Do. without do.	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total	10	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
		Total average population.	0.6	..	..	..	28.01	..	..	..

concluded.

in the Jails of the Madras Presidency, at the close of the year 1898—concluded.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
December 1898 in the part of the jail devoted to						Superficial area per prisoner without 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.								
..	..	..	..	..	5	95	62 0 0	550 5 6	{ Juveniles and Europeans were accommodated in the solitary and condemned cells.
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	9	145	195				
..	..	..	9	145	200				
06	..	58	5 53	111 80	129 08	57	3 13 0		
..	..	..	..	1	1				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	22	22				
..	..	..	..	23	23				
..	..	..	..	15 76	15 76	45			
..	..	..	..	..	..				
..	..	..	..	..	..				
F.	..	..	..	..	81				
..	..	..	..	..	81				
..	..	..	..	..	28 07				

STATE

Showing the condition of the prisoners discharged from the

1	2	3	4	5				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight				
				A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	1,151	251	50	144	164	57	415
2	Vellore	1,720	244	..	537	341	98	976
3	Trichinopoly	* 961	118	86	236	122	57	501
4	Coimbatore	1,130	183	99	223	190	78	590
5	Cannanore	1,638	238	218	519	238	107	1,082
6	Salem	831	140	..	302	129	73	504
7	Penitentiary	3,932	1,129	623	628	299	91	1,641
Total ..		11,366	2,333	1,076	2,589	1,483	561	5,709
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	256	47	14	77	50	38	179
9	Berhampur	635	72	59	228	145	45	477
10	Vizagapatam	976	74	65	266	224	177	726
11	Nellore	514	50	39	124	121	81	365
12	Bellary	975	104	123	301	174	62	663
13	Cuddalore	1,095	139	411	255	97	39	802
14	Tanjore	582	116	..	187	123	30	349
15	Madura	896	199	79	237	121	68	505
16	Palamecottah	590	92	21	147	119	53	340
17	Mangalore	758	111	113	251	75	36	475
18	Guntur	346	57	14	126	81	24	245
Total ..		7,622	1,061	938	2,196	1,320	653	5,117
Total, Central and District Jails ..		18,988	3,394	2,014	4,785	2,813	1,214	10,826
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	20	..	..	..	10	9	19
Grand Total ..		19,008	3,394	2,014	4,785	2,823	1,223	10,845

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

MENT B.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

6 Number who had lost weight						7 Remarks.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	
	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
60	192	154	79	485	1	
..	359	117	24	500	2	
52	137	88	31	308	3	
83	162	87	25	357	4	
98	177	36	7	318	5	
..	139	36	15	190	6	
608	473	64	17	1,162	7	
901	1,639	582	198	3,320		
9	14	5	1	29	8	
24	48	12	2	86	9	
55	75	35	11	176	10	
19	60	18	2	99	11	
64	121	19	4	208	12	
85	47	21	1	154	13	
..	73	41	12	126	14	
48	100	34	10	192	15	
20	90	38	10	158	16	
65	87	16	4	172	17	
7	25	8	4	44	18	
396	740	247	61	1,444		
1,297	2,379	829	259	4,764		
..	..	1	..	1	19	
1,297	2,379	830	259	4,765		

who were bedridden and 2 convicts released on medical grounds and therefore not weighed.

STATE

Showing the working of the mark system in the

[illegible]

MENT C.

Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898.

[illegible]

STATEMENT C—

Showing the working of the mark system in the Jails of

Serial Number.	Jails.	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	Pajahmundry	19	32	57	53	87	..	225	172
2	Vellore	20	33	51	64	109	110	149	187
3	Trichinopoly	19	30	46	80	114	86	166	282
4	Coimbatore	23	33	55	82	108	152	146	212
5	Cannanore	19	34	62	78	119	130	176	141
6	Salem	26	35	65	84	104	126	69	..
7	Penitentiary	22	32	64	87	119	129	179	..
District Jails.									
8	Russellkonda	19	28	82	..	..	..	..	..
9	Borhampur	20	33	60	..	..	..	..	..
10	Vizagapatam	17	34	51	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nellore	18	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bellary	22	45	62	..	150	..	295	..
13	Cuddalore	22	41	55	93	76	..	..	..
14	Tanjore	20	31	81	65	119	..	270	..
15	Madrass	19	32	..	..	..	..	63	..
16	Palamcottah	21	34	64	92	..	129	293	317
17	Mangalore	17	12	..	..	..	151	..	..
18	Guntur	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	23	44	..	..	..	..	..	..

concluded.

the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—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.		
..	295	..	9 8 3	0 12 7	1	
..	224	280	7 1 0	0 10 6	2	
..	307	328	13 2 1	0 12 10	3	
..	373	487	12 14 1	1 4 8	4	
..	..	770	30 8 10	0 14 6	5	
..	420	..	15 9 5	0 9 8	6	
..	413	..	11 5 5	0 13 11	7	
..	..	..	0 15 9	0 4 3	8	
..	..	..	0 13 9	0 8 1	9	
..	..	..	0 8 3	0 3 1	10	
..	..	..	0 5 3	0 2 10	11	
..	..	..	9 7 9	0 14 4	12	
..	499	..	22 1 9	0 12 11	13	
..	..	..	6 11 9	0 6 10	14	
..	..	..	1 8 6	0 3 7	15	
..	..	..	13 9 6	1 0 1	16	
..	..	..	1 14 0	0 3 8	17	
..	332	..	8 9 8	2 1 4	18	
..	..	..	0 7 3	0 5 7	19	

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

[illegible]

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned 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	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	121	6	271	1	96	..	14	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	44	2	187	3	149	1	38	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement	6	..	30	..	12	..	2	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 349 to 357.	Aggravated assault	20	..	92	2	28	..	5	..
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	1	..	5	1	7	3	14	6
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 431 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	541	71	2,545	149	2,017	57	572	10
Chap. XVII, Secs. 381 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	1	..	17	1	6	..	21	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft.	5	..	29	..	77	..	129	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	11	2	34	5	16	..	3	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	52	6	151	10	167	4	37	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	16	7	118	28	114	7	23	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	6	..	33	1	25	..	15	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	30	2	91	1	33	..	12	..
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass	20	1	45	..	13	..	2	..
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	..	..	34	2	36	1	10	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass	55	13	655	48	1,225	22	323	8

continued.

several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—continued.

Jail during the year 1898 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.		
..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	18		
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	520	7	527		
19	2	20	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	8	468		
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55		
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	2	149		
4	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	14	52		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
352	2	114	2	27	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6,169	292	6,461		
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	52		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2		
133	..	32	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413	..	413		
40	..	211	..	97	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	370	..	370		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	7	73		
14	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	368	20	388		
17	..	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	299	45	344		
7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	1	91		
..	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	3	194		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1	82		
5	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	4	95		
209	..	86	..	19	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2,675	91	2,666		

STATEMENT D—

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned

1 Sections of Penal Code classified.		2 Convicts admitted into							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks.	..	..	1	..	9	..	4	1
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract ..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage..	2	1	40	..	26	..	4	..
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation ..	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	5	..	30	..	8	..	2	..
C. O. P., Chap. VIII, and I. P. C. Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ..	7	..	33	..	101	5	91	1
	Offences against other laws ..	3,208	291	909	52	140	2	19	..
Total ..		4,390	407	6,988	328	4,600	125	1,527	37

* Does not include

concluded.

in the several Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1898 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.
17	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	51	1	52
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	1	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	45
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	240	6	246
4	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,296	345	4,641
915	12	638	8	218	3	1	..	120	5	5	..	94	7	18,596	932	* 19,528

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 1898.

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.	3,293	2	130	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	3,432	2	
PART II.													
For safe custody	1,626	..	1,546	..	328	..	80	..	1	..	3,781	..	
Total ..	4,919	2	1,676	..	637	..	80	..	1	..	7,213	2	

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1898 (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 aver- age number of sick.	Total Num- ber of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.
			Convicts.	Under- trials.	Civil prisoners.	Convicts.	Under- trials.	Civil prisoners.					Total.
1	Ganjām ..	13	1,387	1,260	..	2,647	31,33	48,65	80,18	64	..	..
2	Vizagapatam ..	22	4,718	2,825	..	7,543	114,75	82,32	197,07	8,24	12	60,89
3	Godavari ..	18	1,156	1,252	1	2,409	25,33	48,73	74,36	65	3	13,45
4	Kistna ..	20	1,249	1,640	1	2,890	19,69	61,21	80,92	84	1	12,36
5	Nellore ..	15	940	998	..	1,938	15,63	37,44	53,07	80	..	..
6	Kurnool ..	12	1,006	1,491	..	2,497	21,56	66,04	87,60	106	2	22,83
7	Bellary ..	9	475	848	..	1,323	8,33	46,02	54,35	83	7	..
8	Anantapur ..	7	260	766	..	1,046	7,06	33,32	40,38	85	..	..
9	Cuddapah ..	14	839	1,955	..	2,794	19,50	89,30	99,80	77	1	10,02
10	North Arcot ..	19	1,103	2,246	..	3,349	13,77	99,64	113,11	99	..	..
11	Salem ..	18	985	1,380	..	2,365	25,71	71,77	109,48	27	1	8,84
12	Chingleput ..	12	1,090	1,335	5	3,030	39,76	97,18	67,96	74	1	9,95
13	South Arcot ..	18	3,216	2,499	..	5,715	58,15	97,48	155,33	73	2	14,71
14	Tanjore ..	18	1,380	1,666	1	3,047	24,12	73,45	97,63	96	2	12,88
15	Trichinopoly ..	9	631	967	..	1,598	8,28	43,26	51,54	30	..	20,49
16	Madura ..	18	1,454	2,342	..	3,796	30,18	98,99	129,08	40	3	15
17	Tinnevelly ..	15	787	1,502	..	2,289	12,32	85,07	97,39	40	3	23,24
18	Malabar ..	21	9,683	2,892	4	12,579	181,09	137,01	318,83	7,64	6	10,27
19	South Canara ..	8	615	359	..	974	19,59	14,92	34,51	116	..	18,52
20	Coimbatore ..	15	1,456	2,060	1	3,517	31,21	87,99	119,20	137	..	..
21	Nilgiris ..	3	353	322	86	761	6,38	9,45	25,40	53	1	39,37
Total ..		304	35,333	32,625	99	68,057	702,88	1,365,13	2,078,19	31,33	35	16,84

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1898 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial Number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidary Jails.	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.								14				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.					
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	
1	Gauhati ..	13	7	1	5	3	13	0	8	2	152	1	21	2	72	154	1	14	9	1,749	89	2	7
2	Vizagapatnam	22	10	2	34	10	35	75	0	6	1	5	1	1	2	55	7	0	1	15,518	78	11	11
3	Coimbatore	18	64	..	..	..	..	98	1	5	1	3	1	..	..	7	0	1	4,656	63	9	10	6
4	Kistna ..	20	3	..	..	..	..	3	0	3	1	..	..	..	..	7	0	1	6	8,386	81	6	3
5	Nellore ..	15	..	..	13	..	..	13	0	3	11	..	26	1	55	..	128	3	6	3,272	31	10	6
6	Kurnool ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	10	0	1	4,711	53	12	5
7	Pellary ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	2,708	23	13	2
8	Anantapur	14	7	4	..	..	..	17	0	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,054	50	13	0
9	Cuddapah	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,979	59	14	7
10	North Arcot	14	24	..	..	..	..	37	0	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,797	51	4	0
11	Salom ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,578	45	5	0
12	Chingleput	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	1	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,178	41	7	8
13	South Arcot	18	54	..	..	..	..	2	6	6	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,178	41	7	8
14	Tanjore ..	18	9	..	..	..	..	18	0	3	11	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,508	34	11	7
15	Trichinopoly	18	9	..	..	..	..	18	0	3	11	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,508	34	11	7
16	Madurai ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	8	0	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,117	30	7	8
17	Tinnevely ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,928	26	0	1
18	Madurai ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	0	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,928	26	0	1
19	Madurai ..	21	9	..	..	..	..	35	0	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,320	53	11	4
20	South Canara	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,133	42	8	0
21	Coimbatore	15	..	..	..	..	..	53	0	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,602	55	3	4
22	Nilgiris ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	0	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,535	37	7	5
	Total ..	304	395	19	28	131	59	40	632	0	4	9	204	71	127	53	37	170	80	755	0	5	10
																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
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																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
																				1,536	53	2	7
								</															

APPENDIX II.

BUILDINGS.

The total expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Jail and Public Works Department during the year 1898 amounted to Rs. 1,03,714-3-9.

The total outlay is distributed among the several classes of jails in the following table :—

Classes of jails.	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Central Jails	35,955	14	4	33,005	1	4
District Jails	19,509	9	11	12,425	9	0
Subsidiary Jails	962	0	5	1,865	0	9
Total	56,418	8	8	47,295	11	1

2. In the accompanying table, the expenditure incurred during 1898, is compared with that of the four preceding years :—

	By the Jail Department.		By the Public Works Department.		Total.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1894	24,522		1,28,047		1,52,569
1895	32,110		42,924		75,034
1896	31,810		54,239		86,049
1897	44,065		45,959		90,024
1898	56,418		47,296		1,03,714

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

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 9,172-15-5 was expended departmentally on the following works: repairing blocks, Rs. 4,025-8-8; converting blocks into cells, Rs. 3,392-15-8; raising female yard wall to 10 feet, Rs. 665-13-11; white and colour-washing the jail and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 272-0-4; constructing 15 drinking-water cisterns, Rs. 237-2-2; constructing drains in the garden, &c., Rs. 159-7-8; constructing a verandah to female yard cells, Rs. 77-11-0; putting up a gate to the female yard, Rs. 64-3-8; cementing floor of water tank, Rs. 54-11-10; repairing close prison and garden walls, Rs. 100; other sundry works and repairs, Rs. 123-4-6. The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 2,496-15-5: fixing iron palisading to inner and outer circles, Rs. 860-3-0; erection of iron railings, Rs. 245-1-5; repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 2-3-8; making roof of the iron tank, Rs. 408-1-6; strengthening doors and windows of the wards, Rs. 201-12-0; altering the present arrangements of close prison wards, Rs. 778-9-10.

Vellore Central Jail.—A sum of Rs. 18,925-15-1 was spent by this jail departmentally on account of the following works: white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 141-3-9; altering bathing cisterns, Rs. 82-1-3; deepening wells, Rs. 9-10-5; cement plastering inside the cells to strengthen the brick work around food trays and locking arrangement stones, Rs. 59-7-2; construction of a dead-house, Rs. 764-15-8; converting the old dead-house into a latrine, Rs. 40-0-0; renewing the wooden planking over jail wells, Rs. 262-0-0; matting the Superintendent's, Jailor's and Store-keeper's quarters and providing chicks and blinds to the Chief Warder's quarters, Rs. 131-7-0; repairing the Jailor's and Hospital Assistant's quarters, Rs. 66-0-0; extension of close prison cells, Rs. 17,244-7-1; extending the tiled verandahs in front of the Chief Warder's quarters, Rs. 13-2-6; putting up verandah on three sides of the kitchen, Rs. 17-5-5; other petty works and repairs, Rs. 96-2-10; the Public Works Department strengthened the windows, &c., of the sleeping wards at a cost of Rs. 356-3-11.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a total outlay of Rs. 1,778-9-0: colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 14-2-2; alteration of doors, Rs. 567-8-0; raising pials, Rs. 410-0-0; repairing dyer's room, Rs. 355-0-0; fixing a pump to the solitary cell well, Rs. 274-12-0; building with stones garden compound wall, Rs. 50-0-0; petty repairs, Rs. 57-4-6. The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 9,548-0-6 on the following: paying the Provincial share of the Trichinopoly Water-supply Scheme, Rs. 2,556-3-0; strengthening the windows, &c., in the jail, Rs. 164-15-0; excavating trial pits for sinking a well in the jail camping ground, Rs. 97-15-6; reconstructing the compound wall round Jailor's quarters, Rs. 188-4-8; repairing the hospital, Rs. 5,788-8-3; repairing the store-room, Rs. 908-10-7.

reduction of the number of "juveniles" committed to prison. The report, however, shows that, in spite of the reduction in the age limit, the number of juveniles committed to jail rose from 458 in 1897 to 522 during the year under review.

Paragraph 16 of the report shows that the population of juveniles committed to prison is much higher than the corresponding figure for the whole of India. These facts seem to indicate that criminal courts in this Presidency do not make sufficient use of the provisions of section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, and section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or of the Whipping Act, in dealing with juvenile offenders. The advantages of these provisions of the law, which enable courts to punish juveniles without exposing them to the evil influences of prison life, have on several occasions been pointed out to the subordinate magistracy, and District Magistrates will now be requested to give personal attention to the matter. The Inspector-General of Prisons might also, with advantage, bring to the notice of the District Magistrate concerned cases in which sentences of imprisonment have been passed on youthful offenders, when the alternative methods prescribed by law might usefully have been resorted to instead.

5. The figures in paragraph 19 of the Inspector-General's report show the nature of the sentences passed upon persons confined in jail during the year. It is observed that there has been a marked increase in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for less than one month. The matter is not one which can appropriately be discussed in connection with jail administration; an explanation of the increase will doubtless be afforded when the report on criminal justice for the year comes before Government.

6. *Identification of habitual offenders.*—The proportion of reconvicted prisoners admitted into the jails of this Presidency fell from 13.03 in 1897 to 12.64 in 1898. In consequence, however, of the change in the compilation of the statistics, referred to in paragraph 21 of the report, no comparison can be instituted between the results obtained in the several jails in regard to the recognition of habitual criminals in 1898 and those of the previous years. It is observed that the Inspector-General is taking steps to introduce into the Jail Department the system of identification by finger impressions. This system has for some time past been successfully applied in the Police Department for the recognition of old offenders, and the details of its application can, if necessary, be ascertained from the Inspector-General of Police.

7. *Escapes.*—There was an improvement in the guarding of the several classes of jails, the number of escapes being lower than that of 1897, and the average of the last eleven years. This circumstance is a satisfactory feature of the year's administration, seeing that the influx of jail population in 1898 was larger than in any year during the past decade.

8. *Discipline.*—With a large increase in jail population, it is natural that there should be a corresponding advance in the number of offences against jail regulations, and in that of punishments inflicted by Superintendents under the authority of the Prisons Act. It is noteworthy, however, that the proportion of major punishments to the daily average population varied but little, while that of minor punishments increased to an appreciable extent. Among the several forms of major punishments, cases of solitary confinement, with or without penal diet, and of whipping declined in number, while combinations of minor punishments and the imposition of fetters in its severer forms were more frequently resorted to. Under minor punishments, penal diet was more sparingly applied, while fetters were more extensively employed, and warnings administered in a larger number of instances. On the whole, there appear to be good reasons for concluding that the increase in the number of offences, accompanied by a diminution in the severer forms of punishment, is an indication of a satisfactory improvement in the manner of enforcing stricter discipline.

9. Conditions vary from jail to jail, especially as regards the forms of labour and the composition of the jail population, and uniformity in the practice of inflicting punishments is not therefore practicable. But such disproportion in the methods of imposing punishments, as have been noticed by the Inspector-General in paragraph 30 of his report in regard to the Russellkonda and Nellore District Jails, betokens rather a want of discrimination on the part of jail authorities in selecting appropriate forms

of punishment than increased contumacy on the part of prisoners. The state of discipline in each jail cannot, however, be gauged by statistics alone, and the Government must therefore rely on the Inspector-General to see that neither unnecessary severity nor undue leniency is allowed to exist in any of the jails in the Presidency. Resort to punishments is inevitable in many cases, but it is to the mark system that His Excellency the Governor in Council would prefer mainly to look for the maintenance of discipline and good conduct among convicts.

10. In G.O., No. 1431, dated 2nd October 1897, with a view to render the conditions of prison life more deterrent, the Government issued orders constituting a penal stage for convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Under this system every prisoner awarded rigorous imprisonment is, during the first three months of his sentence, put to specially hard forms of labour, compelled to wear gunny clothing and required to sleep by himself in a cell or cubicle if such accommodation is available. If he is certified by the Medical Officer to be unfit for hard labour, he is confined in a cell throughout the penal stage by day as well as by the night and is given suitable labour. The introduction of the system has not as yet had time to produce any marked effect, but it is hoped that it will exercise a beneficial influence on the conduct of the criminal population.

11. The number of convicts liberated under the remission system rose from 1,614 in 1897 to 1,728 in 1898, the increase being mainly due to concessions granted on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. There can be little doubt that the mark system offers a powerful incentive to good behaviour and that its advantages are generally appreciated by the prisoners. The remarks of the Superintendent of a Central Jail in regard to the working of the mark system, quoted in paragraph 34 of the report, have been noted. A discussion of matters of this kind is out of place in an annual review, but it may be pointed out that first offences committed by prisoners from ignorance should usually be dealt with by a formal warning, and that severer forms of punishment should be resorted to only in cases of contumacious disobedience of orders or resistance to authority.

12. *Finance.*—The financial results of the year's administration, which are summarised in Statements IX to XIII and Statement G, have been fully dealt with by the Inspector-General in the body of the report. Excluding from the calculation the outlay incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department, the gross expenditure of the department and the average cost per prisoner rose from Rupees 11,59,298 and Rs. 69-2-10 in 1897 to Rs. 11,99,730 and Rs. 69-15-2 in 1898, respectively. The increase, which occurred mainly under the head of dietary charges, is the natural result of dearness of provisions and a larger jail population. The total and the average cost of jail management under the main heads of expenditure is compared below for a period of three years:—

	Total cost.			Cost per head of daily average jail population.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Establishment	Rs. 2,50,581	Rs. 2,45,887	Rs. 2,50,577	Rs. A. P. 26 2 2	Rs. A. P. 23 12 11	Rs. A. P. 22 14 7
Dietary charges	2,30,185	2,36,346	2,57,607	24 6 5	32 1 10	34 2 6
Hospital charges	24,910	31,248	28,370	2 9 7	3 0 5	2 6 7
Clothing and bedding	23,472	18,927	22,984	2 7 10	1 13 19	2 12 7
Other charges	67,776	82,953	90,433	6 0 5	8 5 10	8 4 4
Total	5,86,904	7,14,431	7,64,971	61 3 6	69 2 10	69 15 2

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Cash earnings per head of population	Rs. A. P. 16 5 0	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. 17 2 0
Net cost per head of population	44 14 0	65 3 0	52 13 0

The causes of variations in the expenditure incurred in the several jails have been explained by the Inspector-General. The highest cost per head was shown in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, but the abnormal conditions which prevailed in this

Coimbatore Central Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 2,614-3-9 was spent departmentally on the following works: repairs to the roof of Nos. 4 and 5 workshops, Rs. 130-13-4; repairs to the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 232-13-9; altering the locking arrangements in solitary cells, &c., Rs. 18-8-3; repairs to, and extension of, cattle-shed, Rs. 395-9-8; building a washing-room and cistern for dyeing, Rs. 60-0-0; fixing pumps over jail wells, Rs. 208-14-0; repairs to treadmill, Rs. 28-1-0; repairs to the platform of washing ragi, Rs. 129-0-8; repairs to the platform where kitchen vessels are washed, Rs. 60-0-0; fixing a pipe in the main wall for passing urine, Rs. 22-0-0; enclosing the workshop at the Deputy Jailor's store with wire-netting, Rs. 60-0-0; white-washing the jail wards and hospital, Rs. 200-0-0; repairing convict warder guards' cook-house, Rs. 55-0-0; alterations to No. 9 workshop, Rs. 600-0-0; repairing the floor and painting the wood-work of the weaving shed, Rs. 83-14-0; building an engine-room in No. 9 block, Rs. 170-0-0; ordinary repairs, Rs. 159-9-1. The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 12,566-8-1: deepening the main gate well, Rs. 3,545-1-11; providing an impervious flooring of cut-stone slabs in the jail hospital, Rs. 645-0-0; repairing treadmill, Rs. 2,677-6-6; strengthening the iron straps of the doors and windows, Rs. 1,626-14-10.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The total sum expended departmentally by this jail was Rs. 783-6-1 on the following works: asphaltting two wards in the hospital and the hospital verandah, Rs. 371-14-8; white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 121-11-9; repairs to the Superintendent's and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 211-3-0; constructing urinal pipe, Rs. 9-1-8; repairing the jail office, Rs. 5-7-6; bringing in the wall of the large weaving shed, Rs. 23-1-6; rebuilding the gate to the north, Rs. 11-2-0; other minor repairs, Rs. 33-12-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,663-7-5 as follows: sinking a well in the jail, Rs. 4,072-0-10; erecting patent self-adjusting unclimbable railings, Rs. 780-1-5; remodelling the circular kitchen, Rs. 100-0-0; constructing a drain in the jail, Rs. 270-0-0; repairs to the jail, Rs. 93-8-4; repairing the circular kitchen of the jail, Rs. 313-12-2; renewing the weather boards in the jail, Rs. 620-9-9; re-roofing the verandah of close prison cells, Rs. 485-7-9.

Salem Central Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 741-11-9: white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 221-9-5; constructing pukka roofs to Nos. 3 and 4 workshops, Rs. 73-6-0; repairing the garden tank, Rs. 43-14-5; matting and providing chicks to the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 54-0-0; covering in the kitchen well with teakwood plank, Rs. 63-13-3; other sundry repairs, Rs. 275-0-8. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,789-8-2, of which Rs. 1,065-2-4 were spent in improvements to the jail, and Rs. 724-5-10 in repairing the blocks of the jail.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—This jail expended a sum of Rs. 1,988-15-5 in the departmental execution of the following works: constructing a bathing platform and walls for juvenile females, Rs. 40-0-0; putting wire-fencing east and west end of open yard in front of cubical in the female enclosure, Rs. 65-0-0; laying on water to the juvenile enclosure of the female yard, Rs. 55-0-0; removing a wall and building a new one, Rs. 104-15-10; putting up sun-shades in the press building, Rs. 68-1-0; putting up wire-netting to the ventilators in the walls of the press buildings on the side of the treadmill, Rs. 3-15-4; constructing a small cistern and platform in the male juvenile blocks, Rs. 13-0-0; enlarging the platform around the cistern in front of the treadmill, Rs. 6-6-5; enlarging and repairing the cistern in the female yard, Rs. 6-5-5; white-washing certain wards in block Nos. 4 and 5, Rs. 16-0-0; constructing a platform for drying gingelly seeds, Rs. 55-0-0; replacing the present ragi drying platform in the female yard with Cuddapah slabs, Rs. 85-0-0; providing iron door shutters and windows to block Nos. 4 and 5 according to new design, Rs. 490-0-0; wire-netting half of the Store-keeper's office room to form a store-room, Rs. 45-0-0; renewing, strengthening, &c., and wire-netting around the main kitchen and convict dhoby yard, Rs. 135-0-0; re-painting the above as well as the convict warder guard-room, Rs. 101-0-0; putting up iron partitions to one of the drums of the treadmill, Rs. 34-8-3; enlarging the three cells (downstairs) of the quarantine block for locking up lunatics under observation, Rs. 90-0-0; repairing one of the drums of the treadmill, Rs. 88-1-8; repairing a drum of the treadmill, Rs. 2-1-3; white and colour-washing, &c., of the two Hospital Assistants' quarters, Rs. 30-2-0; white and colour-washing the guard-rooms, Rs. 34-0-0; putting wire-netting on the windows of hospital out-houses, Rs. 50-0-0; screening the roof of the contagious ward by putting up a ceiling of teakwood planks, Rs. 135-0-0; protecting the iron-horned doors of the cells in juvenile block with wire-netting, Rs. 25-0-0; fitting one drum of treadmill with partitions, Rs. 106-1-9; matting subordinates' quarters, Rs. 45-2-8; minor works and repairs, Rs. 60-1-10. The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 3,584-5-10 on the following works: providing iron doors to the jail, Rs. 66-9-1; certain alterations to the jail, Rs. 601-12-4; annual repairs to the jail, Rs. 2,588-9-8; renewing Red Hills water pipes of the jail, Rs. 306-13-3; colour and white-washing the jail, &c., Rs. 20-9-6.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the extension of compound wall, Rs. 45-1-2; the erection of a temporary quarantine shed, Rs. 32-10-10; the construction of a workshop, Rs. 309-3-5; the construction of a masonry bathing cistern in the garden, Rs. 165-0-0; building an oil-mill shed, Rs. 286-5-1; fixing a gate to the new workshop, Rs. 30-0-0; wire-netting the workshop, Rs. 43-15-4; and general repairs, Rs. 247-0-6; costing an aggregate outlay of Rs. 1,159-4-4. The works done by the Public Works Department were the covering and fixing a pump on the well and repairing the lightning conductor in Nos. 1 and 2 wards of the jail at a cost of Rs. 215-15-1.

Berhampur District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 1,009-0-8 was spent by the Jail Department and the following works were carried out: providing an asphalt area for night-soil vessels in the sleeping wards, Rs. 21-12-0; white and colour-washing the jail buildings and petty repairs, Rs. 280-0-0; tarring the walls of the several sleeping wards, hospital, &c., Rs. 48-12-6; constructing a temporary quarantine shed, Rs. 33-1-6; matting the floor of the Superintendent's office and the store-room, Rs. 11-10-3; tarring the wood-work and palisading of the jail, Rs. 132-0-0; constructing a complete system of irrigation channels in the garden, Rs. 381-12-5; repairing and re-thatching the manufactory and bulls' sheds, &c., Rs. 100-0-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,019-11-7 on the following works: fixing a pump to the drinking-water well, Rs. 50-15-11; repairs to the verandah of the Civil Debtors' ward, Rs. 321-5-0; improvements to the Superintendent's office, Rs. 87-0-0; repairs to roof of block No. 5, Rs. 39-15-10; repairs to the female wards of the jail, Rs. 502-4-6; and petty repairs to the jail, Rs. 34-12-7.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 1,021-1-9: erecting a pudding-room, Rs. 555-10-0; enclosing the raggi clearing block with wire-netting, Rs. 65-10-0; constructing 2 temporary sheds, Rs. 68-8-6; constructing pials in the quarantine blocks, Rs. 22-8-0; repairs to Jailor's quarters, Rs. 33-11-6; constructing a shed in the garden, Rs. 6-3-0; enclosing cholera sheds, Rs. 8-8-0; constructing a day latrine, Rs. 60-0-1; cementing a drain, Rs. 14-0-0; enclosing cholera sheds, Rs. 6-6-0; fixing pump over the well, Rs. 135-14-4; erecting a temporary shed within the jail, Rs. 35-2-4; matting and putting up bamboo blinds in the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 9-0-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,154-4-0, of which Rs. 11-15-0 were spent in providing doors to the solitary cells; Rs. 100-10-7 in strengthening the doors and windows of the Superintendent's office; Rs. 1,376-15-0 in repairs to the warders' lines; Rs. 1,177-2-1 in repairing jail buildings; and Rs. 487-9-10 in repairing the female hospital buildings.

Guntur District Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the construction of a drain for diverting kitchen well-water towards the jail garden, Rs. 50-0-0; repairs to the jail work-shed, Rs. 12-0-0; costing an aggregate outlay of Rs. 62-0-0. The Public Works Department executed certain urgent repairs to jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 639-5-6.

Nellore District Jail.—Departmentally the following works were executed at a cost of Rs. 5,982-2-11: constructing warders' huts, Rs. 3,667-8-0; providing 2 solitary cells with hatten doors, Rs. 19-14-4; white and colour-washing the jail, Rs. 201-0-0; increasing the size of the store-room, Rs. 331-12-4; building two raised cemented platforms for erecting cholera sheds, Rs. 134-0-0; fixing 17 doors on cut stones in the backyards, and coping the mud walls, &c., of the warders' huts, Rs. 329-0-0; raising the main wall all around the yard south of hospital, Rs. 307-7-3. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Bellary District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 1,384-1-5 was spent by the Jail Department and the following works executed: providing shutters to windows of sleeping wards, Rs. 2-8-0; construction of new store-rooms, Rs. 492-2-7; constructing a mortuary, Rs. 364-11-11; providing iron piping from the drinking-water well to the filter within the jail, Rs. 496-11-1; protecting the ventilators of the new grain store-room by wire-netting, Rs. 3-1-0; white-washing the jail, Rs. 7-5-6; protecting the doors of the 6 juveniles' cells with wire-netting, Rs. 9-4-4; converting the store-room in the female yard into a workshop for females, Rs. 8-5-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 5,042-14-0, of which Rs. 3,791-13-5 were spent in re-roofing certain buildings attached to the District Jail and Rs. 1,251-0-7 in repairing the subordinates' quarters.

Cuddalore District Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,569-3-4 on the following works: fitting batten door to the iron door of the female hospital, Rs. 10-0-0; laying a pipe from the jail wall to the kitchen, Rs. 131-11-5; repairing Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 68-10-6; building up with stone and mortar one side of the garden tank to work a picottah, Rs. 39-13-6; fitting brass cocks to drinking-water cisterns, Rs. 12-0-0; out-houses to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 994-1-3; fixing to the main wall by the side of the latrine a wrought iron pipe to pass out urine, Rs. 5-8-0; sinking a well in the lakebed, Rs. 68-9-0; fixing in the ground and fencing all around the rain-gauge, Rs. 7-4-0; matting the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 75-0-0; sloping off the ledge round the wall of the female enclosure, Rs. 40-0-0; constructing a pandal around the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 37-12-0; white-washing jail buildings and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 78-13-8. 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. 2,696-3-3: enclosing with iron railings the under-trial and Civil Debtors' yard, Rs. 78-11-7; enclosing contagious ward, Rs. 55-0-0; white-washing the jail buildings and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 41-7-5; constructing a new workshop, Rs. 1,340-7-6; repairing the drains in the warders' lines, Rs. 9-14-0; providing wire-netting gates for quarantine and hospital, Rs. 20-0-0; repairing thatched verandahs for Superintendent's and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 50-0-0; sinking 4 wells in the warders' lines, Rs. 520-0-0; construction of an enclosed verandah for raggi pounders, Rs. 238-2-9; construction of an overhead bathing cistern with a masonry platform, Rs. 285-8-0; repairing steps of the office, Rs. 10-0-0; providing bamboo blinds for Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 40-0-0. The Public Works Department

expended a sum of Rs. 427-6-11, of which Rs. 293-4-7 were spent in strengthening the windows and ventilators in the sleeping ward of the jail, and Rs. 134-2-4 in providing door in the jail office room.

Madura District Jail.—Departmentally an expenditure of Rs. 1,287-13-2 was incurred on the following works: repairs to the workshop in No. 3 yard, Rs. 83-9-10; extending the workshop in No. 4 yard, Rs. 257-7-4; extending the kitchen, Rs. 138-13-3; constructing a workshop in the female yard, Rs. 516-10-0; constructing a work-shed for muttlay breaking, Rs. 38-6-8; re-constructing the collapsed well near the general latrine, Rs. 147-9-9; coping the mud walls around the jail, Rs. 45-8-6; repairing the pandal in front of the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 21-0-0; putting a pandal in front of the Executive Assistant Jailor's quarters, Rs. 12-8-3; sinking a well in the Hospital Assistant's and in the Assistant Jailor's quarters, Rs. 13-0-0; repairing a well in front of the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 8-4-3. The Public Works Department repaired the jail at a cost of Rs. 4,300-6-1.

Palamcottah District Jail.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,481-3-10 was incurred by the Jail Department in the execution of the following works: constructing warders' lines, Rs. 700-0-0; improving the catchment area of the foul water cistern, Rs. 30-0-0; opening a door-way in the cellular kitchen, Rs. 11-6-0; enclosing civil and under-trial ward, Rs. 400-0-0; constructing a kitchen for the Brahmans, Rs. 110-0-0; constructing a kitchen near the cholera shed, Rs. 75-0-0; tarring weather boards, Rs. 36-8-0; converting a portion of the guard room into a room for convict warder guards, Rs. 51-2-10; converting one side of the guard-room into a clothing room, Rs. 38-15-0; white-washing jail buildings and minor repairs, Rs. 18-8-0; protecting cell doors with wire-netting, Rs. 9-12-0. The Public Works Department strengthened the doors, &c., of the jail at a cost of Rs. 723-14-0.

Mangalore District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 1,844-11-3: constructing 6 warders' huts, Rs. 874-10-3; constructing drinking-water cistern, Rs. 100-8-9; constructing a shower-bath cistern, Rs. 164-13-0; enclosing the work-shed with wire-netting, Rs. 47-0-0; fixing a pump to well No. 3, Rs. 140-0-0; repairs to latrine roof, Rs. 154-0-8; asphaltting hospital floor, Rs. 274-15-4; monsoon repairs and white-washing, Rs. 88-11-3. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Criminal Leper ward, Madras.—This jail executed the following works departmentally at a cost of Rs. 3-12-0: fixing the iron safe in the new office-room of the Jailor, Rs. 3-4-0; repairing the hearth attached to the kitchen, Rs. 0-8-0.

Subsidiary Jails.—A sum of Rs. 962-0-5 was expended by the Jail Department on account of the following sub-jails: Rs. 201-4-5 were spent in executing certain repairs to the Sub-Jails at Koraput and Chipurupalle in the Vizagapatam district; Rs. 10-0-0 were incurred in erecting a temporary shed in Tirutani in the North Arcot district; Rs. 492-0-0 were expended in repairing, white-washing and other sundry repairs to Sub-Jails at Pennagaram, Atur, Hosur, Uttangarai, Sankari, Vaniyambadi, Krishnagiri and Tirupatur in the Salem district; and Rs. 227-8-0 were spent in the Trichinopoly district in tarring, repairing and white-washing most of the sub-jails and in putting a thatched shed in front of the Sub-Jail at Lalgudi. The Public Works Department executed the following works at a cost of Rs. 1,865-0-9: constructing a latrine, closing the existing gate and other improvements to the Sub-Jail at Trichinopoly, Rs. 1,560-10-6; repairing the Sub-Jail at Negapatam, Rs. 8-9-8; securing the door-frame of male ward of the Sub-Jail at Tanjore, Rs. 2-0-0; and strengthening the windows and ventilators of the Sub-Jail at Kurnool, Rs. 283-12-7.

No. 817, JUDICIAL, 23RD MAY 1899.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 22nd March 1899.

Abstract.—Forwarding report on the administration of Jails, in the Madras Presidency for the year 1898.

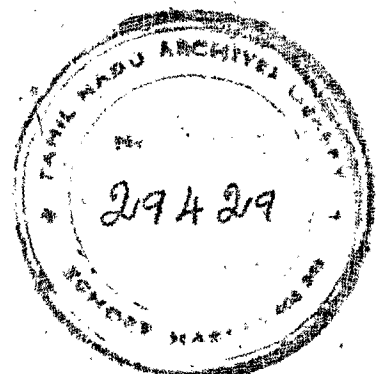
Order—No. 817, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1899.

The foregoing report on the administration of the Jail department is full and clear, and has, as usual, been submitted with commendable punctuality. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., continued to be in charge of the department throughout the year.

2. No change occurred during the year in the number of Central Jails maintained. Owing, however, to the prevalence of sickness, the Rajahmundry Central Jail was almost evacuated for a time, and committals to that institution were directed to other Jails. The Guntur District Jail was re-opened as a temporary measure to avoid the congestion of population in the neighbouring jails. The number of subsidiary jails also remained unaltered, but such of the sub-jails in the districts of North Arcot and South Arcot as are on or near the line of railway were, as an experimental measure, converted into lock-ups for the confinement of undertrial, remand and en-route prisoners, and of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding seven days, other convicts being committed direct to the nearest Central or District Jail.

3. *Jail Population.*—The year under review was characterized by a further advance in the total number of admissions. Discharges were, however, also more numerous, and the jail population on the 31st December 1898 was much the same as at the close of the previous year. The increase noticeable in the jail population occurred both among convicts and undertrial prisoners admitted into jails and among those received by transfer. There was, on the other hand, a slight diminution in the number of civil prisoners committed to jail. The rise in the number of admissions is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the prevalence of distress during the earlier part of the year, due to the abnormally high prices of food grains. The Government is not convinced that this cause can be regarded as fully explaining the increase which occurred. The statistics for the past ten years show that the daily average number of convicts confined in jails has risen during that period from 7,921.55 to 10,936, or by more than 38 per cent. This increase is out of all proportion to the increase in the population of the Presidency, and it suggests the desirability of a more searching enquiry into its causes than has hitherto been made. The Inspector-General will be requested to enquire into, and report upon the matter; in doing so he should devote special attention to the question how far the existing jail system is successful in effecting what must be regarded as its main object, namely, in exercising a deterrent effect upon criminals.

4. In view of the alteration made by section 4 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, the term "juvenile" has from the 1st January 1898 been taken to include all persons under fifteen years of age, instead of all persons under sixteen years as formerly. This change in classification might have been expected to result in a



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institution during the year hampered its administration, and no comparison between it and other jails can fairly be drawn. The financial administration of the Berhampur jail has been adversely commented upon by the Inspector-General in several places in his report, and the Government would be glad to see any explanations which may have been called for as to the apparently unsatisfactory results recorded.

13. The average cost of dieting prisoners in sub-jails increased from Rs. 38-11-0 per head in 1897 to Rs. 39-14-1 in 1898. The advance was due to the general rise in the prices of food-grains. The increase in cost of diets is doubtless mainly due to causes beyond the control of the officers responsible for the administration of sub-jails, but the steady rise in the average cost of maintaining a prisoner in a sub-jail which

					RS. A. P.	has occurred during the last three years *
1896	..	..	..	..	50 0 1	shows the necessity for the most careful
1897	..	..	..	..	57 9 8	supervision of the expenditure in these
1898	..	..	..	..	58 11 5	institutions.

14. *Manufactures.*—Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the year's administration is the marked improvement noticeable in the operations of the manufacturing department. Owing, presumably, to a larger labouring population, convicts employed on manufactures were more numerous, and the total profits advanced from Rupees 1,17,339 in 1897 to Rs. 1,29,367 in the year under review, thereby reducing the net cost per head of prisoners from Rs. 65-3-0 to Rs. 52-13-0. In addition to this profit, supplies to the value of Rs. 38,125, as compared with Rs. 24,933 in the previous year, were issued to jails. The largest profit among Central Jails was realised in the Penitentiary. Coimbatore Jail, the accounts of which closed with an apparent deficit in 1897, nearly recovered its former position as the leading jail in regard to manufactures and yielded a net profit of Rs. 24,659. The short receipt in Vellore Central Jail was no doubt due to the diversion of the attention of the Superintendent to building operations in the jail, which resulted in a saving of Rs. 10,000 to the department. As usual, Tanjore and Palanecottah show the largest profits among District Jails. An explanation should be called for from the Superintendent for the poor outturn in Mangalore. The manufacturing receipts from sub-jails were not large, but an improvement appears to have taken place during the last year, the cash earnings in these institutions having risen from Rs. 278 in 1897 to Rs. 744 in the year under review.

15. *Vital Statistics.*—The subject of Vital Statistics has been fully discussed by the Inspector-General both generally and under each principal class of disease, and but few remarks on the part of Government are needed. On the whole the general health of the prisoners improved, the rates of sickness and mortality being lower than of 1897. Cholera was rare, and was responsible only for nine deaths. The proportion of convicts who had gained weight on release increased appreciably, while there was only an inconsiderable advance (3 per cent.) in the proportion of those who had lost weight.

16. As in the preceding two years mortality remained heavy in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, and admissions to hospital were also numerous. The condition of the jail was during the year a source of great anxiety to the administration, but it is hoped that the sanitary measures which have recently been adopted will prevent a recrudescence of the disease which attacked the jail, and will have a beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners. The Government notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Acting Inspector-General to the energy and zeal displayed by Captain Fearnside and his subordinates during the last epidemic.

17. There was no appreciable overcrowding in any jail except in that at Vizagapatam; special arrangements were made for the accommodation of the surplus prisoners there. Considerable progress has been made in the provision of cellular accommodation in Central and District Jails, the number of cells and cubicles available in 1898 being 2,328 as against 1,421 in 1894.

18. *General.*—The work of inspection was, on the whole, satisfactorily performed by all classes of officers. The visits of non-official visitors, particularly those of M.R. Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avargal and Mr. D'Vas, were even more frequent than in the previous year.

19. The principal features of the year's administration have been summarised in paragraph 110 of the report. The increased strain put upon the department by the rise in the jail population appears to have been well met. The financial results, which appear at first sight to be the only unsatisfactory feature of the report, show on examination that every attention was paid to economy. The increase in the cost of maintenance was entirely due to the rise in the cost of dieting, which has been shown to be due to causes beyond the control of the officers concerned. The Government regards the year as one of progress in the administration of the Jail department, and is pleased to express its satisfaction with the results obtained, and to endorse the commendations bestowed by the Inspector-General on the officers named in paragraph 111 of his report.

His Excellency the Governor in Council desires also to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent ability and untiring energy which Mr. Cardew has displayed in the performance of his duties as Inspector-General of Prisons. The period of eight years, during which Mr. Cardew has been connected with the Jail department in this Presidency, has been marked by steady and material progress, and in his thorough revision of the Jail Code Mr. Cardew has placed on record the valuable results of his experience and of his careful study of all questions affecting Jail administration.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.