

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1899.

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MADRAS:

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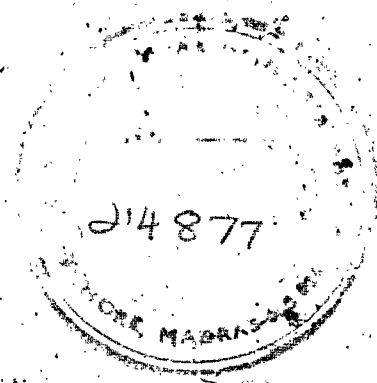
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ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
FOR THE YEAR 1899.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
23rd March 1900.

From

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

To

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

SIR,

In compliance with the provisions of Rule 34 of the Jail Manual I have the honour to submit the following report on Madras Jail Administration during the calendar year 1899, together with the several prescribed statistical returns.

2. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons has been held by me from the 11th February 1899 in succession to Mr. A. G. Cardew.

3. The number of Central and District Jails remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 7 and 11, respectively. The Guntur District Jail, which was opened in 1898, continued open throughout the year. There was no change in the number of Subsidiary Jails (304), but the management of the Calicut Subsidiary Jail was taken over by this department on 1st January 1899 in accordance with G.O., No. 1168, Judicial, dated 23rd July 1898.

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

4. The first statement appended to this report is the General Summary in which are shown all classes of prisoners and all admissions whether direct or by transfer. The opening population of 1899 was 10,733 (the difference between this figure and that shown as the closing population of 1898, viz., 10,735 is due to an erroneous return from the Superintendent of the Jammalamadugu Subsidiary Jail who reported that 3 male convicts instead of 1 remained in that Subsidiary Jail at the end of 1898). It will be seen that the opening population was the highest recorded since 1894. The year under report closed with a prison population of 11,045, or 312 more than at the beginning. The daily average population both of convicts and civil prisoners declined, while the number of under-trials increased in comparison with the preceding year. The total number of admissions to jail amounted to 85,499 or 8,783 less

than in 1898, and 4,819 less than in 1897; but the admissions were higher than in any previous year since 1892. The following table gives the summary of the results for the ten-year period ending with 1899:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	8,547	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638	9,647	9,071	10,273	10,710	10,733
Received during the year ...	67,381	75,562	87,658	79,893	73,388	60,995	70,411	90,318	94,282	85,499
Total ...	75,928	85,206	98,578	90,743	84,026	79,642	80,082	100,591	104,992	96,232
Discharged from all causes during the year ...	66,294	74,239	87,730	80,105	74,380	69,971	69,809	89,881	94,257	85,187
Remained at the end of the year ...	9,644	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646	9,671	10,273	10,710	10,735	11,045
Daily average number.	8,330.62	8,819.48	11,164.37	10,652.14	10,025.13	9,700.14	9,586.59	10,327.61	10,936.42	10,747.48

5. As required in G.O., No. 817, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1899, an enquiry into the causes which have led to a progressive increase of prisoners out of proportion to the increase in the general population of the Presidency has been instituted with the following results. The statistics for the past ten years show that the daily average number of prisoners confined in the Madras Jails has risen by more than 38 per cent. and as neither the proportionate increase due to the growth of the general population nor the abnormally high prices of food-grains can be regarded as satisfactorily accounting for the excessive increase in the annual number of prisoners, it becomes necessary to look for other probable causes, and prominently amongst these the operation of special and other laws suggests itself. It is not, however, to be supposed that the increased number of prisoners indicates the greater prevalence of serious crimes, since the additional convictions have mainly been brought about by the perfection and development of Protective Departments (Salt, Abkari and Customs), by the extension and amplification of municipal and other laws (Forests) and by the comparative yearly improvement in all organisations dealing with offences. To these must be added the increased per centage of convictions of accused persons due probably to the more correct and careful preparation of charges.

If the various causes operating in the production of an increased jail population during a period of ten years are reduced to figures the following results will, on investigation, be found approximately correct:—

	For a period of ten years.
Increase of jail population due to the general growth of population ...	10 to 12 per cent.
Extension, amplification and strictness in the working of special and other laws ...	12 to 13 „
Improved percentage of convictions amongst accused persons ...	7 to 8 „
Rise due to abnormally high prices of food-grains—short of famine ...	6 to 7 „
Total ...	35 to 40

The figures representing the rise in prison population due to the growth of the general population are derived from the difference between the census returns for 1881 and 1891, and the presumptive gradual increase in about the same ratio till 1898. Those regarding the working of the special and other laws are taken from the statistics recorded on the subject *see* paragraph 103 *infra*, those referring to improved percentage of convictions are obtainable from Police reports, and those

Diagram showing number of prisoners in custody between the years 1871 and 1899.

A

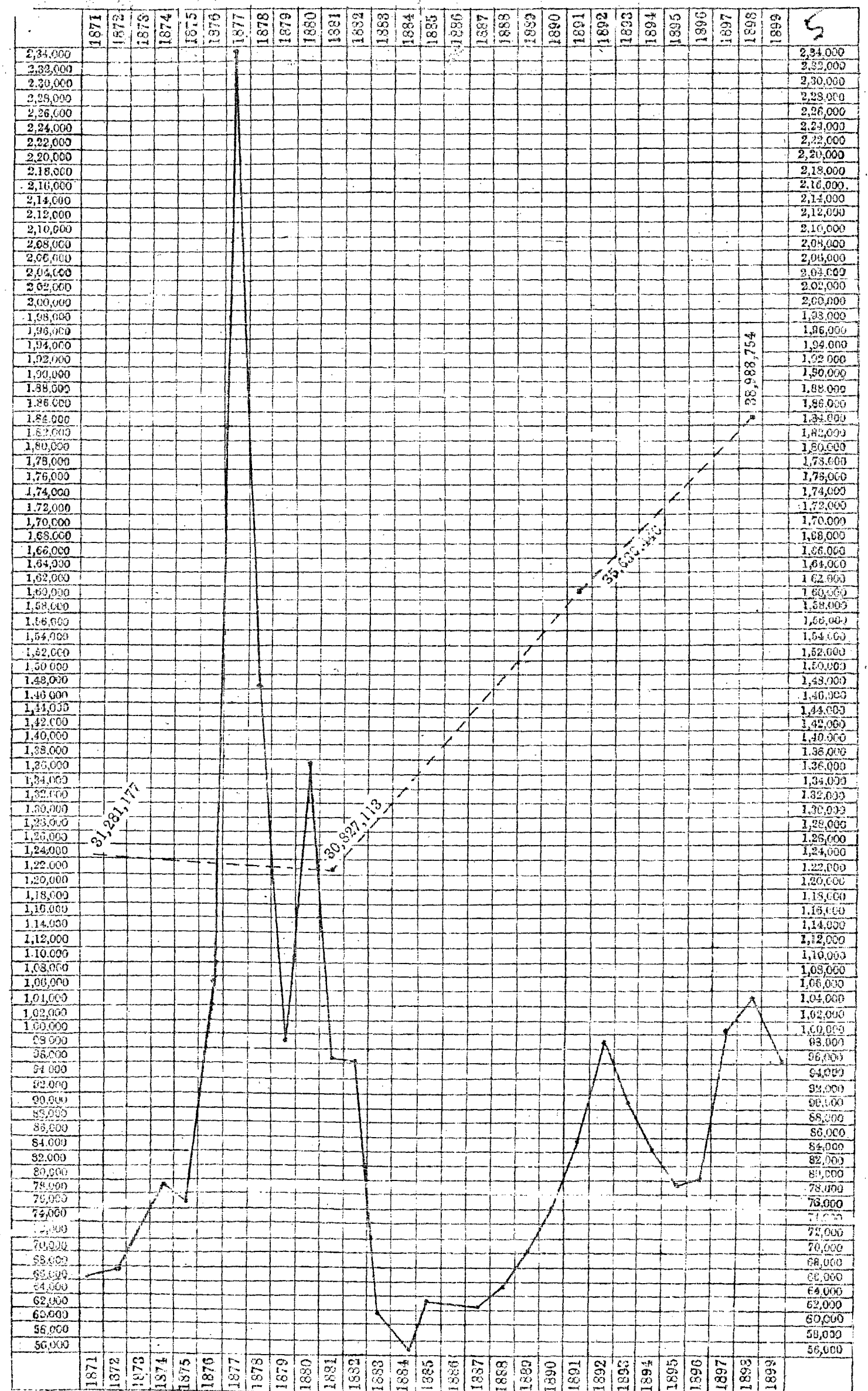
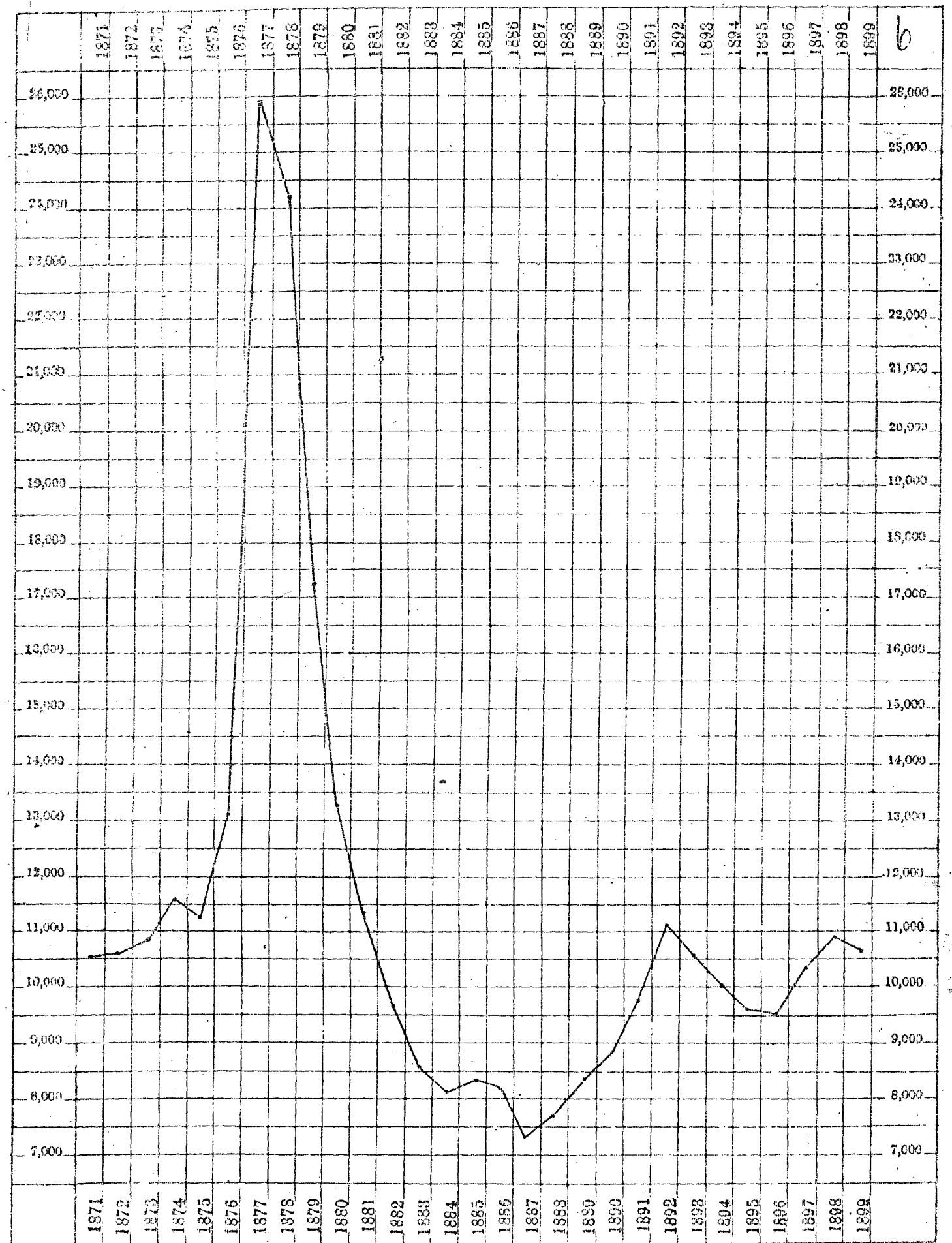


Diagram showing the Daily average number of prisoners between the years 1871 and 1899.

B



dealing with the probable rise owing to dearness of grain have been worked out with reference to years of scarcity, *e.g.*, 1892. It may be remarked, however, that the general progressive increase of jail population due to the operation of special laws and the inclusion of statutory offences is not confined to the Madras Jails.

The thick line in the annexed diagram A shows the yearly number of prisoners in custody between the years 1871 and 1899, and the dotted line the free population in the Madras Presidency since 1871 as taken from the Census reports. It is interesting to note the great increase in the jail population from the year 1871 to 1877 (Famine) and a corresponding decrease during the years 1877-79 as the prices of food-grains fell. During the years 1879-80 there was a slight increase, but the jail population fell thereafter until it stood as low as 57,000 in 1884. After this year the convict population continued to rise till 1892 (a year of scarcity) when it again declined and stood at 80,000 in 1895. It then continued to rise till 1898 (when prices of food-grains ruled high) and dropped again during the year under report.

Diagram B exhibits somewhat similar results in connection with the daily average population of jails in the Madras Presidency during the years 1871-99.

6. Under Civil Prisoners are included Judgment Debtors, Revenue Defaulters, State Prisoners, and all other classes of prisoners ordered to be confined in the Civil Jail. The number of these admitted shows a slight decrease, being 46 less than in the previous year, but the figure is higher than that of any year prior to 1897. The daily average population of Civil Prisoners, which has been steadily rising since 1892, shows a decrease this year. There were 16 State prisoners at the beginning of the year. Of these, 5 were liberated and 1 was transferred to Alipore, leaving a balance of 10 in confinement in Madras Jails. In the following table is given an abstract of the statistics relating to Civil prisoners for the last ten years:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Remaining at the commencement of the year	125	146	130	141	173	197	195	230	225	244
Admitted during the year	1,160	1,244	1,317	1,468	1,594	1,525	1,631	1,772	1,703	1,657
Total	1,285	1,390	1,447	1,609	1,767	1,722	1,826	2,002	1,928	1,901
Released	1,139	1,260	1,280	1,428	1,559	1,507	1,529	1,756	1,673	1,637
Transferred	...	...	25	8	11	19	64	15	6	10
Died	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	6	5	2
Escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,139	1,261	1,306	1,436	1,570	1,527	1,596	1,777	1,684	1,649
Remaining at the end of the year	146	129	141	173	197	195	230	225	244	252
Daily average number	149.52	196.27	117.41	130.62	146.93	156.50	178.94	185.65	186.64	180.22

7. There were 765 fewer under-trial prisoners received into jail during 1899 than in the previous year, but the daily average of this class of prisoner increased by 10.42 per cent. and is the highest on record; the increase is chiefly attributable to the unusually prolonged incarceration in the Palamcottah District Jail and the Subsidiary Jails of the district of the numerous under-trials in connection with the widespread riots in the Tinnevely

district. The following table contains a summary of the statistics relating to under-trial prisoners for a period of ten years :—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	878	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533	1,384
Received during the year ...	25,728	29,540	33,881	29,774	25,610	25,698	28,089	36,118	34,950	34,185
Total ...	26,606	30,569	35,494	30,808	26,664	26,590	29,049	37,737	36,483	35,569
Released ...	11,435	10,431	12,754	11,502	9,671	9,561	10,451	14,422	13,585	12,239
Convicted and sentenced ...	11,204	12,046	14,525	9,776	7,854	6,779	6,648	8,715	7,973	6,896
Transferred ...	2,885	6,397	7,115	8,412	8,184	9,243	10,292	12,950	13,474	14,243
Escaped ...	37	61	33	48	48	35	23	69	42	37
Died ...	16	15	34	16	15	12	16	48	25	33
Total ...	25,577	28,950	34,460	29,751	25,772	25,630	27,430	36,204	35,099	33,408
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,029	1,619	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533	1,384	2,071
Daily average number ...	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	1,766.09

8. Compared with the previous year there has been an increase in the number of under-trial prisoners transferred, while the escapes fell from 42 to 37. Of these escapes, 36 occurred from Subsidiary Jails and one from the Bellary District Jail. There was a rise in the number of deaths reported amongst under-trials from 25 in 1898 to 33 in 1899, but considering the total population and the causes of death the increase is not significant. The proportion of under-trial prisoners convicted after excluding transfers, deaths, and escapes shows a further decline as the following figures indicate :—

Year.	Percentage convicted.
1894	44.8
1895	41.5
1896	38.9
1897	37.7
1898	37.0
1899	35.9

9. The convict population of 1899 is exhibited both in the General Summary and in statement No. I. The following table gives a summary of both statements in comparison with those of ten previous years. The most noticeable features of this table are a very decided fall in the admissions, in the daily average and in the number remaining at the end of the year. The percentage of decrease in the daily average population is 3.3 :—

—	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	7,569	7,477	8,395	9,177	9,075	9,411	8,558	8,510	8,421	8,952
Admitted by direct committal ...	24,072	27,316	31,310	37,502	33,595	30,498	26,517	25,680	32,198	35,617
Admitted by transfer ...	9,905	12,804	13,016	14,958	15,116	15,086	16,255	15,031	20,230	22,012
Total ...	41,546	47,597	52,721	61,637	58,326	55,995	51,330	49,207	60,852	66,581

—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Deduct—											
Transported beyond seas ...	1	76	155	206	191	199	230	127	77	95	106
Transferred to other jails ...	9,732	12,774	12,717	14,864	14,978	15,827	15,979	14,918	19,925	22,061	18,682
Transferred to lunatic asylums ...	4	5	6	13	17	19	21	14	10	12	11
Released with remission ...	709	648	613	736	752	1,749	1,681	1,634	1,614	1,728	1,590
Released otherwise ...	23,270	25,455	29,691	35,591	32,702	29,001	24,680	23,856	29,772	33,251	29,045
Escaped ...	45	17	45	51	12	6	6	8	13	12	8
Died ...	284	191	321	470	231	184	165	168	436	257	147
Executed ...	24	36	40	33	20	53	53	58	53	58	53
Total discharged ...	34,059	39,202	43,621	51,961	48,015	47,038	42,814	40,783	51,900	57,474	50,040
Remaining at the end of the year ...	7,477	8,395	9,124	9,673	9,411	8,557	8,516	8,424	8,952	9,107	8,722
Daily average number.	7,418.63	7,953.85	8,580.61	9,708.54	9,411.49	8,891.72	8,564.71	8,263.25	8,634.80	9,150.33	8,801.17

10. The foregoing table shows a very material reduction in the number of direct admissions as compared with 1898, the decrease being 13.4 per cent.; while as compared with 1892—the last year of scarcity—it is as much as 17.7 per cent. The reduction in the number of direct admissions is coincident with a noticeable fall in grain prices and may partially be attributed to it. The following table exhibits the direct admission of convicts to jail district by district during 1899 and the nine previous years. The reduction in the number of direct admissions was fairly general having occurred in the Northern Circars, Deccan, Carnatic, Southern and West Coasts and in the Nilgiris, the Central Districts alone showing a slight increase :—

Districts.	Jails.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Ganjam ...	Russellkunda, Hill ...	262	104	189	178	224	129	115	133	185	192
	Berhampur, District ...	519	449	448	297	286	361	374	945	698	631
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,409	888	1,141	519	584	498	453	856	844	743
Vizagapatam ...	Pardavatiparam, Hill ...	574	543	481	414	567	398	9	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam, District ...	400	456	675	744	597	624	810	1,213	1,206	1,071
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,646	1,031	1,346	855	789	501	645	1,161	1,274	933
Godavari ...	Rajahmundry, Central ...	517	486	600	566	922	1,137	1,465	2,250	677	534
	Subsidiary Jails ...	608	555	618	638	589	390	637	700	615	560
Kistna ...	Guntur, District ...	84	39	550	507	...	...	...	...	681	760
	Subsidiary Jails ...	382	405	578	381	268	405	526	622	509	491
Nellore ...	Nellore, District ...	264	327	502	374	358	379	360	380	534	530
	Subsidiary Jails ...	267	151	506	380	320	225	175	197	486	502
Kurnool ...	Kurnool, District ...	245	379	440	139	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	211	342	402	343	362	312	203	450	502	433
Bellary ...	Bellary, District ...	476	546	727	874	1,077	1,177	1,150	1,394	1,272	1,116
	Subsidiary Jails ...	167	224	235	126	120	141	107	211	239	175
Anantapur ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	76	164	274	200	132	107	88	154	183	197
Caddapah ...	Caddapah, District ...	526	976	1,010	681	576	194	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	339	373	307	434	461	297	301	260	455	471
North Arcot ...	Vellore, Central ...	832	1,078	1,505	1,003	977	1,173	1,195	1,502	1,646	1,440
	Subsidiary Jails ...	323	335	323	418	336	232	209	209	327	218
Salem ...	Salem, Central ...	713	846	1,111	782	831	750	602	666	654	854
	Subsidiary Jails ...	696	933	1,353	695	614	914	537	652	724	639
Madras ...	Penitentiary ...	2,036	2,720	3,443	2,810	3,219	2,175	2,186	2,877	3,782	2,595
Chingleput ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	692	1,941	1,363	1,144	849	806	578	632	1,193	1,303
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore, District ...	568	880	929	1,106	795	640	674	777	1,209	1,113
	Subsidiary Jails ...	684	991	1,265	1,396	1,338	808	871	1,225	1,925	1,394
Tanjore ...	Tanjore, District ...	714	629	657	784	614	700	571	848	852	733
	Subsidiary Jails ...	760	656	732	876	82	550	540	533	756	573
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly, Central ...	530	563	560	742	494	569	444	463	569	656
	Subsidiary Jails ...	297	407	361	376	286	166	130	133	154	173
Madurai ...	Madurai, District ...	661	923	1,095	1,199	1,045	1,115	1,141	1,194	1,307	851
	Subsidiary Jails ...	615	673	...	624	618	435	403	480	521	520
Tirunelveli ...	Palamcottah, District ...	958	745	997	859	872	777	551	714	704	704
	Subsidiary Jails ...	225	223	401	493	417	394	227	200	167	...
Mylabar ...	Calicut, District ...	913	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cananore, Central ...	173	105	1,112	1,159	1,211	1,563	1,118	1,090	1,718	1,302
	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,176	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968	3,216	3,675	4,261	3,616	3,169
South Canara ...	Mangalore, District ...	274	312	320	300	265	211	263	379	789	691
	Subsidiary Jails ...	201	345	242	279	414	265	225	394	456	476
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore, Central ...	878	955	1,034	1,262	1,067	980	1,080	976	957	1,101
	Subsidiary Jails ...	527	952	673	639	1,013	984	731	890	820	874
Nilgiris ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	59	67	193	152	141	117	67	208	255	178
Total ...	Central and District Jails ...	14,081	15,199	18,395	16,649	15,057	15,127	14,111	17,836	19,536	16,933
	Subsidiary Jails ...	13,235	16,141	19,107	16,886	15,441	11,390	11,549	14,362	16,081	13,919
	Grand Total ...	27,316	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,517	25,660	32,198	35,617	30,852

11. The number of prisoners admitted by transfer from other jails was 18,805 as compared with 22,012 in 1898 and 20,230 in 1897. The decrease which is noticeable under all classes of jails is doubtless due to the diminished jail population as regards Subsidiary Jail and *en route* prisoners, while the comparative absence of overcrowding resulting from the same cause in the District and Central Jails obviated any necessity for undue transfers between such jails. As a rule the number of transfers is dependent upon the increase or decrease of the general jail population.

12. The daily average population was less by 349.16 or 3.8 per cent. than in the previous year. The number of convicts released on medical grounds was 9 as against 11, and the number of convicts executed 53 as compared with 58 in 1898. The number of convicts transported continued to increase and was eleven more than in the previous year. Four term-convicts were transported during the year under report in accordance with G.O., No. 1620, dated 6th October 1899, and in future it is probable that owing to the change introduced by G.O., No. 43, Judicial, dated 12th January 1900, the number of prisoners annually transported will be considerably increased inasmuch as all transportation convicts who have not less than six years of their sentence to run will, if physically fit, be deported to Port Blair.

13. Judicial Statement No. II furnishes information regarding the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of convicts admitted to jail during 1899. The proportion of convicts to free population in 1899 was 11 per cent. among Muhammadans and .09 per cent. among the other classes. The number of Europeans and Eurasians admitted to Her Majesty's Penitentiary was less than that of the previous year by 46.8 per cent. and represents 63.5 per cent. of the admissions in the Presidency as compared with 78 per cent. during 1898.

14. The figures relating to the age of convicts are interesting in connection with the number of juveniles received; although the number of such admissions fell from 522 to 488, yet the proportion to the total number of direct admissions rose from 1.5 to 1.6, the highest ratio of any year since 1895:—

Years.	Madras.		India.	
	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.	Number of juveniles imprisoned.	Proportion to total direct admissions.
1895	470	1.6	1,822	1.0
1896	379	1.5	1,693	.9
1897	458	1.4	2,541	1.2
1898	522	1.5	1,567	.9
1899	488	1.6	Not available.	

15. Of the total number of juveniles admitted during the year 354 were boys and 134 girls. There was a decline in the number of previously convicted juveniles, 30 boys and 3 such girls being admitted in 1899 as against 43 boys and 5 girls during 1898. As regards the jails of the Presidency it is more than doubtful if the establishment of a depot at one of the Central jails to which all girl criminals sentenced to periods of over three months imprisonment could be sent, would be of much real advantage considering the difficulties of transport, escort and establishment; but as the experiment has apparently been started in the Bhagulpur Central Jail, Bengal, the method of working and the general results will be watched with interest with a view to the introduction of a similar or modified scheme here if such appears desirable.

16. Of the 30,843 convicts admitted to jail during the year, 9.7 per cent. were able to read and write, 2.4 per cent. were able only to read while the remainder 87.9 per cent. were illiterate. No definite conclusion can be deduced from these figures although they bear out the experience of former years (excepting the last) that an increase of illiterates is coincident with a rise in price of food-grains. The following table compares the results of the last five years in regard to the state of education of convicts admitted into jail:—

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Able to read and write	8.7	8.1	7.5	8.3	9.7
Able to read only	4.5	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.4
Illiterate	86.8	88.0	89.2	88.8	87.9

17. The classification of the occupation of convicts prior to imprisonment as compared with the corresponding figures for the five previous years is exhibited in the following table. The admissions of persons engaged in agriculture show a slight decrease as also those classed under A, B and C. While those classed under miscellaneous show an increase, and this in spite of precautions being taken in insisting on jail officers carefully enquiring and ascertaining the exact nature of the occupation of prisoners on their admission.

An increase in the admission of married women and widows is noticeable. No reason can be assigned for these variations:—

Percentage to Total Direct Admissions.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Males.						
A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities ...	1.92	2.05	2.15	1.92	1.92	1.83
B. Professional persons	4.01	3.45	3.60	2.68	2.59	1.73
C. Persons in service or performing personal offices	12.89	13.00	14.24	14.83	13.00	10.80
D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	51.30	53.60	51.72	51.98	54.35	54.29
E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade ...	6.12	6.74	5.90	5.81	6.18	7.17
F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c.	6.48	6.22	5.37	5.56	5.31	5.87
G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	11.04	9.06	11.20	10.98	7.68	9.07
Females.						
H. Married women	3.94	3.50	3.74	3.71	5.65	5.76
I. Unmarried women	.56	.59	.54	.60	.93	.82
J. Widows	1.46	1.43	1.33	1.73	2.13	2.43
K. Prostitutes	.23	.36	.21	.20	.25	.22
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100	100

18. Judicial Statement No. III furnishes statistics regarding the nature and length of sentences under which convicts were admitted to jail during the year 1899. The decrease in the number and proportion of sentences not exceeding one month is evidently due to the large reduction in the Subsidiary Jail population during the year. The statistics presented by this statement generally call for no remarks, except that the percentage of sentences exceeding ten years, which remained stationary since 1895, fell this year, and the percentage of convicts sentenced to term transportation rose slightly in consequence of G.O., No. 1696, Judicial, dated 23rd October 1899. The following table furnishes an abstract of the figures for 1899 compared with those of the previous four years:—

Years.	Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	Total.
									For life.	For a term.		
1895	52.71	29.41	15.49	4.65	2.01	1.98	.99	.04	.43	.12	.36	100.00
1896	51.74	19.38	15.06	5.19	2.51	1.74	.72	.04	.35	.17	.27	100.00
1897	51.35	19.99	14.23	5.21	2.86	1.69	.81	.04	.40	.14	.24	100.00
1898	57.65	19.00	13.27	4.35	2.66	1.62	.62	.03	.35	.02	.28	100.00
1899	46.11	19.53	14.21	5.19	2.61	1.64	.83	.03	.36	.06	.23	100.00

19. The number of previously-convicted convicts admitted to jail during the year is shown in Judicial Statement No. IV; and the percentage of such admissions to the total admissions of the year under each class of jail is compared with those of the four previous years in the following table:—

Years.	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subsidiary Jails.	Total.
1895	18-98	13-53	6-42	12-28
1896	18-66	13-24	5-95	11-65
1897	21-91	13-91	6-47	13-03
1898	22-48	13-75	5-85	12-61
1899	21-63	15-02	6-50	12-99

An increase is observed in the number of previously-convicted convicts admitted into District and Subsidiary Jails. In Central Jails the number of previously-convicted convicts fell slightly. The figures in this table include re-convictions both under the Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

20. The number of habitual offenders identified before conviction and the number identified after admission into jail are shown in the following table:—

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 jails identified as having been habituals.		Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.		Total number of habituals.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Rajahmundry	677	534	102	79	1	...	...	...	103	79
Vellore	1,646	1,440	235	188	19	17	...	...	254	205
Trichinopoly	560	656	104	127	2	3	...	...	106	130
Coimbatore	987	1,101	179	151	12	17	2	3	193	184
Cannanore	1,718	1,302	135	96	2	1	...	...	137	97
Salem	654	854	88	82	3	2	...	...	91	84
Penitentiary	3,782	2,595	358	291	21	16	2	...	381	307
Russellkonda	185	192	28	17	8	3	...	...	36	20
Berhanpur	698	631	76	82	1	...	...	...	77	82
Vizagapatam	1,206	1,071	214	258	1	13	1	4	216	275
Nellore	594	530	67	50	1	9	...	...	68	59
Bellary	1,272	1,116	132	110	16	8	...	...	148	126
Cuddalore	1,300	1,113	181	121	9	20	8	4	198	145
Tanjore	852	733	124	102	11	20	1	8	135	130
Madurai	1,207	954	183	112	2	3	2	1	187	116
Palamcottah	731	760	78	41	2	2	...	...	80	43
Mangalore	786	691	26	36	1	...	...	...	27	36
Guntur	581	760	78	73	...	4	...	...	78	77
Total	19,536	16,933	2,388	2,029	112	138	16	23	2,516	2,195

Column 4 of this table, which hitherto furnished the number of habituals recognized exclusively by Jail officials, now shows the number of such recognitions in jail by both Police and Jail officers. This change has been made in compliance with Government of India Letter No. 312, dated 15th July 1897. Out of 16,933 convicts admitted into jail, 2,029 were recognised as habituals before conviction and 138 after admission to jail compared with 2,388 and 112, respectively, of the previous year. The number of recognitions of habituals previous to conviction shows a slight decline, being 11-98 as against 12-22 per cent. during 1898; but the

number of habituals recognised as such after admission to jail increased by 23-2 per cent., and points to the increased vigilance on the part of Police and Jail officers.

In respect to the question proposed in G.O., No. 817, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1899, as to how far the existing jail system is successful in effecting what must be regarded as its main object, viz., in exercising a deterrent effect upon criminals, the records of the jail department do not furnish any decisive answer, since the conditions under which conclusions on this point have to be drawn are constantly changing.

The evidence that a penal system exercises a deterrent effect would be (a) a general decrease in the jail population, (b) a proportionate rise in the number of first offenders and a proportionate decrease in the number of habituals. As regards (a) it will be seen from the remarks recorded in paragraph 5 *supra* that many separate causes are in operation to account for the progressive increase of the number of prisoners and that this indication alone is without much value unless sufficient allowances can be made for altered conditions; (b) a proportionate rise in the number of first offenders naturally involves a proportionate decrease in the number of habituals and would indicate the deterrent effect of prison life on those who have once been subjected to it. But even here the indication is not conclusive inasmuch as the methods of recognition employed in the identification of old offenders have improved, and it is extremely likely that more old offenders are recognized each year than in preceding years. As a matter of fact, however, the percentage of habituals to the general population has varied but little during the past six years in the Madras jails, although greater care and attention are paid each year to their recognition and the methods for identification are vastly improved. Accordingly it may be accepted (though not borne out by the records) that there has been in reality a reduction in the percentage of habituals admitted within recent years to jail, and that the comparatively rigorous rules that have been adopted by our jails in the treatment of old offenders have not been without effect.

Now as regards the habituals themselves: They might, I think, be divided into two classes—the major comprising members of the criminal classes, and the minor the residuum of all jails, who might properly be described as physiological criminals. This latter class consists of creatures whose moral nature is perverted or depraved, who are prone to vice and crime, and who not unfrequently rest on the border land of insanity. These, no penal system however rigorous, can ever hope to reclaim, and they must continue perforce to be occupants of our prisons till such time as their disabilities are recognized as diseases, and under reformed laws they are consigned to asylums and not to prisons. As regards the habituals belonging to criminal classes it cannot be a matter of surprise to anyone who is acquainted with the customs and traditions of the country and realizes the hard-and-fast rules which govern occupations by heredity and caste that members of these classes should, in the absence of reformatories and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies, repeatedly find their way to jail. With criminal proclivities, and reared in crime, they sooner or later are detected in theft, robbery, or dacoity, are convicted and committed to jail. Whatever reformatory effect their sojourn in prison may produce is instantly dissipated by their return on release to old associations and by the fact that they feel themselves shut out from aspiring to any kind of honest livelihood. With sharpened wits they once more enter on their nefarious game till once again they are outwitted by their natural foes—the Police, and so on to the end of the chapter. They are mainly the victims of circumstance, and until the condition of their lives, and particularly that of the younger generations, can be ameliorated by the liberal policy of reclamation inaugurated by Government on their behalf, they will continue to bulk largely in our returns of *recidivists*. Meanwhile, however, it is satisfactory to know that all measures, which experience has shown, can render prison life punitive, deterrent and reformatory are, as far as possible, being adopted, and that as regards the principal of them—cellular confinement—the Madras jails are in advance of most.

21. A system for recording finger tip impressions was introduced during the year as a tentative measure in the Central Jails at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Vellore, and Her Majesty's Penitentiary, and over one thousand impressions were successfully taken. From reports received

from the Superintendents of these jails, it is apparent that the system can be introduced and worked in all jails without much difficulty and without any additional staff. To carry out the system in its entirety would, however, require the establishment of a central bureau at Madras or some such convenient centre; but as the work of identification concerns the Police more than the Jail department, and as the former is already furnished with a central bureau it does not appear necessary—considering the cost—to organise another such establishment for the jails. There can be no question, however, that the record of finger impressions taken in jails will materially relieve the Police, while it provides the jails with a certain means of identifying habitual convicts in all doubtful cases. I propose chiefly as supplementary to the work done by the Police to extend the system to all jails during the current year, and I shall duly report the result.

22. The total number of escapes from Central and District Jails during the year under report was 16 as compared with 14 in the previous year. Details are given in Judicial Statement No. V, and an abstract comparing results with those of ten previous 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.
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
1899	9	7	16	7	23
Average ...	10.0	8.5	18.5	12.9	31.4

23. Eight convicts escaped from inside Central Jails, but the facts represent only two separate occurrences. The first took place at the Central Jail, Vellore, where six habitual offenders who were confined in the second association Ward of No. V Block got out of the ward by filing one of the iron bars of a window; they then proceeded to the carpet workshop where they obtained bamboos, ropes and small pieces of carpet; lashing the bamboos together they placed them against the main wall near a culvert to which they fastened the ropes and climbing the bamboo prop let themselves down on the other side and escaped. The pieces of carpet were placed on the top of the wall to prevent injury from broken glass with which the wall is furnished. The rounds officer and convict officers on duty over this block were punished. Two of these prisoners were subsequently identified in the Tanjore Jail to which they had been committed for failing to furnish security for good behaviour. They were prosecuted for escaping from Vellore Central Jail and convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The other prisoners are still at large. The second occurrence took place at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Here also the convicts were habituals and one a notorious criminal. They succeeded in

bending back one of the iron bars of the door which at its insertion in the wooden frame had corroded and had unfortunately escaped the notice of the Jail officials. Having got out of their cells they went to the smith's shop—a wire-netted enclosure—where they secured an iron beam and using this as a ladder against the lowest part of the jail wall they escaped. The rounds officer and the warders responsible for the escape were duly punished and the Jailor was warned. The prisoners were not re-captured, although the escape was detected a few minutes after its occurrence and a search was immediately made, the darkness of the night and the nature of the country aiding the prisoners.

24. Only one escape occurred from outside Central Jails. The convict was under medical treatment at the Trichinopoly Central Jail for tubercle of the intestines and was segregated in the extramural shed. He was secured along with a couple of orderlies by a bel-chain. The convict apparently eased the rivet off his ankle ring, broke through the wire-netted side of the shed and escaped. The sentry on duty was prosecuted and sentenced to a month's simple imprisonment, and the night watchman punished departmentally.

25. Two escapes occurred from inside District Jails. At the Madura District Jail a convict who was under sentence of transportation for life complained of illness and asked to be taken to the hospital; he was escorted by a convict officer to the Jail office and was there merely given instructions to go to hospital. Availing himself of the opportunity and taking advantage of the fact that repairs to the jail buildings were in progress he made his way to an unoccupied block from which he removed a ladder and escaped over the wall. The convict officer was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to a week's simple imprisonment, while the prisoner who was re-captured was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The second escape took place at the Russellkondah Hill Jail. The convict was locked up in No. 1 ward and the door of the ward was found open at 4 A.M. next morning. The convict was re-captured and from his story it would appear that he escaped with the help of a warder who had arranged to open the door on the promise of receiving a substantial reward. There was reason to believe that the prisoner's version was true as it was corroborated by the circumstances of the case, but the evidence being insufficient to secure a conviction the warder was punished departmentally by dismissal. The convict was prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

26. Five escapes are shown as having occurred from outside District Jails. The first occurred at Russellkondah Hill Jail; the convict was employed with others in stone-digging, and retiring on the plea of answering the calls of nature quietly crept away unobserved. He was re-captured and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The warders responsible were punished departmentally. The second escape occurred at the Nellore District Jail. The prisoner belonged to the water gang in the garden and while so employed slipped away behind the trees; he was re-captured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The escape was rendered easy by a violation of the jail rules, and for this the Jailor was punished. The third escape was from the Madura District Jail and under circumstances similar to what had occurred at Russellkondah. The prisoner, being permitted to retire for purposes of nature quietly sneaked away undetected. The warder in charge—a temporary hand—was prosecuted and sentenced to simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 20 in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. The prisoner is still at large.

The fourth escape from outside District Jails occurred at Vizagapatam. Here the prisoner was one of a gang of nine employed in sweeping the Quarantine shed. The warder in charge was apparently lax in his supervision and the convict got away unobserved. The prisoner was re-captured and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and the warder was dismissed. The fifth and last case occurred at Bellary, where a convict on being unlocked from the Quarantine ward

outside the jail was directed to remove an urinal bucket. In doing this he found himself at large and ran away; he was immediately pursued and re-captured. On prosecution he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

27. All Subsidiary Jails excepting Calicut were guarded by the Police during 1899. [Owing to the difficulty of obtaining local recruits for the formation of an efficient guard, it was found impossible for the Jail department to take over the guarding of the Koraput Subsidiary Jail as sanctioned in G.O., No. 869, Judicial, dated 6th June 1899, during the year. The guard has, however, since been formed by recruitment from Rajahmundry.] The reduction in the number of escapes of convicts and under-trials from Subsidiary Jails during the year 1899 as compared with 1898 is satisfactory, and points to the improved security of Subsidiary Jail buildings and to more efficient guarding. During the year under report 7 convicts and 36 under-trials escaped against an average of 12.9 and 41.9, respectively, during the last ten years. Of the 7 convicts who escaped from Subsidiary Jails 1 was from the Calicut Subsidiary Jail, the guarding of which, as previously stated, is conducted by the Jail department. The convict being a sickly man with a very short sentence ($1\frac{1}{2}$ months) was given light gardening work. While the warder in charge was busy with other prisoners at some little distance off he scrambled over the garden hedge and escaped. He was re-captured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder was duly punished.

28. The statement standing next in Appendix I is statement No. VI, which deals with offences and punishments. In the following table is given an abstract of the number of offences and punishments recorded in jails during the last five years:—

Years.	Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.					Total.
			Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.		
1895	51,330	8,564.71	18	6,361	2,132	3,415	11,926	
1896	49,297	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	
1899	58,762	8,301.17	26	8,120	2,378	4,367	14,891	

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.	Combination of minor punishments.			
1895	18	727	3,874	288	150	6,869	11,926	23.23	139.25
1896	41	1,369	3,160	309	152	9,116	15,477	31.45	187.30
1897	23	784	2,174	249	93	9,556	12,979	21.33	150.31
1898	20	466	1,575	148	85	12,091	14,985	22.51	163.76
1899	26	446	956	43	67	12,529	15,294	26.03	173.77

It will be noticed that for the first time the number of offences does not tally with the number of punishments, for while 14,891 offences were committed, 15,294 punishments were awarded. This apparent inconsistency is due to a revision of the method of compiling this statement ordered by the Government of India and communicated in G.O., No. 368, Judicial, dated 1st March 1899. According to this revised classification, when a combination of two punishments is inflicted for one offence, each is shown in its appropriate column, excepting when the combination is of two minor punishments, when it is returned as one major punishment.

29. Notwithstanding the change in classification above referred to, the number of offences and punishments varies but slightly from that recorded during the preceding year. Out of a total of 14,865 offences dealt with by Superintendents, 11,935 are returned as having been dealt with by minor punishments. There was an advance in the number of warnings administered and a satisfactory decline in the award of penal diets. Handcuffing was more freely used than in previous years and is evidently being recognised by Superintendents as a suitable and deterrent method of punishment. In Central Jails there has been a decrease in all forms of punishment classed under major, and in District Jails penal diet with solitary confinement, was imposed only 9 times against 82 times during the previous year. Summed up briefly the chief features presented by statement VI are an increase in the number of warnings and in the imposition of handcuffs and fetters; and a decrease in penal diets, separate and solitary confinement and corporal punishments.

30. The ratio of floggings to the total number of jail punishments was .46 as compared with .57 during the preceding year: and the percentage of whippings to the total number of male prisoners was .12 in the Madras Presidency as compared with an average ratio of .9 per cent. for the whole of India in 1898. The attention of the Superintendent, District Jail, Madura, has been drawn to the large number of whippings in his Jail. One case of illness following whipping is returned by the Palamcottah District Jail; in this case the convict suffered from an abscess on the right buttock and, after 18 days' detention in hospital, was discharged, cured. The usual table showing details regarding corporal punishment is appended:—

corporal punishment is appended.

1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8				
				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.	(a)	(b)	
						From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.							Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.	Death.	Illness.
Serial number.	Jails.															
Central Jails:																
1	Rajahmundry	1,271	698	...	...	...	2	1	2	16	29	...	...	...		
2	Vellore	2,732	3,035	1	...	...	2	2	12	14	40	...	...	...		
3	Trichinopoly	2,195	1,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	09	16	...	...	...		
4	Coimbatore	2,215	1,127	1	1	3	3	1	9	40	80	...	...	...		
5	Cannanore	2,033	942	...	...	...	...	1	...	05	11	...	...	...		
6	Salem	1,482	760	...	...	...	...	1	1	07	13	...	...	...		
7	Penitentiary	3,728	1,263	1	2	...	1	1	5	13	40	...	...	...		
	Total	15,737	9,054	3	3	12	8	6	32	20	35	...	...	...		
District Jails.																
8	Russalkonda	322	283	...	1	1	1	...	3	93	106	...	...	...		
9	Bechampur	704	358	...	...	1	...	1	2	28	56	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatam	1,460	356	...	1	1	...	1	3	21	84	...	...	...		
11	Nellore	680	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Belary	1,386	517	...	...	5	...	...	5	36	97	...	...	...		
13	Cuddalore	1,434	998	...	...	1	1	1	3	20	30	...	...	...		
14	Tanjore	1,108	940	...	...	...	...	...	1	09	11	...	...	...		
15	Madura	1,168	657	...	1	7	...	3	11	94	167	...	...	...		
16	Palamcottah	1,131	525	...	...	2	...	...	2	18	38	...	...	...		
17	Mangalore	742	318	...	...	2	...	2	4	54	115	...	...	...		
18	Guntur	981	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	11,146	5,641	...	3	20	2	9	34	31	60	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails.																
		26,883	14,695	3	6	32	10	15	66	25	45	...	...	...		
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Subsidiary Jails	28,275	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	687	...	...	...		
	Grand Total	55,190	14,720	3	7	32	10	15	67	12	46	...	...	...		

31. Efforts have been made—and judging from results not unsuccessfully—to maintain a fairly uniform standard of discipline in all jails, and, as far as possible, to correct undue variations in severity or any tendency to laxity. On the whole, the discipline might be characterized as efficient and considerate. The absence of petty tyranny on the part of the subordinates and of high-handed indifference by the superior officers is proved, I think, by the general temper of the convicts—docility without depression. But it would be as impossible, as it is undesirable, so to eliminate the factors of personal idiosyncrasy as to ensure that the same manner and degree of punishment shall be awarded by different Superintendents for offences substantially the same.

32. It is usual to notice next the working of the mark system which experience has shown directly bears on the conduct and discipline of prisoners in that it leads to a diminution of punishment and is a material aid to the maintenance of discipline. The number of convicts released under this system was greater than in the previous year in spite of a reduced convict population. There was an increase in the number of convicts who failed to earn remission, but the figure is not excessive when compared with the two years prior to 1895. The following table compares the chief results of statement C for a period of 5 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.											
		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.	Total.
1895 ...	5	539	660	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	79	183	32	69	8	12	10	7	1,614
1898 ...	15	731	541	130	74	91	31	76	10	...	19	5	1,728
1899 ...	23	685	736	195	82	163	40	50	29	6	18	5	1,990

The variations are accidental and call for no remarks.

33. The maximum remission was earned by a convict under a sentence exceeding ten years and amounted to 837 days against the maximum of 770 days during the preceding year. In this case, as in that of the previous year, the convict was under a sentence of transportation for life and earned the greater part of his remission, while serving as a convict officer. He also earned the maximum gratuity, viz., Rs. 30-8-5.

In District Jails the maximum gratuity, viz., Rs. 14-8-2, was paid in the Cuddalore Jail (which also shows the highest average gratuity paid under all classes of jails). The working of the mark system continues to show improvement and its value is becoming more appreciated by the convicts who come under its operation. During my inspection of jails I have insisted that the amount of remission earned by each convict should be regularly communicated to him and an entry made on his History-Ticket. It was gratifying to find that in many jails the convicts were generally acquainted with the amount of remission earned by them, and that they were keenly interested in the computation by which the results as regards themselves were arrived at.

34. Judicial Statement No. VII exhibits the number and proportion of convicts employed as prison officers during the year. In no jail was the proportion of convict officers employed in excess of the permissible rate, viz., ten per cent. of the convict population. The ratio per cent. of convict officers employed to the daily average number of convicts shows an increase both in Central and District Jails. In the former class of jail the increase may be ascribed to the larger number of night watchmen employed

during lock-up, in order to secure efficient guarding and the maintenance of good order in the dormitories, while the extension of the system of night watchmen to the District Jails in conformity with the new Jail Manual, 1899, doubtless explains the increase which is here also observable.

35. An increase in the number of reductions and other punishments awarded is noticeable. The total number of such punishments is 613 which is equal to 101.3 per cent. on the average number employed as convict officers as compared with 99.7 in 1898 and 76.9 per cent. in 1897. The variations, which are apparent from year to year in this table, are due to the individual peculiarities of Superintendents, to the inclusion of warnings and to the greater or lesser number of promotions to the grade of convict officer—it being found that men newly promoted are frequently slack in the enforcement of discipline and do not for some time, and not without repeated reprimands rise to the full sense of the responsibility of their office.

The large increase in the punishments of convict officers under Central Jails occurs chiefly under the Vellore Central Jail where the number of such punishments shows the enormous increase of 204.17 per cent. This, considering the untiring personal supervision which the Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. Cloney, exercises over every detail of jail management is due to the inclusion in the returns of a large proportion of "Fines of marks." The Superintendent who was asked to explain this enormous increase in the number of punishments reports that it is due to detection of irregularities among convict officers in consequence of the introduction of a system by which Head Warders are detailed to regularly visit the jail nightly and also to the prompt disposal by the Superintendent himself of all reports, however trifling, concerning convict officers, the Jailor not being permitted to condone even the most trivial offences. The usual table showing the percentage of convict officers employed in Central Jails during the last five years is annexed:—

Years.	Ratio per cent. of convict officers (males) to daily average number of convicts.						
	Rajah-mundry.	Vellore.	Trichino-poly.	Coimba-tore.	Canna-nore.	Salem.	Peniten-tiary.
1895 ...	9.45	8.12	9.53	8.99	7.56	8.95	7.83
1896 ...	8.06	8.45	9.44	8.94	8.80	9.06	7.73
1897 ...	4.86	6.57	8.74	8.71	7.73	8.70	7.68
1898 ...	5.40	5.55	7.36	10.04	5.60	7.94	8.46
1899 ...	6.67	7.68	8.94	9.18	8.06	8.87	9.50

36. Judicial Statement No. VIII refers to Diet Scales in force in jails. In these there has been no change during the year, and the sufficiency of the scale provided and the careful manner in which the cooking and distribution of food have been carried out are abundantly proved by the general good health of the prisoners and the very favourable results of the periodical weighment statistics. One great advantage which the jail dietary affords is the due provision of an ample supply of wholesome fresh vegetables, and it is due to this cause that indications of scurvy are seldom, if ever seen among the jail population. The desirable uniformity in respect to the weight of cooked food, which was referred to in last year's report, has, I am glad to say, been secured and variations from the standard of 3 lb. (10 oz. of ragi flour) seldom occur and are always explainable. To avoid the known deleterious effect of monotony of diet, a change was introduced wherever possible and whenever consistent with economical considerations. This, in the Trichinopoly Central Jail, was followed by results no less palpable than satisfactory.

The question has been raised as to whether Central Jail prisoners who receive two meals of rice weekly are not from this cause more favourably placed as regards their general state of health than District Jail prisoners to whom no rice allowance is made. To arrive at a proper solution of this question, elaborate weighment statistics have to be compiled and the deductions worked out from them. Superintendents of all jails have accordingly been called on to furnish the required information regarding their respective jails and should the eventual results prove interesting, the matter will be reported to Government in due course.

The usual yearly purchase of grain stocks was made in the early months of the year, and when the rates were favourable with the result that the cost of dieting for 1899 compares very favourably with any preceding year. Dry crops and lentils were raised successfully on all arable jail lands in the first part of the year, but the later crops were disappointing owing to the failure of the monsoon.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX—XIII AND STATEMENT G.

37. The general aspect of the Financial administration of the Jail Department in 1899 is presented in the following statement in comparison with the results of the two preceding years. The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 10,98,395-6-1 according to the registers maintained in my office, as compared with a total of Rs. 10,98,478-5-2 recorded in the Accountant-General's books. The difference of Rs. 82-15-1 is made up of a sum of Rs. 82-3-9 debitable to the Public Works Department under G.O., No. 3339 W., dated 21st December 1899, which was originally drawn from the treasury by the Superintendent, Vellore Central Jail, as a departmental charge, and of certain adjustments carried out during the year by the Accountant-General of transactions which had already been included in the departmental accounts of the previous year :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	40,923	37,795	36,488
Establishment	2,45,887	2,50,577	2,80,367
Dietary charges	3,27,342	3,69,395	3,02,647
Hospital charges	31,248	26,370	18,009
Clothing and bedding	18,227	20,984	24,110
Sanitation charges	16,724	10,376	7,617
Charges for moving prisoners—			
Transfer of prisoners and batto to discharged prisoners ...	32,351	33,050	27,271
Transportation of convicts	4,037	3,848	3,920
Miscellaneous services and supplies—			
Lighting	7,735	7,355	8,092
Disciplinary	831	888	784
Uniform and equipment of warders	7,860	7,571	7,405
Rewards for recapture and service	4,708	2,370	2,091
Execution charges	96	117	139
Other miscellaneous services and supplies	2,430	2,366	1,395
Travelling and conveyance {Gazetted officers	713	1,078	1,279
allowances. {Non-gazetted officers	2,326	3,676	2,217
Contingencies—			
Rents, rates and taxes	3,576	4,062	4,884
Service postage	1,845	2,090	1,935
Service telegrams	478	276	256
Current office expenses	287	405	402
Office furniture	215	278	406
Registers and stationery	6	9	5
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	6,262	10,770	6,929
Purchase of lands for warders' huts	...	2,362	...
Petty construction and repair	44,065	56,419	30,765
Total	8,01,272	8,63,427	7,70,103
Materials for fencing and railings	28,112	...	...
Manufactures	3,13,668	3,22,884	3,16,828
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	10	36	108
Charges for Police custody	16,206	13,133	10,324
Drawn by the Superintendent of House of Correction, Bombay ...	...	...	809
Drawn by the Civil Surgeon Pookkku, Burmah	...	...	8
Drawn by Doctor Sinclair, Inspector-General of Prisons, Burmah	...	...	206
Refunds	...	250	19
Grand Total	11,59,298	11,99,730	10,98,396

38. An interesting feature of the expenditure of 1899 is that it shows a declension from the expenditure of the previous year by over a lakh of rupees, and

from that of 1897 by over Rs. 60,000. While it is satisfactory to be able thus to record a large reduction in the gross expenditure of the department, it cannot, yet, be regarded as equivalent to a return to the normal state. The average expenditure during the previous ten years amounted to only Rs. 10,04,968, and it would appear, therefore, that the total cost should be reduced by at least another lakh before the normal standard is reached. Experience has amply proved, however, that expenditure cannot be restricted within specified limits. The total jail population, the prevalence of epidemics, the prices of food-grains are all factors which largely determine the course of expenditure and are not always amenable to control.

39. The reduction referred to above is distributed under the following main heads :—

Dietary charges	66,748
Hospital charges	8,361
Clothing and bedding	5,874
Sanitation charges	2,759
Transfer of prisoners	5,779
Extraordinary charges	3,841
Petty construction and repair	25,654
Manufactures	6,056
Charges for Police custody	2,809
Total	1,27,881

The only noticeable advance occurred under establishment charges (Rs. 29,790). This is attributable to the facts that *thirteen months'* salaries were drawn during the year, that pay for the last four months of 1898, during which Mr. Gadsden was on privilege leave, was drawn in January 1899 (Rs. 3,400) and that a sum of Rs. 4,257 was also paid to the same officer as arrears of exchange compensation allowance from 1st August 1895, sanctioned in Government of India Letter, No. 5510-Ex., dated 19th December 1898, communicated in G.O., No. 110, Financial, dated 17th January 1899. The additional establishment sanctioned in G.O., R. No. 1285, Financial, dated 23rd September 1899, for the Palamcottah District Jail to meet the extra work entailed by the influx of large numbers of under-trial prisoners also contributed towards increasing expenditure under this head.

The decrease under Dietary charges is directly traceable to the improvement in the prices of the principal cereals comprised in the Jail Dietary in 1899, as compared with the corresponding prices of the two famine years 1897-98. Thus, rice which was sold at an average rate of 10.1 seers per rupee in 1897 and of 10.2 seers in 1898 was procurable in 1899 at an average rate of 13.0 seers per rupee. Cholum was sold at 14.2 seers and 15.9 seers per rupee in 1897 and 1898, respectively, but was selling at an average rate of 21.9 seers during 1899. Similarly, ragi, the staple food of the jail dietary, was sold at 17.3 seers and 17.8 seers in 1897 and 1898, but was obtainable at 22.7 seers per rupee in 1899.

The smaller expenditure under Hospital charges and Sanitation charges was the result of a smaller sick jail population during the year, the daily average number sick having fallen from 298.72 in 1898 to 235.21 in 1899. The larger expenditure of the previous year was connected, it will be remembered, with the outbreak of sickness at the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 3,687 was deducted in the Finance Accounts from Hospital charges being the value of stores returned to the Medical Store Department and this helped to reduce the charges. The outlay on clothing and bedding fluctuates by alternate rise and fall as is apparent from a comparison of the expenditure of previous years. As pointed out in the report of last year some articles (cumblics for example) are renewed once in two years, while others (coir mats) are renewed once in five years. It is when the renewal of both articles occurs in one and the same year in most jails that the expenditure becomes unusually large. As the previous year saw a large

expenditure under this head, involving an initial outlay on gunny clothing, the year under report witnesses a marked reduction. The decrease noted against transfer of prisoners was due in part to the cessation of the numerous transfers from the Rajahmundry Central Jail, in which the normal health conditions had been restored almost from the beginning of the year; also in part to the smaller number of transfers made from jail to jail to relieve overcrowding owing to the smaller jail population received during the year. The only jail which records a large increase in the number of transfers is the Palamcottah District Jail which was depleted of convicts to provide accommodation for the prisoners received in connection with the Tinnevely riots, but this increase was swallowed up in the general reduction of transfers. The expenditure under extraordinary charges approximated to that of 1897 and calls for no remark, while the outlay in the preceding year may be regarded as abnormal. The enormous reduction appearing under petty construction and repairs was due to several causes: (i) To the absence of the conditions which in the previous year necessitated a considerable outlay on improvements and alterations to (the Rajahmundry) jail buildings and on the speedy construction of 100 cells in the Vellore Central Jail to accommodate a larger number of convicts. (ii) To the absence of charges debitable to Mount Capper Jail which helped to swell the expenditure of the previous year, excepting a small sum of Rs. 349 for the execution of the drainage works referred to in para. 77 of the report for 1898. (iii) To the pursuance of a policy of not sanctioning works for execution which would carry the expenditure beyond the sanctioned budget grant. The decline in manufacturing charges was coincident with the removal of large numbers of prisoners in certain jails from the manufacturing industries for the purpose of carrying on building operations specially sanctioned by Government for execution by departmental agency and in executing jail repairs. The smaller expenditure on Police custody is apparently associated with better health conditions, cheaper food-grains and a smaller number of transfers. This expenditure, however, as pointed out in previous reports is directly controlled and separately budgeted for by the High Court.

40. The total of Statement No. IX differs from the total figure shown in the above table by a sum of Rs. 3,98,701. In Statement No. IX certain deductions are made in accordance with the instructions laid down by the Government of India, while the cost of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, though not debited to the Jail Department in the Accountant-General's books is included—this also is in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. The difference is thus explained:—

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

Amounts deducted from total expenditure.	RS.	Amounts added to total expenditure.	RS.
General supervision ...	36,488	Stationery department charges ...	641
Travelling and conveyance allowances of gazetted officers ...	1,279		
Petty construction and repairs ...	30,765		
Manufactures ...	3,16,828		
Transportation charges on account of other provinces ...	108		
Charges for Police custody ...	10,324		
Leave allowances and pay drawn by officers of the Jail Department belonging to other provinces ...	1,014		
Cost of vegetables, old and unserviceable stores, &c., remitted under "miscellaneous jail receipts" ...	2,517		
Refunds ...	19		
Total ...	3,99,342		641
Net difference			3,98,701

Expenditure as classified in Financial Statements 1898 and 1899.

41. The following table exhibits the variations in the expenditure of 1899 as compared with that of 1898 among the several classes of Jails:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	1898.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
						1898.	1899.		
Central Jails.	Establishment ...	Rs. 1,62,074	Rs. 1,79,903	Rs. 17,829	...	Rs. 27 7 7	Rs. 31 3 9	3 12 2	...
	Dietary charges ...	1,91,878	1,57,228	...	34,650	32 13 7	27 9 6	...	5 4 1
	Hospital charges ...	18,155	10,146	...	8,009	3 1 3	1 12 2	...	1 5 1
	Clothing and bedding ...	19,083	15,588	...	3,495	3 4 3	2 11 9	...	0 8 6
	Sanitation charges ...	6,353	4,644	...	1,709	1 1 3	0 12 11	...	0 4 4
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	15,805	11,207	...	4,598	2 10 10	1 15 2	...	0 11 8
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	10,153	10,307	154	...	1 11 6	1 12 8	0 1 2	...
	Travelling allowances ...	2,419	1,172	...	1,247	0 6 7	0 3 3	...	0 3 4
	Contingencies ...	4,336	3,796	...	540	0 11 9	0 10 7	...	0 1 2
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	7,382	3,772	...	3,610	1 4 0	0 10 6	...	0 9 6
	Total ...	4,37,638	3,97,763	...	39,875	74 2 11	69 0 11	...	5 2 0
District Jails including Criminal, Leper Ward and Civil Jail.	Establishment ...	73,344	82,619	9,275	...	24 12 8	26 15 4	2 2 8	...
	Dietary charges ...	93,261	74,481	...	18,780	32 12 6	25 2 0	...	7 10 6
	Hospital charges ...	7,340	6,923	...	417	2 7 8	2 4 2	...	0 3 6
	Clothing and bedding ...	8,307	7,113	...	1,194	2 14 9	2 6 6	...	0 8 4
	Sanitation charges ...	1,558	1,115	...	443	0 8 5	0 5 10	...	0 2 7
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	9,605	8,942	...	663	3 3 11	2 14 8	...	0 5 3
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	4,980	5,096	116	...	1 10 11	1 10 7	...	0 0 4
	Travelling allowances ...	1,198	979	...	219	0 6 6	0 5 1	...	0 1 5
	Contingencies ...	3,272	4,046	774	...	1 1 8	1 5 1	0 3 5	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	2,487	2,146	...	341	0 13 5	0 11 2	...	0 2 3
	Total ...	2,05,352	1,93,460	...	11,892	69 6 6	63 2 1	...	6 4 5
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment ...	15,159	17,315	2,686	...	7 4 9	9 4 6	1 15 9	...
	Dietary charges ...	82,468	68,629	...	13,839	33 14 1	35 12 10	...	4 1 3
	Hospital charges ...	875	908	33	...	0 6 9	0 7 7	0 0 10	...
	Clothing and bedding ...	2,594	1,409	...	1,185	1 4 1	0 11 9	...	0 8 4
	Sanitation charges ...	2,465	1,858	...	607	1 3 0	0 15 6	...	0 3 6
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	11,488	11,042	...	446	5 8 5	5 11 10	0 3 5	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	5,466	5,103	...	363	2 10 1	2 10 5	0 0 4	...
	Travelling allowances ...	59	66	7	...	0 0 5	0 0 7	0 0 2	...
	Contingencies ...	652	776	124	...	0 4 9	0 6 5	0 1 8	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	755	836	81	...	0 5 10	0 6 11	0 1 1	...
	Total ...	1,21,981	1,08,472	...	13,509	58 11 5	56 6 6	...	2 4 11
Grand Total.	Establishment ...	2,50,577	2,80,367	29,790	...	22 14 7	26 1	3 2 10	...
	Dietary charges ...	3,67,607	3,00,338	...	67,269	34 2 6	28 6 2	...	5 12 4
	Hospital charges ...	23,370	17,977	...	5,393	2 6 7	1 10 9	...	0 11 10
	Clothing and bedding ...	23,984	24,110	...	5,874	2 12 7	2 4 6	...	0 8 1
	Sanitation charges ...	10,376	7,617	...	2,759	0 15 2	0 11 4	...	0 3 10
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	36,898	31,191	...	5,707	3 6 0	2 14 5	...	0 7 7
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	20,539	20,506	...	93	1 14 2	1 14 6	0 0 4	...
	Travelling allowances ...	3,676	2,217	...	1,459	0 5 5	0 3 4	...	0 2 1
	Contingencies ...	8,260	8,618	358	...	0 12 1	0 12 10	0 0 9	...
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	10,624	6,754	...	3,870	0 15 7	0 10 1	...	0 5 6
	Total ...	7,64,971	6,99,635	...	65,276	69 15 2	65 1 8	...	4 13 6

42. It will be observed that though Central Jails show the largest decrease in the aggregate cost, District Jails show the largest reduction in the cost per head. The cost of maintaining a prisoner in a Central Jail was Rs. 69-0-11 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 74-2-11 in the previous year; at the same time the cost of maintaining a prisoner in a District Jail was only Rs. 63-2-1 in 1899 as compared with Rs. 69-6-6 in 1898. The difference of cost in maintaining a prisoner in a Central Jail and in a District Jail was Rs. 5-14-10, and the chief cause for this difference is to be found under establishment, which alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 4-4-5 per head in the case of Central Jails, over that of District Jails. This is explained by the fact that while as regards Central Jails the salaries of special Superintendents, in addition to the allowance to surgeons for medical charge, are debited against them, as regards District Jails, excepting those at Tanjore, Palamcottah and Cuddalore where in a less degree the charges correspond to those of Central Jails, the charges only include allowances to surgeons for executive charge.

There appears no reason why the cost per head under other main heads should not more or less agree. The statement under consideration, however, affords some curious results. While Central Jails show a higher cost per head under dietary charges, District Jails show a higher cost under hospital charges. The reverse was the case in the previous year. These variations can only depend on the special conditions in individual jails affecting the expenditure under each head and these will be discussed later. The cost per head in Subsidiary Jails fell from Rs. 58-11-5 to Rs. 56-6-6. The causes for the increase under establishment and for the decreases under Diet, Clothing and Bedding and Sanitation have already been explained above and affect, it will be seen, all classes of jails equally. The net result is a reduction in the total cost per head from Rs. 69-15-2 to Rs. 65-1-8 equivalent to a decrease of Rs. 4-13-6 per head as compared with the figures of the previous year.

43. The total increase under establishment charges amounted to Rs. 29,790, of which a sum of Rs. 17,829 was contributed by Central Jails. The arrears of pay and exchange allowance drawn by Mr. Gadsden account for Rs. 7,657 as explained already. Hence Coimbatore shows the largest drawing of any Central Jail. The Rajahmundry Jail, which had the lowest daily average among Central Jails, shows the highest cost per head. The leave allowances paid to Dr. Fearnside, who availed himself of two months' privilege leave during the year, contributed towards raising the cost per head in this jail. The furlough allowances paid to Mr. J. E. Young, amounting to Rs. 340 per mensem, were debited to the Salem Central Jail and this accounts for the high cost per head noted against this jail. Among District Jails, the Russellkonda Jail, owing to its very small daily average population, shows the highest cost per head. The drawings in this jail, it will be seen, were lower than those of other District Jails. The Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura and Palamcottah District Jails show a lower cost per head than the rest for the reason that the daily average population in these jails was proportionately higher than that of the remaining District Jails.

44. A prominent feature of the expenditure of the year under report was the remarkable reduction in the cost of dieting, equivalent to a net decrease of Rs. 5-12-4 per head from the expenditure of the preceding year. All classes of jails contributed towards this result, District Jails showing a greater reduction than Central and Subsidiary Jails. The cause of the reduced expenditure was the drop in the prices of food-stuffs. The improvement in prices was very decided in the first two quarters of the year, but with the third quarter, prices began to mount up and by the end of the fourth quarter they had exceeded, in the case of ragi and cholam, the rates prevailing at the corresponding period of the previous year. This sudden rise in prices at the close of the year was due to the failure of the N.E. Monsoon, and is bound to affect the cost of dieting during the current calendar year. The following table is appended to show the prices of the most important cereals that ruled in the several parts of

the Presidency during the year, and is based upon the monthly season reports furnished by the Board of Revenue:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 in number of seers (80 tolas) per rupee.

		Northern Circars.				Ceded Districts.				Central Districts.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Rice	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
	1899	14.5	14.3	13.1	11.4	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.0	13.9	14.9	14.3	12.6
Cholam	1894	20.0	21.1	22.2	20.4	22.5	23.4	23.8	25.2	16.2	17.9	18.8	20.6
	1895	23.4	25.0	24.8	24.1	27.4	27.5	27.5	28.2	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.6
	1896	24.5	24.2	21.3	15.2	29.0	29.2	27.3	16.1	21.8	21.9	21.2	15.8
	1897	16.5	14.7	12.0	11.9	15.4	13.5	11.5	13.6	14.4	13.7	12.6	12.6
	1898	13.7	15.9	16.5	18.6	15.8	18.3	17.8	20.8	12.2	13.6	14.7	16.2
	1899	26.3	27.4	23.3	15.6	27.0	28.1	22.7	15.6	18.3	20.8	23.6	...
Ragi	1894	25.8	25.9	25.0	26.1	24.8	25.6	25.9	26.4	19.5	21.3	21.5	23.6
	1895	27.7	28.3	29.0	29.5	28.1	29.7	30.1	30.3	24.4	24.5	23.9	25.6
	1896	29.7	28.5	26.9	17.5	31.5	31.7	30.7	19.3	26.0	25.7	23.7	19.2
	1897	16.2	14.4	11.8	14.1	17.7	16.3	1.2	15.9	18.4	17.7	15.3	16.7
	1898	15.1	16.1	18.0	21.0	17.2	19.5	17.8	20.7	14.9	15.6	15.1	17.2
	1899	25.6	25.7	23.5	19.4	26.5	29.1	24.0	18.0	19.9	22.7	20.7	18.5

		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	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	13.1	12.9	12.7	11.8	13.9	13.7	12.6	10.9
	1897	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.7	11.5	9.8	8.2	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.1	9.8
	1898	9.6	9.9	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.1	11.2	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.9
	1899	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.0	12.7	12.8	11.9	11.1	13.4	13.8	13.1	11.6
Cholam	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	21.3	22.3	21.2	19.0	...	...	...	...	24.9	24.4	22.8	16.5
	1897	18.6	17.3	14.8	14.9	...	...	...	...	16.2	14.8	12.7	13.2
	1898	13.6	14.9	14.5	15.9	...	...	...	...	13.8	15.7	15.9	18.1
	1899	20.7	22.7	23.2	18.6	...	...	...	...	23.1	24.7	23.2	16.6
Ragi	1894	22.0	23.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.9	23.4	24.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.9	32.2	28.6	25.5	26.8	26.1	23.2	26.0	27.9
	1896	23.5	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	22.9	19.4	16.6	18.7	19.6	17.7	15.2	16.8
	1898	16.2	16.1	15.3	18.5	18.9	20.2	19.8	22.3	16.5	17.5	17.2	19.9
	1899	31.9	23.0	22.6	20.4	28.0	25.4	20.3	18.0	24.4	25.2	22.2	19.0

45. For the purpose of comparing the cost of dieting between one jail and another, the following statement is the best adapted as it takes account of the value of the stocks of rations in hand at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

Cost of dieting in individual jails.

42. It will be observed that though Central Jails show the largest decrease in the aggregate cost, District Jails show the largest reduction in the cost per head. The cost of maintaining a prisoner in a Central Jail was Rs. 69-0-11 in the year under report as compared with Rs. 74-2-11 in the previous year; at the same time the cost of maintaining a prisoner in a District Jail was only Rs. 63-2-1 in 1899 as compared with Rs. 69-6-6 in 1898. The difference of cost in maintaining a prisoner in a Central Jail and in a District Jail was Rs. 5-14-10, and the chief cause for this difference is to be found under establishment, which alone accounts for an increase of Rs. 4-4-5 per head in the case of Central Jails, over that of District Jails. This is explained by the fact that while as regards Central Jails the salaries of special Superintendents, in addition to the allowance to surgeons for medical charge, are debited against them, as regards District Jails, excepting those at Tanjore, Palamcottah and Cuddalore where in a less degree the charges correspond to those of Central Jails, the charges only include allowances to surgeons for executive charge.

There appears no reason why the cost per head under other main heads should not more or less agree. The statement under consideration, however, affords some curious results. While Central Jails show a higher cost per head under dietary charges, District Jails show a higher cost under hospital charges. The reverse was the case in the previous year. These variations can only depend on the special conditions in individual jails affecting the expenditure under each head and these will be discussed later. The cost per head in Subsidiary Jails fell from Rs. 58-11-5 to Rs. 56-6-6. The causes for the increase under establishment and for the decreases under Diet, Clothing and Bedding and Sanitation have already been explained above and affect, it will be seen, all classes of jails equally. The net result is a reduction in the total cost per head from Rs. 69-15-2 to Rs. 65-1-8 equivalent to a decrease of Rs. 4-13-6 per head as compared with the figures of the previous year.

43. The total increase under establishment charges amounted to Rs. 29,790, of which a sum of Rs. 17,829 was contributed by Central Jails. The arrears of pay and exchange allowance drawn by Mr. Gadsden account for Rs. 7,657 as explained already. Hence Coimbatore shows the largest drawing of any Central Jail. The Rajahmundry Jail, which had the lowest daily average among Central Jails, shows the highest cost per head. The leave allowances paid to Dr. Fearnside, who availed himself of two months' privilege leave during the year, contributed towards raising the cost per head in this jail. The furlough allowances paid to Mr. J. E. Young, amounting to Rs. 340 per mensem, were debited to the Salem Central Jail and this accounts for the high cost per head noted against this jail. Among District Jails, the Russellkonda Jail, owing to its very small daily average population, shows the highest cost per head. The drawings in this jail, it will be seen, were lower than those of other District Jails. The Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura and Palamcottah District Jails show a lower cost per head than the rest for the reason that the daily average population in these jails was proportionately higher than that of the remaining District Jails.

44. A prominent feature of the expenditure of the year under report was the remarkable reduction in the cost of dieting, equivalent to a net decrease of Rs. 5-12-4 per head from the expenditure of the preceding year. All classes of jails contributed towards this result, District Jails showing a greater reduction than Central and Subsidiary Jails. The cause of the reduced expenditure was the drop in the prices of food-stuffs. The improvement in prices was very decided in the first two quarters of the year, but with the third quarter, prices began to mount up and by the end of the fourth quarter they had exceeded, in the case of ragi and cholam, the rates prevailing at the corresponding period of the previous year. This sudden rise in prices at the close of the year was due to the failure of the N.E. Monsoon, and is bound to affect the cost of dieting during the current calendar year. The following table is appended to show the prices of the most important cereals that ruled in the several parts of

the Presidency during the year, and is based upon the monthly season reports furnished by the Board of Revenue:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899 in number of scers (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	1894	14.1	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.2	13.4	12.5	12.5
	1895	15.2	15.3	14.0	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	12.3	12.8	12.4	9.5	13.6	13.8	13.0	11.0
	1897	10.2	9.0	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
	1899	14.5	14.3	13.1	11.4	13.2	13.7	13.0	11.0	13.9	14.9	14.3	12.6
Cholam	1894	20.0	21.1	22.2	20.4	22.5	23.4	23.8	25.2	16.2	17.9	18.8	20.6
	1895	23.4	25.0	24.8	24.1	27.4	27.5	27.5	28.2	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.6
	1896	24.5	24.2	21.3	15.2	29.0	29.2	27.3	16.1	21.8	21.9	21.2	15.8
	1897	16.5	14.7	12.0	11.9	15.4	13.5	11.5	13.6	14.4	13.7	12.6	12.6
	1898	13.7	15.9	16.5	18.6	15.8	18.3	17.8	20.8	12.2	13.6	14.7	16.2
	1899	26.3	27.4	23.3	15.6	27.0	28.1	22.7	15.6	18.3	20.8	23.6	...
Ragi	1894	25.8	25.9	25.0	26.1	24.8	25.6	25.9	26.4	19.5	21.3	21.5	23.6
	1895	27.7	28.3	29.0	29.5	28.1	29.7	30.1	30.3	24.4	24.5	23.9	25.6
	1896	29.7	28.5	26.9	17.5	31.5	31.7	30.7	19.3	26.0	25.7	23.7	19.2
	1897	16.2	14.4	11.8	14.1	17.7	16.3	1.2	15.9	18.4	17.7	15.3	16.7
	1898	15.1	16.1	18.0	21.0	17.2	19.5	17.8	20.7	14.9	15.6	15.1	17.2
	1899	25.6	25.7	23.5	19.4	26.5	29.1	24.0	18.0	19.9	22.7	20.7	18.5

		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	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	13.1	12.0	12.7	11.8	13.0	13.7	12.6	10.9
	1897	12.2	11.2	10.2	9.7	11.5	9.8	8.2	9.5	11.1	10.3	9.1	9.8
	1898	9.6	9.9	9.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.1	11.2	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.9
	1899	12.9	13.3	13.1	12.0	12.7	12.8	11.9	11.1	13.4	13.8	13.1	11.6
Cholam	1894	19.9	21.5	20.2	19.9	...	...	...	...	19.6	21.0	20.7	21.5
	1895	19.1	19.3	20.2	22.0	...	...	...	...	22.4	22.9	23.1	24.0
	1896	24.3	22.3	21.2	19.0	...	...	...	...	24.9	24.4	22.8	16.5
	1897	18.6	17.3	14.8	14.9	...	...	...	...	16.2	14.8	12.7	13.2
	1898	13.6	14.9	14.5	15.9	...	...	...	...	13.8	15.7	15.9	18.1
	1899	20.7	22.7	23.2	18.6	...	...	...	...	23.1	24.7	23.2	16.6
Ragi	1894	22.0	22.9	21.4	23.1	...	...	...	...	23.0	23.9	23.4	24.8
	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.9	32.2	28.6	25.5	26.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.9
	1896	23.5	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	22.9	19.4	16.6	18.7	19.6	17.7	15.2	16.8
	1898	16.2	16.1	15.3	18.5	18.9	20.2	19.8	22.3	16.5	17.5	17.2	19.9
	1899	21.9	23.0	22.6	20.4	28.0	25.4	20.3	18.9	24.4	25.2	22.2	19.0

45. For the purpose of comparing the cost of dieting between one jail and another, the following statement is the best adapted as it takes account of the value of the stocks of rations in hand at the beginning and at the end of the year:—

Cost of dieting in individual jails.

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. A. P. 22 10 9	Rs. A. P. 25 12 9
Vellore	29 11 9	26 3 8
Trichinopoly	31 7 4	26 4 3
Coimbatore	24 8 6	24 10 0
Cannanore	25 3 3	27 8 0
Salem	27 2 10	25 7 10
Penitentiary	29 2 0	30 10 8
Total, Central Jails	27 9 6	26 11 1
District Jails.		
Russellkonda	21 10 10	27 5 2
Berhampur	26 12 8	24 1 11
Vizagapatam	26 13 8	25 8 11
Nellore	24 15 7	24 0 0
Bellary	24 4 0	25 3 4
Cuddalore	23 15 11	23 5 11
Tanjore	23 7 4	25 3 9
Madura	26 14 5	29 11 9
Palamcottah	26 1 2	24 12 1
Mangalore	23 4 5	23 11 8
Guntur	24 12 8	22 7 11
Total, District Jails	25 2 1	25 11 5
Criminal Leper Ward	23 11 8	25 6 6
Total, Jails	26 11 11	26 3 8

The average cost of dieting in Central Jails was Rs. 26-11-1 as compared with Rs. 32-14-1 in 1898. This is equivalent to a reduction of Rs. 6-3-0 per head. The average cost of dieting in District Jails was Rs. 25-11-5 against a rate of Rs. 31-9-9 in the previous year, the decrease in this case being equivalent to Rs. 5-14-4 per head. At the same time the total average cost per head fell from Rs. 32-7-6 to Rs. 26-5-8, a net reduction of Rs. 6-1-10 per head. The Coimbatore Jail takes the first place among Central Jails in recording the lowest rate per head, the next lowest rate being shown by the Salem Central Jail. The Guntur Jail shows the lowest rate amongst District Jails, the next place being taken by the Mangalore District Jail.

46. The Penitentiary, Madras, takes the highest place among Central as well as District Jails in the cost of rationing. This jail, as explained in previous reports, contains a not inconsiderable European population, the dietary for which class of prisoner is very expensive. Further, prices at the Presidency Town invariably rule higher than mofussil rates, while in the disabilities of its garden the Penitentiary is restricted in its output of vegetables and the cultivation of cereals or lentils.

47. The next highest rate per head is shown by the Madura District Jail. Though the rates prevailing in the Southern and Central Districts were not, in the matter of the staple grain, ragi, as favourable as in other districts, still the reason for this jail showing so high a rate is not apparent. The daily average number of prisoners, it will be observed, declined from 371.79 in 1898 to 347.68 in 1899, but as this diminished daily average population occurred in other District Jails, which managed to show a rate below the average, some other reason must be sought to explain the high rate noted. The Superintendent will be requested to investigate and report on the matter and the result of his enquiry will be communicated to Government in due course.

48. The third place is taken by the Cuddalore District Jail. As in the case of Madura, it may be remarked that prices in the Southern Districts, as well as Central Districts, were less favourable than in other districts. This jail suffered from a limited water-supply and the growth of vegetables was in consequence greatly retarded. No other reasons can at present be assigned for the cost of rationing rising above the average.

49. The Cannanore Central Jail shows the next highest rate under rations. This jail will, as stated in previous reports, continue to show a comparatively high cost under dieting charges until the railway extension from Calicut is completed, when, it is hoped, the cost of carriage of grain will be greatly reduced and supplies be had at cheaper rates.

50. The only other jail which exhibits a higher cost per head than the average rate is the Hill Jail, Russellkonda. The reason for this is obvious from a comparison of the low daily average population in this jail with the daily average population of other jails.

51. The next sub-head to be noticed is hospital charges. In the following statement the expenditure under the several detailed heads is distributed among individual jails:—

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.		Cost of extra or sub-situated diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.		Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.		Proportion of dairy expenses.		Total hospital charges.
			Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Total cost.	
Rajahmundry	430.04	13.17	436	33 1 8	94	0 3 1	66	0 2 2	0 2 3	70	Rs. 666
Vellore	1,125.90	19.85	1,109	55 13 11	43	0 0 7	175	0 2 6	0 1 9	125	Rs. 1,452
Trichinopoly	957.85	19.12	993	49 1 9	106	0 0 3	294	0 5 1	0 2 6	145	Rs. 1,574
Coimbatore	1,033.15	27.61	1,133	53 4 3	12	0 0 2	247	0 3 9	0 0 4	23	Rs. 1,421
Cannanore	678.35	18.87	593	31 11 1	11	0 0 4	251	0 5 11	0 3 3	118	Rs. 850
Salem	578.32	6.53	219	33 1 3	11	0 0 4	173	1 12 4	.....	.....	Rs. 174
Penitentiary	906.21	27.83	1,982	71 3 6	419	0 7 4	1,608	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 4,909
Total, Central Jails	5,700.02	126.01	6,421	50 15 1	776	0 2 2	2,468	0 6 10	0 1 4	481	Rs. 10,146
Russellkonda	37.98	1.71	53	33 14 6	5	0 0 10	84	0 13 9	.....	.....	Rs. 148
Berhampur	138.04	4.05	194	41 11 6	6	0 0 8	429	3 1 6	.....	.....	Rs. 629
Vizagapatam	361.96	10.23	401	39 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 381
Nellore	167.68	3.63	121	39 2 6	12	0 1 2	785	4 10 11	.....	.....	Rs. 918
Bellary	338.03	12.61	537	42 9 4	17	0 0 9	656	1 13 4	.....	.....	Rs. 1,210
Cuddalore	322.48	6.77	285	42 3 11	8	0 0 6	474	1 7 6	.....	.....	Rs. 768
Tanjore	359.47	4.10	219	53 6 8	18	0 0 10	344	0 15 4	.....	.....	Rs. 581
Madura	347.68	6.68	330	47 6 7	23	0 1 2	307	0 14 2	.....	.....	Rs. 682
Palamcottah	490.65	8.36	332	39 11 5	50	0 0 10	167	0 5 3	0 0 8	20	Rs. 569
Mangalore	152.23	3.97	225	56 10 10	8	0 0 7	287	1 14 2	.....	.....	Rs. 529
Guntur	216.08	1.84	109	59 3 10	26	0 1 11	41	0 3 0	.....	.....	Rs. 176
Total, District Jails	3,018.89	64.32	2,813	43 11 9	175	0 0 11	3,554	1 2 10	0 0 1	20	Rs. 6,562
Criminal Leper Ward	18.50	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	21	1 2 2	.....	.....	Rs. 335
Civil Jail, Madras	27.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	0 15 5	.....	.....	Rs. 26
Total, Jails	8,824.44	190.36	9,548	50 2 6	951	0 1 9	6,069	0 11 0	0 0 11	501	Rs. 17,069
Subsidiary Jails	1,925.04	44.85	857	19 1 9	.....	.....	51	0 0 5	.....	.....	Rs. 908
Grand Total	10,747.48	235.21	10,405	44 3 10	951	0 1 5	6,120	0 9 1	0 0 9	561	Rs. 17,977

52. The reduction in the expenditure on "diet of prisoners sick in hospital," which was observed during the previous two years, continued in the year under report. The aggregate cost fell from Rs. 14,764 to Rs. 10,405, while the cost per head of daily average number sick fell from Rs. 50-4-3 to Rs. 44-3-10. Simultaneously, the total cost of hospital supplies other than diet declined from Rs. 10,054 to Rs. 6,120, while the average cost per head declined from As. 14-9 to As. 9-1.

The reasons for the smaller expenditure noticed have already been explained above. It may be remarked, in passing, that Subsidiary Jails show a slight advance in the daily average number sick and in the total cost, but a lower cost per head under diet of sick. The Coimbatore Central Jail which took a prominent place for the past two years in the cost of dieting the sick appears to have found its level with other Central Jails in 1899. On the other hand, the Penitentiary, Madras, exhibits a decided advance in the cost per head of daily average sick, as well as in the cost per head of extra or substituted diet issued on medical recommendation. The daily average sick rose from 23.75 in 1898 to 27.83 in 1899, but this does not appear a sufficient reason to account for the increase noted which is equivalent to Rs. 15-9-10 per head. No explanation of this is found in the Superintendent's report, but the Medical officer's attention will be drawn to the matter. The Guntur and Mangalore District Jails which, as already seen, show the lowest rates per head under cost of rations, in this statement record the highest rate per head of daily average sick amongst District as well as Central Jails excepting the Penitentiary. A glance, however, at the daily average number sick suffices to show that the high rate noted was merely due to a low daily average sick population.

53. The average cost per head under clothing and bedding declined in all classes of jails. The cost per head in jails fell from Rs. 3-2-5 to Rs. 2-9-11, while that in Subsidiary Jails fell from Rs. 1-4-1 to Rs. 0-11-9. The reduction in the former was equivalent to Rs. 0-8-6 per head and that in the latter to Rs. 0-8-4 per head. The reason for this is not so much that requirements were considerably less, which no doubt was to a certain extent the case especially among sub-jails, as that the expenditure of the previous year was swollen by the large initial outlay on the supplies of gunny clothing to jails for the purpose of enforcing the rules regarding the penal stage. Regarding prisoners' clothing, it should be remarked that gunny clothing does not commend itself generally to Superintendents of Jails either from economic, punitive or sanitary points of view. It has been found by experience that the gunny suits do not wear as long as the cotton clothing and when torn cannot be as effectively mended. A further disadvantage is that gunny clothing cannot be washed as easily and as cleanly as cotton clothing. One of the Superintendents of a Central Jail of long experience has computed that, judged by the cost and the relative period of wear, gunny clothing is two and a half times as costly as cotton clothing.

54. The Cannanore Central Jail, the Madras Penitentiary, the Berhampur, Vizagapatam and Bellary District Jails show a high cost per head compared with average rates. The Penitentiary on account of its European population has to provide a more expensive description of clothing which, as a rule, enhances the cost per head in this jail. The Cannanore Central Jail incurred a large outlay on gunny suits and blankets which was debited against the jail in the statements of half-yearly adjustments. This jail should show a low cost per head under clothing in the next annual report. The Berhampur Jail was debited in a sum of Rs. 516-11-0 by intra-departmental adjustment for supplies of clothing and bedding received. This accounts for the high cost noted against this jail. A similar remark is applicable to the Vizagapatam and Bellary District Jails. It should be pointed out, however, that the half-yearly adjustments of intra-departmental supplies of clothing and bedding do not represent the cost of articles received during the calendar year, but of those received between 1st October of one year and the 30th September of the following year. According to the procedure that has for several years been followed, the value of supplies received, for instance, from 1st October 1899, have not been adjusted against the jails concerned, but will be adjusted with the value of those received during the first quarter of 1900 in March.

1900 final adjustments. This procedure cannot be considered satisfactory, and the matter will receive attention in view to the correct expenditure for supplies received during the calendar year being recorded.

55. As usual, the Penitentiary shows a high cost per head under sanitation charges compared with other Central Jails, but the rate is slightly less than that of 1898. The Rajahmundry Jail, which on account of sickness showed an abnormal rate of Rs. 4-8-2 in the previous year, showed a rate of only Rs. 1-5-9 in 1899. This result, therefore, is satisfactory. Among District Jails, the Vizagapatam Jail is the only one which shows a high rate, viz., Rs. 1-2-7 per head. The Superintendent explains that the increase was due to a smaller daily average population which may be accepted, seeing that the average daily population in 1899 was 361.96 against 406.03 in 1898.

56. The causes for the general reduction under this head have been mentioned already. The Bellary District Jail takes the first place as recording the highest cost per head, Rs. 6-13-11. The corresponding rate in 1898 was Rs. 7-1-10. This jail has for several years suffered repeatedly from overcrowding and transfers of prisoners to other jails have had to be regularly made. There were 243 transfers in 1899 against 336 in 1898, which accounts for the slight reduction in the cost per head. The largest number of transfers, however, occurred from the Palamcottah District Jail, where accommodation was found insufficient for the large numbers of prisoners received in connection with the Tinnevely riots. The average number of under-trials received into this jail in 1899 was 247.36 against 18.77 in the previous year. In all 452 convicts were transferred at different intervals to provide accommodation for the under-trial prisoners. Owing to the high daily average population 496.65 as against 340.71, this jail does not show a high cost per head under transfer charges, but in the aggregate cost it takes the second place among District Jails, i.e., after the Bellary District Jail. The charges and the cost per head returned against other jails do not call for special notice.

57. Under this sub-head which comprises six detailed heads very little, if any, comment appears to be called for. Among Central Jails, the Penitentiary spent almost double the amount of the previous year on lighting. No special reason can be assigned for this. The Trichinopoly Jail shows an increase of Rs. 452 in the aggregate cost which appears to be distributed under lighting charges, uniform for warders and rewards for recapture and service. Among District Jails the aggregate cost appears to have risen in the majority of jails but only by small amounts, the total advance being Rs. 164.

58. Omitting the sub-head "Travelling allowances" as needing no comment, we come to the next sub-head Contingencies. It will be seen that rents, rates and taxes advanced under District Jails from Rs. 1,253 to Rs. 2,138. At the Bellary Jail two payments amounting to Rs. 900 were made in 1899 against one of Rs. 450 in 1898, while at the Guntur Jail rents, rates and taxes amounting to Rs. 212 were paid during the year against no payments in the previous year. At the Madura Jail, the water-tax was increased which accounts for an advance of Rs. 153. The Palamcottah District Jail shows an advance under telegraph charges due to the arrangements for transfers of convicts and provision of accommodation for under-trial prisoners occasioned by the local riots. The increase under office furniture was due to the renovation of office tables with fresh baize coverings at the Vellore Central Jail and to the provision of an office table and chair, &c., at the Guntur and Cuddalore Jails. At the same time the large reduction under the detailed head "Stationery charges" is satisfactory to note.

59. The expenditure under this head includes the cost of (i) six weighing machines obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores for distribution to jails; (ii) a Berkefeld filter for the Mangalore District Jail as a means for the prevention of enteric fever which prevailed at the end of the monsoon; (iii) iron night-soil carts at the Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddalore Jails; (iv) two water barrels for the Guntur Jail; (v) aluminium moulds

for the Penitentiary, Vellore and other Jails; (vi) iron padlocks for the Penitentiary, Salem and Rajahmundry Jails; (vii) dairy live-stock for the Coimbatore, Vellore and Palamcottah Jails; (viii) draught cattle for the Coimbatore and Vizagapatam Jails; (ix) hurricane and other lamps for the Salem, Penitentiary and Palamcottah Jails.

60. The expenditure in Subsidiary Jails is fully set forth against the respective districts in Statement G. The average cost of maintenance throughout the Presidency was Rs. 56-6-6 as compared with Rs. 58-11-5 in 1898, or a net reduction of Rs. 2-4-11 per head. Besides the increase under establishment, for which the same explanation as has been given for Central and District Jails applies, there was a considerable advance under charges for moving prisoners (3 annas 5 pies per head), and slight advances under hospital charges (10 pies per head), miscellaneous services and supplies (4 pies per head), contingencies (1 anna 8 pies per head), and extraordinary charges (1 anna 1 pie per head). The rise in the cost per head under "Transfer charges" was accompanied by a fall in the aggregate cost from Rs. 11,488 to Rs. 11,042 and by a decrease in the daily average population from 2,078.19 to 1,923.04, while the number of transfers of convicts declined from 18,743 to 16,307. The occurrence of a rise in the cost per head under "Transfer charges" in spite of a smaller number of transfers is explained by the insistence, by the South Indian and Madras Railway administrations, on the reservation of compartments for the conveyance of prisoners in accordance with Rule 6, Part II, of the Government of India Rules for Railways.

The Vizagapatam, Tinnevely and Malabar districts show a larger expenditure under transfers than other districts, but the Cuddapah district stands prominently ahead of all in that it shows the highest cost per head or nearly *four times* as much as the average rate. The reason for this abnormal rate is not known in this office, but it would appear that the Cuddapah district has, for a series of years, shown a higher cost per head under transfer charges than other districts. The increase under contingencies appears to be due to larger drawings in the North Arcot and Trichinopoly districts, while the rise in extraordinary charges occurred chiefly under dietary dead-stock probably on account of special provision being made for scales and weights in those sub-jails which were without them and which in accordance with Rule 92 of the Subsidiary Jail Manual indented for the same.

61. As regards the cost of dieting, the Kurnool district shows the lowest cost per head and the Tanjore district the next lowest. On the other hand the highest cost of rationing is as usual shown by the Nilgiri district, while the next highest place is taken by the Ganjam district, the third place by the Gódvári district and the fourth place by the Chingleput district. As already pointed out, prices of food-grains were less favourable in the Central and Southern districts than elsewhere in the Presidency and therefore while the Chingleput district may be expected to show a high rate per head for this reason, it is not understood why the Ganjam and Gódvári districts should do so also. I should not omit to remark in this connection that the dieting charges incurred in sub-jails are regularly audited in this office on quarterly returns furnished direct by individual sub-jails. The charges are tabulated and reduced to a common denomination "cost per head" and whenever the rates prevailing in particular sub-jails are found to exceed the average rate for the district, the attention of the District Magistrate is invited thereto, with a view to his calling upon the sub-jail officers to effect a reduction in the cost of rations unless special circumstances are found to exist to justify a higher rate. The aggregate charges under dieting fell from Rs. 82,468 to Rs. 68,629, while the cost per head fell from Rs. 39-14-1 to Rs. 35-12-10, which is equivalent to a reduction of Rs. 4-1-3 per head. In how far the direct control exercised by this office over expenditure on rations contributed towards this result cannot be gauged, but, it is believed, that something has been done towards reducing the cost.

62. Statement No. XI furnishes complete information as to the manner in which convicts were employed on the working days of the year. The following table shows the chief features of Statement No. XI for 1899 and five previous years:—

Statement No. XI—Employment of convicts.

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.				
						A On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties.			
							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.
1894	168.23	8,731.43	239.76	313.51	200.55	...	623.42 7.14	752.97 8.62	1,302.92 14.92	1,336.22 15.30
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	604.23	682.47	1,115.31	1,201.00
1895	159.58	8,419.47	244.22	318.14	256.95	...	7.18	8.11	13.25	14.26
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	597.98	627.92	1,050.16	1,053.61
1896	156.83	8,113.60	231.05	377.09	294.34	...	7.37	7.74	12.94	12.99
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	524.43	663.30	1,070.80	1,143.16
1897	175.87	8,458.41	284.96	478.75	482.82	...	6.20	7.84	12.66	13.52
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	536.76	703.52	1,065.20	1,339.09
1898	183.63	8,974.74	278.75	458.49	375.10	...	5.98	7.84	11.87	14.92
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	606.02	700.19	1,063.27	1,267.99
1899	170.85	8,631.88	204.88	502.52	294.67	...	7.02	8.11	12.31	14.68
Ratio per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Years.	Average number employed on working days—cont.								Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than Public Works Department.
	F. Jail repairs.	On jails buildings.				K. Manufactures.	L. Public Works.		
		Additions and alterations.		New jails.			(a) Public Works Jail.	(b) Other extramural labour.	
		G. Under Superintendent.	H. Under Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.				
1894	323.66	55.85	88.83	...	...	3,499.25	...	...	4.49
Ratio per cent.	3.71	.64	1.02	...	...	39.96	...	...	0.05
1895	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	...	3,338.75	...	...	3.10
Ratio per cent.	3.03	1.92	.38	2.45	...	39.66	...	...	0.04
1896	255.81	170.66	54.49	273.55	...	3,105.21	...	...	21.73
Ratio per cent.	3.15	2.10	.67	2.37	...	38.27	...	...	0.27
1897	231.32	231.87	39.51	218.61	...	3,087.10	...	...	1.78
Ratio per cent.	2.73	2.74	.47	2.53	...	36.60	...	...	.02
1898	292.73	300.72	6.75	147.02	...	3,464.97	...	...	5.64
Ratio per cent.	3.26	3.35	.08	1.64	...	38.61	...	...	.06
1899	437.43	186.21	69.76	12.90	...	3,394.70	...	...	4.31
Ratio per cent.	5.07	2.16	.81	.15	...	39.31	...	...	.05

63. Owing to the exceptional healthiness of the year there was a marked decrease in the number of prisoners sick, convalescent and infirm. As already explained in paragraph 34 *supra*, the increase in the number of prison officers is due to the improvement in the system of night watch inside wards in Central and District Jails. The percentage of convicts employed as prison servants was greater than in the previous year; but the 10 per cent. limit was not exceeded. An increase is also noticeable in the percentage of convicts employed in gardening and may be ascribed to greater exertion on the part of Superintendents to bring all available jail land under cultivation and to provide an unfailing supply of vegetables. The number of convicts employed in preparing articles for jail use has not decreased in proportion to the reduction in jail population. The percentage of such convicts during the year was 14.68 against 14.92 in the previous year, and the cause may be ascribed to larger outturn of articles for jail use. The repairs to jail buildings carried out at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Her Majesty's Penitentiary account for the large increase in the number of convicts shown under sub-column F. In District Jails also an increase is apparent under the Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Tanjore Jails.

Fewer men were employed during the year on "additions and alterations" carried out under the Superintendent, and this number would have been much smaller had it not been for the extensive alterations carried out at the Rajahmundry Central Jail where the percentage of men employed during the year was 79.58 against 45.46 in the previous year. The large increase under sub-column H occurred in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary. In the latter jail the long-felt want of sufficient cellular accommodation was supplied by the addition of an upper storey of 126 cells to the close prison. Notwithstanding the reduction in jail population the ratio per cent. of men employed on manufactures was higher than in the previous year. The Vellore and Coimbatore Central Jails exhibit an increase under this head which is doubtless due to extended manufactory operations. In the Cuddalore District Jail the completion of building operations set free a large number of convicts for employment on manufactures which accounts for the large increase under sub-column K against this jail. The increase in the Tanjore District Jail points to further development in manufactures, while the decided fall in the number of convicts employed on manufactures in the Palamcottah District Jail is owing to the temporary cessation of manufactory operations in consequence of the depletion of that jail of convicts to make room for the large number of under-trials received in connection with the recent riots in that district, and from whom no labour would be exacted. A small number of convicts was employed with my permission in cleaning the compounds of the Superintendents of the Trichinopoly and Guntur Jails, while in the Cuddalore Jail a large number of prisoners was employed by contract in the manufacture of ground-nut oil for a private firm.

64. The financial results of the manufacturing operations in jails are exhibited in Statements Nos. XII, XII-A and XIII. Statement No. XII represents the net *cash* earnings of convicts sentenced to labour and employed on jail manufactures, and shows that during the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,15,475-13-0 was earned against a sum of Rs. 1,87,658-14-0 recorded in the preceding year. The fact that the drawings from, and payments into, the treasury were verified with the Accountant-General's books, and showed a net difference in favour of the jails of Rs. 1,87,658 during 1898 was taken as a correct estimate of the cash profits of the year. It was not apparent from the figures recorded that a large sum representing the outstandings of the year 1897 had been included in the profits of 1898, and it was not known, therefore, that though the figures by themselves were the highest on record, they really represented more than the earnings of the year 1898. The cash profits of 1899 having shown a considerable drop from those of the previous year led to a comparison of the results being instituted, and this was followed by a careful analysis of the figures for the year 1898. An examination of the figures comprised in the total amount has since revealed, however, that the statement, viz., "the cash profits of 1898 were the highest on record," should have been qualified by the remark "as adjusted in the books of the Accountant-General's office." To understand this remark it is necessary to refer to the concluding half of paragraph 73 and to paragraph 74 of the Administration Report for 1897, from which it will be seen that the cash profits of that year had been diminished by an amount equivalent to Rs. 87,095 owing to the *want of adjustment* of the three items of outstandings referred to. This sum of Rs. 87,095 was adjusted in 1898, and was included in the sum of Rs. 1,87,658 recorded as the total cash earnings of the year. The Accountant-General has been very prompt with all subsequent adjustments with the result that there were no outstandings of jails wanting adjustment in his office on the 31st December 1898 and on the 31st December 1899. At present the only transactions of any year that await adjustment in the following year are the intra-departmental supplies of the last three months of the year (the value of which is included in the half-yearly statement furnished to the Accountant-General after 31st March), and also supplies to other public departments, adjustable as book debits, for which countersigned invoices are received only after the close of the accounts of the calendar year in which they have been made. The values of these supplies do not correctly appertain to the cash profits of the year in which they are *adjusted*. The subject of modifying the practice in respect of the half-yearly

statement of supplies, so as to work the adjustments with reference to the *calendar* year, is under consideration as already stated in paragraph 54 *supra*.

65. Further, there appears to be some doubt as to the real purpose intended to be served by Statement No. XII. It has been the practice since 1883 to omit the figures relating to cash *balances* for which columns 5 and 9 were apparently intended. Prior to 1882 a modified form of Profit and Loss statement, corresponding in several respects to the present Statement No. XII-A, was in vogue. In that year, a change appears to have been introduced doing away with the Profit and Loss statement and substituting a statement corresponding to the present Statement No. XII, but numbered then as XIII. The scope of Statement No. XIII (now Statement No. XII) has been defined in Home Department (Judicial) Resolution of the Government of India, dated 12th September 1882, No. 19-1349-59, communicated in Madras G.O., No. 1417, Judicial, dated 27th September 1882. It is therein stated that the statement should show only "*bona fide* cash earnings" of prisoners. Owing to this change, cash balances which were previously furnished in the Profit and Loss statement were left unreported, and Superintendents confined themselves to recording merely the treasury transactions, i.e., drawings and payments. The cash balances not being reported by Superintendents were omitted from the annual statement, and attention appears to have been chiefly directed to the treasury transactions on which alone the Accountant-General's figures were based, and with which subsequent verification was identified. With the introduction in 1894 of a revised Profit and Loss statement in the form appended as Statement No. XII-A to the report, Superintendents began once more to furnish cash balances in hand at the beginning and at the end of the year. But though the necessary information was available, the cash balances were not incorporated in Statement No. XII. In the opening sentence of paragraph 56 of his Administration Report for 1894 Mr. Cardew wrote: "Statement No. XII is concerned with manufactures and shows the drawings from and payments into the treasury on this account." If this view be accepted as correct, then the necessity for the retention of columns 5 and 9 in Statement No. XII is not apparent. A reference to other Provincial Jail Reports shows that while some provinces include, others exclude, cash balances, from Statement No. XII proving that the practice in the various provinces is not uniform. So long, however, as columns 5 and 9 are retained in Statement No. XII and columns 7 and 10 represent "Totals," it appears only natural to conclude that it was the intention of the framers of Statement No. XII to incorporate the cash balances. This has been done, accordingly, in the present Statement No. XII. By this procedure, a surplus cash balance amounting to Rs. 1,921-13-0 has been added to the amount recorded in the finance accounts, bringing up the total cash earnings to Rs. 1,15,475-13-0.

66. To arrive at a *correct* estimate therefore of the cash profits earned in the two years 1898 and 1899, it becomes necessary to make due allowance for cash balances, to include the value of supplies made during the year that remained unadjusted at the end of the year, as well as to exclude the value of supplies of other years which were adjusted within each of the two years between which a comparison is intended to be drawn—

	1898.	1899.
	RS.	RS.
Total cash earnings, or excess of payments over drawings	1,87,658	1,13,554
Cash balance in hand at the end of the year as compared with that at the beginning of the year	— 270	+ 1,922
Deduct book adjustments relating to outstandings of the previous year	87,095	25,435
Add outstandings of book debit supplies remaining unadjusted at the end of the year	25,435	32,180
Total cash earnings	1,25,728	1,22,221

The following table compares the cash earnings of 1899 with those of the previous four years as distributed among the several classes of jails :—

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.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
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 ...	67,521	1,21,340	15,745	1,45,249	78,670	11 14	21 12	2 14	25 7	14 3	25 6	48 15	7 0	58 2	32 15
District ...	18,205	34,598	25,395	41,666	35,881	8 3	16 14	10 15	16 0	14 5	30 2	59 2	34 6	47 10	38 6
Subsidiary.	536	723	278	744	925	1 2	1 9	0 7	1 3	1 11	7 8	18 1	2 14	8 0	13 2
Total ...	86,262	1,56,661	41,418	1,87,659	1,15,476	10 4	19 5	4 14	21 0	13 6	25 13	50 7	13 7	54 3	34 0

67. Statement No. XII, as has often been pointed out before, is quite unreliable for estimating the *true* commercial profits accruing from jail industries. For example, the Coimbatore Jail spent nearly Rs. 15,000 on the purchase of new looms, during the year, but while this amount has been deducted from the receipts no credit has been allowed for the value of the machinery under profits. The Penitentiary, likewise, spent large sums on the purchase of material for tents, a large stock of which remained on hand at the end of the year, but no credit has been given for the value of the material in Statement No. XII. It was in 1894 that the additional Statement No. XII-A was introduced with a view to furnishing a correct presentment of profits earned in individual jails, and as this statement takes account of cash balances, raw material, manufactured goods, tools and plant at the beginning and at the end of the year, it follows that it gives a correct estimate of the profits. It cannot at the same time be denied that Statement No. XII has its peculiar advantages. It records the amount drawn from treasuries and the amount paid in—a matter which is of the greatest concern to the Controller-General of the Finances who has larger issues to deal with, and of which the actual cash in Government treasuries is the most important item. It is necessary, therefore, that there should be a separate statement for recording treasury transactions alone; and, for this reason, it would appear desirable to omit the cash balances from Statement No. XII. This is a matter, however, which will have to be determined, and if the Government concur in the view taken of the requirements of Statement No. XII, a separate communication will be addressed to Government on the subject.

In the following table the manufacturing profits earned by Central and District Jails during 1899 and ten previous years are exhibited :—

Years.	Cash drawn (column 7 of Statement No. XII).	Cash paid (column 10 of Statement No. XII).	Cash profits as per Statement No. XII.	Total profits as per Statement No. XII-A.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1889 ...	1,12,992	1,36,653	23,661	Information not available. * 1,19,397
1890 ...	1,33,746	1,88,210	49,463	
1891 ...	1,71,195	2,27,464	66,269	
1892 ...	2,09,530	3,28,662	1,19,132	
1893 ...	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894 ...	3,28,974	4,43,893	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	
1899 ...	3,18,783	4,34,259	1,15,476	1,52,909

* Approximate figures only available.

68. The total profits of the year 1899, according to Statement No. XII-A, amounted to Rs. 1,52,909, which were thus composed—

	RS.
Cash in hand ...	1,922
Manufactured articles ...	4,246
Raw materials ...	16,557
Plant and machinery ...	14,461
Bills due to jails ...	5,166
Bills due by jails ...	6,420
Excess of payments into the treasury over drawings ...	1,12,629
Total ...	1,52,909

This result is the highest on record. The year 1896, previously the highest on record, showed a total profit of Rs. 1,39,439, so that the year 1899 may be considered as marking a great advance in manufacturing profits. In accordance with the practice followed in the previous year, manufactured goods were valued at *cost* price. This is a wholesome restriction as it insures the exclusion of fictitious profits that may be recorded by over-valuation of manufactured articles. According to existing practice, no profits on labour and outturn can be realized until the goods have actually been *sold*. It will be seen that the year closed with a small amount of manufactured goods and a large amount of raw material on hand. Plant and machinery show a net increase of Rs. 14,461, which is almost entirely accounted for by the payment by the Coimbatore Jail for the new weaving machinery purchased in the previous year. The increase under raw material was the result of large purchases of tent material by the Penitentiary, which received a large order for tents from the Ordnance Department, and to purchases of raw material made by the Coimbatore Jail to meet several orders for white drill, khaki, turband cloth, &c., in accordance with contracts entered into with the Police and Salt Departments. These two jails in consequence show the largest drawings from the treasury.

69. The following table compares the average net profits per head in Central and District Jails with reference to the earnings exhibited in Statements Nos. XII and XII-A for a series of five years :—

Years.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Total net profits (column 21 of Statement No. XII-A).	Average net profit per head calculated on column 2.	Average net profit calculated on column 3.	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement No. XII).	Average cash earning per head calculated on column 2.	Average cash earning per head calculated on column 3.
			RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1895 ...	7,937.46	3,267.57	1,32,963	16 12	40 11	85,726	10 13	26 4
1896 ...	7,644.75	3,065.12	1,39,439	18 4	45 8	1,55,938	20 6	50 14
1897 ...	7,825.53	2,930.60	1,17,339	15 0	39 4	41,140	5 4	13 12
1898 ...	8,337.17	3,372.10	1,29,367	15 8	38 6	1,86,915	22 7	55 7
1899 ...	8,085.00	3,324.23	1,52,909	18 15	46 0	1,14,531	14 3	34 7

The net profit per head, judged by the results of Statement No. XII-A, was higher in 1899 than in the four preceding years. It was higher than the profits of 1898 in spite of a reduction in the daily average number employed on manufactures, which reduction amounted to a daily average of 47.87. Following the usual practice, the results of manufacturing operations in individual jails will now be considered as set forth in Statement No. XII-A.

70. The highest manufacturing profits in 1899 are shown by the Coimbatore Central Jail, which also took the first place in the previous year. The profits amounted to Rs. 37,171, as compared with

Rs. 29,396 earned in the previous year. This profit is largely made up of manufactured goods, raw material on hand, and plant and machinery. The jail has been supplied with new power looms obtained on indent from the Director-General of Stores. The Superintendent reports that besides obtaining a larger outturn from the new looms, the quality of cloth woven shows a great improvement, and that the methodical nature of the work which precludes all possibility of idling, and demands regularity, cleanliness and an undivided attention is in itself a valuable disciplinary education. This jail has a special dyeing industry attached to it, and during the year undertook the dyeing of yarn for khaki drill, with a view to supplying this description of cloth to the Salt Department, from which it has since obtained the contract for the supply required in 1900. Just as the Statements Nos. XII-A and XIII had been completed and sent to Press, the Superintendent reported that in calculating the depreciation on plant and material for wear and tear, a mistake had been committed by which the value of machinery on hand had been undervalued by Rs. 1,000, while the value of other plant had been omitted to the extent of Rs. 379. As this information was received too late to admit of the statements being revised and the report being punctually submitted, the Superintendent has been directed to make the necessary alterations in the next statement. With this addition the profits of this jail would stand at Rs. 38,550.

71. The second place is taken by the Vellore Central Jail, which earned a profit of Rs. 29,222 during the year, showing an increase of Rs. 14,242 over the results of the previous year. This advance is the more satisfactory as it is largely made up of cash earnings. This jail, in Statement No. XII, takes the first place with a cash profit of Rs. 40,541, far ahead of all other jails in this respect. The most marked improvement is the large reduction by Rs. 7,818 in the amount of outstanding bills due to the jail on 31st December 1899 as compared with the outstandings of the previous year. On the whole, this jail has shown very satisfactory profits and has practically regained the ground it had lost in the preceding year.

72. Her Majesty's Penitentiary takes the third place with a total earning of Rs. 26,579 against Rs. 27,313 of the previous year. The decline, as explained by the Superintendent, was due to the reduction in the value of *doosootie* or tent cloth supplied to the Ordnance officer, owing to the cloth, which was previously approved, not proving equal to the application of a new test, and to the dye having failed in some cases. The net loss incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 994. The jail also had some difficulty in satisfying the demands of the Police department for boots. The stitching was defective, and to improve the workmanship a standing screw machine was purchased for rivetting, while leather of a better quality had to be obtained from Cawnpore. Owing to these difficulties and to the fact that several of the convicts employed were new to the work and had to be taught, the jail was unable to complete the supplies of boots to the several District Superintendents of Police within the year. The jail has to maintain a large stock of raw material for 50 tents, I.P.G.S., and 50 tents, I.P., private, as stated in the report of last year, in accordance with the terms of a contract entered into with the Ordnance department for the supply of tents. This circumstance accounts for the large amount appearing under raw materials in hand, viz., Rs. 50,476-14-0, which includes also the value of a large stock of leather purchased in auction from the Ordnance department for the boot-making industry. The earnings of the Press department amounted to Rs. 15,777, the equivalent of the labour of 81,245 men employed during the year. The net earning per head per day amounted to As. 3-1 against As. 3-4 in 1898, while the earnings of the daily average number employed amounted only to Rs. 60-3-2 against Rs. 65-1-2 in 1898. The causes for this decrease have not been explained by the Superintendent; on the other hand, the Superintendent, Government Press, declares that "the Press is working at its full strength and is not likely to get much additional work in future."

It is hoped that the Penitentiary, Madras, which, for several years, took the lead in manufacturing profits, will, by strenuous exertions, show considerable improvement in the current year, and do credit to the well-known business capacity of the Superintendent Mr. McCready.

73. The Trichinopoly Central and the Tanjore District Jails show about the same profits, the former having earned Rs. 10,309 and the latter Rs. 10,105. It will be seen that the average number employed on manufactures in the Trichinopoly Jail declined from 328.94 to 231.59 or a net decrease of 97.35. The Superintendent's report is silent on the matter, but he states that the "korah grass weaving was discontinued temporarily to allow of the very large stock on hand to be worked off." The smaller daily average number employed, however, accounts for the smaller drawings. A considerable reduction in the earnings of the blanket industry was noticed when the Superintendent submitted his half-yearly statement of profit and loss in June last, but it was explained that orders for woollen goods had dropped off necessitating a reduction in the number employed on the woollen industry, and consequently smaller profits were earned. It should be pointed out, however, that a large proportion of the articles manufactured in this jail was for supply to jails, and consequently no profits were chargeable on them. The Tanjore Jail, on the contrary, shows a larger number employed on jail industries during 1899 than the previous year. The Acting Superintendent points out that the absence of orders from Government departments caused smaller drawings from the treasury to be made, but, notwithstanding this, the jail shows an advance in manufacturing profits by Rs. 899.

74. The Cannanore Jail shows a profit of Rs. 7,689. This amount, however, includes a sum of Rs. 3,815, profits of the previous year, which was deducted in this office on account of depreciation of goods referred to in paragraph 75 of the previous year's report. The Superintendent, in submitting his annual Statement No. XII-A for 1898, had deducted this amount, but his letter requesting sanction for the writing off the depreciation of stock arrived some time afterwards, and bore a later date. As a result, this amount was twice deducted by the Superintendent and by this office. The profits of 1898 should, therefore, have been returned at Rs. 5,295 instead of at Rs. 1,480. If this sum of Rs. 3,815 be deducted from the profits shown against 1899, the net earnings stand at Rs. 3,874, a very poor result. The Bellary District Jail shows a profit of Rs. 7,158 as compared with Rs. 5,097 in 1898, a very satisfactory advance. The Palamcottah District Jail, notwithstanding that the average number employed on manufactures fell from 128.30 to 63.19 contrived to show a considerable profit (Rs. 5,205 against Rs. 7,380), the greater part of which was earned in the first half-year. As already pointed out in the early part of this report, this jail was depleted of convicts, most of whom were employed on manufactures, to provide accommodation for the large numbers of *under-trial* prisoners received in connection with the riots, and from whom no labour could be exacted. The Rajahmundry Jail has not yet regained its manufacturing capacity, and though an average number of 74.37 was employed on manufactures as compared with 36.14 in Russellkonda, the results in the former amounted to a profit of only Rs. 316 against an earning of Rs. 1,318 by the latter. The Rajahmundry Jail profits are, therefore, disappointing, the jail itself taking the lowest place among jails for profits. The Berhampur Jail takes the next lowest place, but employed the smallest number on manufacturing industries, viz., 19.36.

74-A. Subsidiary Jails contributed a sum of Rs. 924-7-9 towards the cash earnings of the year as compared with an earning of Rs. 744 in 1898. Of this amount, the Vizagapatam district earned a sum of Rs. 310-10-0 while the Malabar district earned a sum of Rs. 356-13-0. The Koraput and Calicut Sub-jails which are respectively situated in the above districts are mainly responsible for the profits noticed. These two sub-jails are under the direct control of this office and must be considered to have shown satisfactory results.

75. Statement No. XIII is concerned with the net annual cost to Government of the maintenance of prisoners in jails, and is based on the difference between the total cost of maintenance as set forth in Statement No. IX, column 14, and the total cash earnings as shown in Statement No. XII, column 11. The following table is

appended to show the net cost per head during 1899 which was Rs. 54-6-0, as compared with the net cost of the preceding nine years :—

								Net cost per prisoner.		
								RS.	A.	P.
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
1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	6	0

76. During the year, the Jail Department undertook the execution of special works at the Rajahmundry and Vellore Central Jails referred to in G.O., No. 1101-W., dated 24th April 1899, and G.O., No. 2271-W., dated 30th August 1899, as modified by G.O., No. 3339-W., dated 21st December 1899. The expenditure in each of these cases is debitable to the Public Works Department and is controlled and audited by that department, the Superintendent of the Jail being made an imprest-holder under the Executive Engineer in charge of the division. The completion of the drainage of the Cuddalore Jail referred to in paragraph 77 of the report for 1898 was executed during the year at a cost of Rs. 340.

77. The values of the supplies made by jails to Military Departments during the year 1899 are detailed below in comparison with the figures of the two preceding years. This information is furnished in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India in Home Department Resolution No. 417, dated 24th September 1895 :—

Values of supplies by jails.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordnance Department ...	18,101	47,087	39,566
Commissariat Department ...	17,809	12,786	11,839
Remount Depot, Hosur ...	4,013	1,957	617
Army Clothing Department ...	1,687	422	336
Regiments ...	...	5,171	5,552
Military Works Department ...	...	357	2,996
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras ...	186	1,115	837
Total ...	41,796	68,895	61,743

The table shows that the orders received from the Military Departments in 1899 were somewhat smaller than those of the preceding year.

78. The value of the supplies of articles made in jails and issued for jail use and consumption, which is excluded from Statements Nos. XII, XIII and XIII, amounted in 1899 to Rs. 34,092 as compared with Rs. 33,125 in 1898. The value of vegetables supplied to prisoners and grown on jail grounds amounted to Rs. 16,646 against Rs. 15,817 in the previous year, and was equivalent to a saving of Rs. 1-14-6 per head in Central Jails and of Rs. 1-14-0 per head in District Jails, as against a saving of Rs. 1-12-10 and Rs. 1-12-4 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. 2,600-6-6.

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

79. The record of Vital Statistics for the year 1899 viewed either by the death-rate or daily average number of sick is remarkably favourable.

Sickness and mortality in 1899—Vital Statement No. XIV.

There were in all only 182 deaths during the year as against 287 in 1898 and 490 in the year previous. *The lowness of the death-rate is unprecedented in the annals of the Madras Jails*, and the sick rate is the lowest since 1891. These very satisfactory results are mainly attributable to the absence of any serious epidemics, to the good standard of health obtaining among the prisoners in jail, and to the fairly well nourished condition of new admissions. But to these in fairness must be added the skill and care bestowed on the sick by the responsible Medical officers, and the close attention by Superintendents to all matters relating to diet, labour and prison hygiene generally. 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.
1890	8,931	217	24.3	22	191	213	2.5	21.4	23.9
1891	9,819	209	21.3	90	257	347	9.1	26.2	35.3
1892	11,164	276	24.7	192	312	504	17.2	27.9	45.1
1893	10,652	238	22.3	23	224	247	2.2	21.0	23.2
1894	10,025	249	24.9	17	182	199	1.7	18.2	19.9
1895	9,790	257	26.2	11	167	178	1.1	17.1	18.2
1896	9,537	244	25.5	6	181	187	0.6	18.9	19.5
1897	10,328	312	30.2	236	254	490	22.9	24.6	47.5
1898	10,936	294	26.9	9	278	287	...	25.4	26.2
1899	10,747	235	21.9	11	171	182	1.0	15.9	16.9

80. The death-rate shown for the Central Jails, though little more than half that recorded for the same class of jails last year, is still higher than the rate for the District Jails being 17.71 as against 13.25. But the most noticeable feature in the subjoined table is the relatively high mortality in sub-jails 20.28—a rate which though lower than that in 1897 is higher than any year since 1894, and which has for the first time exceeded those of District and Central Jails. The causes that have contributed to this result are briefly eight deaths from such unusual causes as Plague, gunshot wounds, tetanus and drowning, and the occurrence of nine fatal cases of cholera. It will be remembered that the control of sub-jails is vested in the magistracy and that from the nature of the case they are less favourably situated as regards medical attendance than the Central or District Jails. The following table compares the deaths and death-rate in the several classes of jails in 1899 with those of the previous five years :—

Classes of jails.	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails ...	94	15.9	97	16.5	128	22.15	352	61.83	194	32.88	102	17.71
District Jails ...	81	30.9	68	27.0	41	17.72	89	33.95	57	19.56	40	13.25
Subsidiary Jails ...	20	13.7	13	9.6	17	11.72	47	23.94	35	16.84	39	20.28
Civil Jail, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	4	320.0	...	...	1	71.74	2	144.72	1	63.45	1	54.05
Total ...	199	19.9	178	18.2	187	19.51	490	47.45	287	26.24	182	16.93

Sickness and mortality
in individual jails.

81. The sickness and mortality in each individual jail during 1899 and the previous five years are shown in the following table:—

Jails.	1894.					1895.					1896.				
	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.	Daily average strength.	Number of admissions into hospital.	Ratio per mille of admissions to strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille of deaths to strength.
Rajahmundry	794.63	497	625.45	14	17.62	762.40	643	843.39	19	24.92	819.39	689	811.17	40	47.09
Vellore	1,036.23	928	895.55	21	20.27	1,064.46	804	755.31	20	18.79	1,016.05	1,045	1,028.49	14	13.78
Trichinopoly	933.24	565	605.42	19	20.36	918.73	507	551.85	18	19.59	873.03	485	555.54	21	24.05
Coimbatore	953.80	405	424.62	7	7.34	953.21	704	716.02	12	12.20	994.27	694	698.00	26	26.15
Cannanore	729.63	782	1,071.73	19	26.04	720.37	388	539.61	16	22.21	640.40	390	608.99	8	12.49
Salem	619.55	260	419.66	4	6.46	593.85	389	655.05	3	5.05	589.78	210	356.06	9	15.26
Penitentiary	838.05	1,076	1,283.93	10	11.93	829.28	952	1,147.98	9	10.85	816.94	589	720.98	10	12.24
Russellkonda	76.48	43	562.24	1	1.308	67.38	62	920.15	3	44.52	51.81	61	1,177.38	...	...
Berhanpur	115.54	47	406.79	...	...	110.94	87	784.21	3	27.04	118.32	99	836.71	4	33.81
Vizagapatam	193.06	69	357.40	2	10.36	212.19	74	348.74	5	23.56	282.21	94	333.09	4	14.17
Párvatipuram	214.50	140	652.68	29	135.20	166.09	112	601.66	23	123.60	10.41	1	96.06	1	96.06
Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	93.10	83	891.51	2	21.48	91.01	60	659.27	2	21.98	90.33	49	542.43	...	...
Bellary	353.72	426	1,204.34	11	31.10	361.70	692	1,650.07	8	21.93	356.24	509	1,403.55	5	14.04
Cuddapah	188.69	329	1,743.60	8	42.40	78.72	218	2,769.31	4	50.81	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	215.44	113	517.30	3	13.73	411.09	212	514.55	3	7.29	492.90	200	405.76	6	12.17
Tanjore	345.76	116	335.40	2	5.78	351.56	133	378.31	4	11.38	333.58	153	458.66	11	32.98
Madura	378.88	143	377.43	10	23.39	188.98	66	365.12	2	10.58	189.08	100	537.40	5	26.87
Palamcottah	354.03	147	415.22	10	23.25	373.57	174	465.78	10	26.76	306.27	147	479.97	5	16.32
Mangalore	91.44	78	853.02	3	32.81	83.29	43	516.27	1	12.01	86.15	36	417.88	...	...
Civil Jail	26.67	45	1,687.29	...	...	25.23	62	2,457.39	...	...	27.90	43	1,541.22	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward.	12.50	...	...	4	320.00	13.30	...	...	...	...	13.94	...	...	1	71.74
Total	8,567.94	6,292	734.37	179	20.89	8,430.95	6,295	746.65	165	19.57	8,136.00	5,585	686.46	170	20.89
Subsidiary Jails	1,457.19	...	...	20	13.73	1,359.19	...	...	13	9.56	1,450.58	...	...	17	11.72
Grand Total	10,025.13	6,292	627.62	199	19.55	9,790.14	6,295	642.99	178	18.18	9,586.59	5,585	582.58	187	19.51

Jails.	1897.					1898.					1899.				
	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	1,015.59	2,077	2,045.12	125	123.08	502.22	1,388	2,763.73	97	193.14	490.64	392	799.93	7	14.28
Vellore	1,058.02	981	927.20	26	21.57	1,167.96	731	625.88	15	12.81	1,125.90	553	491.17	14	12.43
Trichinopoly	790.01	426	539.23	16	20.25	1,062.53	756	711.51	33	31.06	927.85	430	463.44	29	31.26
Coimbatore	863.26	688	796.98	146	169.13	948.73	388	419.51	15	15.81	1,053.15	339	321.89	17	16.14
Cannanore	607.92	339	557.64	21	31.54	760.53	398	523.32	15	19.72	675.35	283	419.04	11	16.29
Salem	527.88	161	304.99	5	9.47	587.95	134	227.91	5	8.50	578.52	109	188.41	8	13.83
Penitentiary	830.80	647	778.77	13	15.65	869.72	843	969.28	14	16.10	969.21	836	919.48	16	17.60
Russellkonda	64.61	69	1,067.95	6	92.86	85.01	55	646.98	2	23.53	97.99	29	295.98	4	40.82
Berhanpur	162.25	187	1,152.54	25	154.08	152.40	144	944.88	4	26.25	138.64	159	1,146.66	2	14.43
Vizagapatam	356.26	214	600.68	21	58.95	406.03	323	795.51	20	49.26	361.96	122	337.05	2	5.53
Párvatipuram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntúr	...	...	...	...	...	129.08	52	402.85	...	...	216.08	86	395.00	...	...
Nellore	113.23	70	617.94	...	...	175.83	139	790.54	1	5.69	167.66	69	411.55	3	17.89
Bellary	365.98	275	751.41	3	8.20	380.98	271	750.73	7	19.39	358.03	316	652.61	3	8.38
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	428.61	182	424.63	7	16.33	377.53	179	474.13	4	10.60	322.48	182	564.38	...	...
Tanjore	333.60	150	449.64	8	23.98	346.22	90	259.85	8	23.11	359.47	55	153.00	8	22.22
Madura	339.44	174	512.61	8	23.57	371.79	102	274.35	3	8.07	317.68	142	408.42	10	28.76
Palamcottah	336.31	205	609.56	6	17.84	340.71	207	607.65	7	20.55	496.65	232	467.13	7	14.09
Mangalore	121.07	75	619.48	5	41.30	169.18	112	662.02	1	5.91	152.26	88	577.96	1	6.57
Civil Jail	35.41	16	451.85	...	...	28.07	3	106.88	...	...	27.03	...	...	...	...
Criml. Leper Ward.	13.82	...	...	2	144.72	15.76	...	...	1	63.45	18.50	...	...	1	54.05
Total	8,364.12	6,936	829.26	443	52.96	8,858.23	6,325	714.03	252	29.45	8,824.44	4,422	501.11	143	16.30
Subsidiary Jails	1,963.49	...	...	47	23.94	2,078.19	...	...	35	16.84	1,923.04	...	...	39	20.28
Grand Total	10,327.61	6,936	671.60	490	47.45	10,936.42	6,325	578.34	287	26.24	10,747.48	4,422	411.45	182	16.93

82. Amongst the Central Jails, Trichinopoly is the only one in which the normal death-rate is exceeded. The total deaths recorded are 29 and the mortality rate 31.26 as against 31.06 last year.

On analysing the causes of deaths in this jail it is found that two-thirds of those who died had been on the invalid gang with special diet: that 15 deaths were in persons admitted in bad or indifferent health, 5 in those advanced in age, and that the remainder resulted from acute inflammatory diseases (pneumonia, carbuncle, guinea-worm, &c.) and from causes unconnected with incarceration in jail. As reported last year there had been an accumulation in this jail of old and sickly prisoners and the infirm and convalescent groups were abnormally large. But the general health of the jail as gauged by amount of sickness, i.e., number of admissions to hospital, by the weightment statistics and by the general appearance of the prisoners is decidedly good, and it may be confidently asserted that barring any untoward cause the returns for the current year will be satisfactory.

83. As a whole the District Jails show an unprecedentedly low death-rate and the admissions to hospital are by no means excessive. The highest mortality rate 40.82 is recorded by the Russellkonda Hill Jail; but there were only 29 admissions to hospital during the year and only 4 deaths. The calculations are based on an average daily strength of 97.98 prisoners. The deaths were due to chronic inflammation of liver, granular kidney, catarrhal enteritis, and malarial cachexia. So that in light of these facts the rate recorded is without significance.

84. In the Criminal Leper Ward where the mortality is reported as 54.05 per mille as against 63.45 of last year, it will be necessary merely to explain that the average daily population was 18.50 and that there was only a single death from advanced leprosy.

85. These jails which, owing to excessive mortality rates called for remark last year, have so re-established their health conditions that the death-rate fell from 193.14 to 14.28 in Rajahmundry and from 49.26 to 5.53 in Vizagapatam, and there is every reason to hope that the favourable conditions now gained will be maintained.

86. The District Jails of Cuddalore and Guntúr and the Civil Jail, Madras, furnish a clean casualty roll for 1899.

87. The daily average of prisoners in subsidiary jails was 1,923.04 in 1899 as against 2,078.19 in 1898. In the year under review there were 39 deaths as against 35 in the year previous. The unusual causes which helped to swell the death-rate in subsidiary jails are explained in paragraph 80 *supra*.

88. Vital Statement No. XV deals only with convicts confined in Central and District Jails and shows in ratio per mille of average strength the admissions to hospital and deaths from the principal classes of diseases.

In the following table the results of 1899 are compared with those of the three preceding years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1893.		1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	52	26	64.03	24.66	47	24	37	24
Dysentery	73.27	2.84	80.63	6.29	80.85	6.04	44.41	1.34
Malarial fevers	125.64	2.97	139.00	1.13	137.67	1.30	84.78	1.22
Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (1).	35.97	77	181.90	3.77	214.98	5.09	137.24	3.17
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pneumonic phthisis	14.06	3.48	13.21	4.40	15.15	4.02	11.10	2.68
Anæmia and debility	3.87	...	4.15	...	4.02	...	...	...
Pneumonia	7.09	2.19	7.30	2.64	9.00	3.79	5.49	...
Other respiratory disorders	39.09	39	40.63	50	64.87	1.07	33.79	61
Diarrhoea	86.30	2.06	96.99	2.39	62.86	71	51.36	1.34
Abscesses, ulcers and boils	47.21	13	55.98	13	52.92	...	48.31	12
All other causes	200.48	5.94	136.36	6.04	112.34	6.75	101.01	4.51
Total	693.50	21.03	820.18	52.08	735.13	29.12	518.35	16.35

89. Like last year there was a remarkable absence of epidemic cholera; only three sporadic cases were reported for the whole jail population. Of these two died—one at Salem and the other in Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras; the former had only been seventeen days in jail, while the latter had completed more than three years of a five years' sentence. Every jail is now provided with extramural segregation sheds, so that early and complete isolation can be enforced in all suspicious cases.

90. During the year there were in all 364 admissions as against 514 of last year, giving a ratio per mille of average strength of 44.41 as against 60.85, and of 1.34 as against 6.04 in 1898. It will be seen that the rates recorded for 1899 are extremely favourable. There was no special prevalence of the disease in any particular jail. The Vellore Central Jail and the Bellary District Jail contributed the highest number of admissions, but the former returns no death under this head and the latter only one. This very remarkable reduction of mortality from dysentery is a matter for congratulation, and may be regarded as indicative of the generally wholesome and hygienic conditions under which prisoners live.

91. The Rajahmundry Central Jail contributed 177 cases or over 25 per cent. of the total admissions under this head, and Her Majesty's Penitentiary over 16 per cent. of the remainder. Yet there was only one death in each of these jails from malarial fever and its sequelæ. The Cannanore Central Jail reports the highest number of deaths, viz., 3, and explains that the subjects were admitted in bad health and with symptoms of the disease. The ratios of admissions and deaths are lower than last year and may be regarded as very satisfactory.

92. The prophylactic treatment against malarial fevers was carried out in certain selected jails and over 2,000 prisoners were brought under the influence of antiperiodics. The medical officers concerned report favourably on the effects produced and instance a comparatively small percentage of re-admissions to hospital for fever amongst prisoners subjected to the treatment.

But the absence of control experiments and of any reliable records of previous statistics, together with the shifting population of jails and the seasonal variations of the disease itself, detract from any certainty in the value of the experiment. Nevertheless, the general results so far obtained may be regarded as satisfactory, and, whenever the conditions require it, the use of prophylactics will be systematically resorted to.

The Medical Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Central Jail (Captain Fearnside), who has had exceptional opportunities of testing the value of prophylaxis in his jail and who has devoted much study to the subject, writes: "Quinine as a prophylactic is useful in those men who have not been exposed to malaria. From experience in this malarious jail I think that, with one or two exceptions, the fever following the use of quinine is of a milder type and of shorter duration (due probably to the arrest of sporulation), and the re-admissions of the same individual for fever have been less numerous."

"I am not satisfied that it is of much use in chronic malarials where the sequelæ of post-malarials exist as hepatic, splenic and renal fibrous degenerations, or in preventing the secondary fever. In persons in whom these pathological changes have occurred quinine does positive harm, because it deranges the digestion where metabolism and food digestion are at all times difficult. To the former (non-malaria infected) I would recommend the issue of quinine. To the latter (malarial class) I should prefer the issue of arsenic with occasional doses of quinine."

93. The record of these diseases is practically absent from the hospital returns of 1899 and not a single death is referred to them. For reasons stated in last year's report, this result is probably

indicative of the care exercised by medical officers in diagnosis and in tracing the ailments of which these conditions are merely symptomatic.

94. There is an improvement both as regards ratio of admissions and deaths since last year. The mortality is, with the exception of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, fairly distributed amongst the jails. The special conditions of the Trichinopoly Jail have already been referred to in this report.

95. There has been no special advance or decline under this head, and the returns do not call for remark.

96. The following table compares the deaths and their ratio per mille of average number according to length of sentences. The distinction is mainly arbitrary, and the varying results of each year would point to their being in a large degree accidental. In the year under review it will be noticed that the ratio of deaths under "not exceeding six months" (and in which the average number comprises more than 50 per cent. of the jail population), "above six months and not exceeding one year," "above two years and not exceeding three years," and in "above seven years" has declined one half or more; while in "above one year and not above two years" it rose slightly and very markedly in "above three years and not exceeding seven years." Of the twenty deaths in this last class the Trichinopoly Central Jail contributed no less than nine:—

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.
1894	4,342.87	107	24.64	1,137.17	27	23.74	1,187.50	20	16.84
1895	4,270.59	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	1,132.30	39	34.44	1,126.82	47	41.71
1898	4,793.21	151	31.50	1,390.10	46	33.09	1,227.20	23	18.74
1899	4,389.83	65	14.81	1,256.10	21	15.49	1,330.26	28	21.05

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.
1894	715.73	10	13.97	1,121.92	16	14.26	341.39	4	11.72
1895	692.95	15	25.98	1,064.67	10	9.39	364.53	11	30.18
1896	549.91	17	30.91	1,083.93	21	19.37	427.84	7	16.36
1897	544.77	26	47.73	862.84	35	40.56	413.26	23	55.66
1898	590.55	16	27.09	751.54	10	13.31	361.74	11	30.41
1899	619.91	8	12.91	727.54	20	27.49	326.25	5	15.33

97. Miscellaneous Statement B in Appendix I furnishes percentages to total discharges of prisoners who lost weight in jail as compared with five previous years. The general results for 1899 are more favourable than in any year since 1894. The highest percentage of loss is shown by the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and is probably due to numerous admissions of short-term prisoners from the West Coast and who, it is found, require some little time to become acclimatised.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE

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

Jails.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Rajahmundry	11.28	23.85	37.47	27.50	42.14	25.52
Vellore	21.16	17.13	17.75	26.31	29.07	12.87
Trichinopoly	28.14	25.61	28.57	35.63	32.05	26.46
Coimbatore	25.39	23.67	37.73	31.84	31.59	33.76
Cannanore	23.60	22.72	35.94	24.41	19.41	20.87
Salem	22.37	22.28	25.32	21.51	22.78	24.18
Penitentiary	21.81	25.56	27.80	22.21	29.55	16.97
Russellkonda	11.94	25.00	13.64	16.30	11.37	24.18
Berhampur	19.15	25.54	34.96	10.71	13.54	25.70
Vizagapatam	17.38	14.11	20.23	18.26	18.03	20.95
Párvatipuram	12.30	10.89	8.51			
Guntúr					12.72	24.22
Nellore	11.68	13.46	25.29	21.04	19.25	12.91
Bellary	32.89	27.91	30.25	27.28	21.33	21.07
Cuddapah	28.11	29.61				
Cuddalore	16.47	19.92	26.14	22.63	14.06	23.37
Tanjore	16.91	19.66	30.65	30.82	21.65	25.34
Madras	24.20	19.69	18.01	17.56	21.43	15.88
Palamcottah	20.35	20.53	4.23	23.53	26.78	23.31
Mangalore	20.23	25.26	32.33	28.72	22.69	27.80
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12.50	15.38		10.53	5.00	6.25
Grand Total	21.50	22.31	27.73	24.77	25.07	21.69

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	16.3	19.8	18.2	19.8	17.9	17.9
Prisoners who had gained weight	62.2	58.4	54.1	55.4	57.0	60.4
Prisoners who had lost weight	21.5	22.3	27.7	24.8	25.1	21.7

The weighment results disclosed by the above table bear out the vital statistical returns as to the exceptionally good health enjoyed by the prison population during 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS A, D AND E AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

98. Statement A shows the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners during 1899. An abstract of the total accommodation in the various classes of jails is appended below:—

Accommodation in jails
Statement A.

Jails.	1899.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,595	276	7,871	5,627.27	132.75	5,760.02
District Jails	3,317	161	3,468	2,961.80	57.09	3,018.89
Criminal Leper Ward	23	...	23	18.50	...	18.50
Civil Jail, Madras	81	...	81	27.03	...	27.03
Total	11,016	427	11,443	8,634.60	189.84	8,824.44

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

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99. In Central Jails the accommodation available at the close of the year stood at 7,871 or 141 more than at the end of 1898. This increase was due to the addition of an upper storey of 126 cells to the cellular enclosure of Her Majesty's Penitentiary, as sanctioned in G.O., No. 1686 W., dated 6th July 1898, also to the construction in the same jail of ten cells for juveniles, two for lepers and three for lunatics.

100. In District Jails the accommodation available at the end of 1899 stood at 3,468 as compared with 3,459 at the end of the previous year. The increase is partly due to the revision of the capacity of the hospital of the Tanjore Jail with reference to the actual area, whereby the accommodation has been raised from 13 to 16, and partly to the conversion of the civil store-room in the Palamcottah District Jail into a room for the accommodation of six convict warders.

101. In order to give effect to the views of the Government of India as contained in Home Department Circular No. 3—Jails—103—112, dated 16th February 1894, and Home Department Resolution No. 10—Jails—534—544, dated 5th December 1895, and in recognition of the fact that cellular separation—conducted under rational principles—is the most efficient agency in jail management for ensuring reformatory and deterrent effects as well as for protecting prisoners against mutual contamination, every endeavour is being made to increase the cellular accommodation available in jails and to supply separate cubicular dormitories for habituals. The work of converting the Salem Central Jail into a cellular structure is in progress, and will, it is hoped, be completed within the current official year, while the construction of a hundred additional cells in the Bellary District Jail, which was sanctioned in G.O., No. 13 W., dated 11th January 1900, will doubtless be expedited by the Public Works Department.

102. The only jails in which any considerable amount of overcrowding occurred during the year were the Vizagapatam, Palamcottah and Guntúr District Jails. In the Vizagapatam District Jail, the population rose in consequence of the committal to that jail of prisoners convicted in certain taluks of the Gódvári district, owing to the population of the Rajahmundry Central Jail having to be kept low in accordance with the direction contained in G.O., No. 1442, Judicial, dated 16th September 1898. The surplus prisoners were, as in previous years, accommodated in temporary sheds. The riots that occurred in the Tinnevely district gave rise to an enormous increase in the population of the Palamcottah District Jail. This increase consisted chiefly of under-trial prisoners who could not, without considerable inconvenience to the Magistracy, be transferred to other jails until their cases were disposed of. At the request of the District Magistrate they were accordingly kept at Palamcottah, while the jail was depleted of all convicts save a small proportion, who had to be detained for necessary culinary and conservancy purposes. The surplus prisoners were accommodated in workshops and tents. The Guntúr Jail which was temporarily opened in 1898, has accommodation for only 200 prisoners, which was inadequate to meet the large number of prisoners committed to that jail during the year. The surplus prisoners were accommodated in work sheds. In no jail was the number of sick prisoners in excess of the hospital accommodation.

103. Statement B which deals with the weighments of prisoners, and Statement C which treats of remission earned by convicts have been noticed in earlier parts of this report. Statement D shows the nature of crimes for which convicts were imprisoned during 1899. In compliance with the instructions contained in Home Department letter No. 435, dated 22nd September 1898, the figures shown in Statement D include particulars relating to prisoners in Subsidiary Jails. Hence no comparison can be instituted between these figures and those shown in Statement D of the preceding year. If, however, the figures relating to Subsidiary Jails are excluded,

as the upper subordinate staff, met the occasion with commendable exertion, tact and zeal.

The favourable health conditions and the remarkably low death-rate during the year call into notice the care of Medical officers of jails, all of whom have evinced a personal interest in their professional duties; and to the local knowledge gained by Medical officers who have been long identified with individual jails, such as Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell (8 years, Vizagapatam) and Lieutenant-Colonel Lancaster (16 years, Vellore) is in a large measure to be ascribed the good results recorded by those jails.

109. In accordance with rule 27 of the Jail Manual, I inspected every Central and District Jail once during the year. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Criminal Leper Ward and the Civil Jail, Madras, were inspected twice during the year. I also visited the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput. The following Subsidiary Jails were inspected, viz., Tanjore, Manjakuppam, Trichinopoly, Chingleput, Kokarakulam, Tuticorin, Vellore, Hospet, Guntur, Rajahmundry, Calicut, Badagara, Tellicherry, Hosdrug, Kasargode, Cannanore and Otacamund. The dates of inspection of Central and District Jails are shown in the following table:—

(1) Central Jails.

Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Rajahmundry, Central ...	28th, 29th, 30th and 31st August and 1st September 1899.
Vellore do. ...	11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th August 1899.
Trichinopoly do. ...	17th, 18th, 25th, 27th and 28th February 1899.
Coimbatore do. ...	10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th July 1899.
Cannanore do. ...	21st, 22nd and 23rd November and 1st December 1899.
Salem do. ...	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th July 1899.
Penitentiary, Madras ...	{ 18th, 19th, 20th and 22nd May 1899. 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th November 1899.

(2) District Jails.

Russellkonda Hill ...	11th, 12th and 13th September 1899.
Berhampur District ...	7th, 8th and 9th September 1899.
Vizagapatam do. ...	4th, 5th and 6th September 1899.
Nellore do. ...	19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd September 1899.
Bellary do. ...	18th, 19th and 22nd August 1899.
Cuddalore do. ...	23rd and 24th February 1899.
Tanjore do. ...	20th and 21st February 1899.
Madura do. ...	25th, 26th and 27th May 1899.
Palamecottah do. ...	29th, 30th and 31st May 1899.
Mangalore do. ...	27th, 28th and 29th November 1899.
Guntur do. ...	24th and 25th August 1899.
Civil Jail, Madras ...	{ 22nd May 1899. 10th November 1899.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	{ 22nd May 1899. 9th November 1899.

Visitors.

110. The following table shows the number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors:—

Jails.	Number of visits.										
	Sessions Judge.	Presidency, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Non-official Visitors.					
						Names.	No. of visits.	Names.	No. of visits.	Names.	No. of visits.
Rajahmundry C. J....	3	3	...	1	...	M.R.Ry. A. Sundaramiah Pantulu Garu.	...	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	3	F. S. G. Walton, Esq.	...
Vellore C. J. ...	...	5	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.	14	Rev. John Scudder ...	4	M.R.Ry. Muhammad Habibulla Sahib.	...
Trichinopoly C. J. ...	8	5	2	1	...	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.	3	W. H. Spalding, Esq.	...	H. Davies, Esq.	...
Coimbatore C. J. ...	9	10	1	...	...	M. Hunter, Esq., vacated during the year. N. Stanes, Esq.	1 1	C. V. Narasiah, Esq.	2	Rev. A. W. Brough ...	...
Cannanore C. J. ...	1	4	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. Koyama Elaya Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. M. Soorabji.	4	M.R.Ry. Arakal Ali Rajah Ahmed Ali Rajah Avergal.	...
Salem C. J. ...	4	1	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	34	M.R.Ry. S. Kanakasabhapathy Mudanar Avergal.	2	.....	...
Her Majesty's Penitentiary.	...	26	...	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishnaiah Pantulu Garu.	1	.....	...
Russellkonda Hill J.	...	3	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Berhampur D. J. ...	4	6	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. Daniel Mahanty Garu.	9	M.R.Ry. Sadasiva Misri Garu.	10	.....	...
Vizagapatam D. J....	...	6	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. M. B. Sundara Rao Pantulu Garu (now dead).	1	M.R.Ry. R. Dharma Rao Naidu Garu Dewan Bahadur.	3	.....	...
Nellore D. J. ...	8	7	1	...	...	Rev. D. Downie ...	2	M.R.Ry. C. Kottayya Garu.	11	.....	...
Bellary D. J. ...	3	2	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao Garu.	4	M.R.Ry. S. Marisiddapah Garu.	7	.....	...
Cuddalore D. J. ...	6	3	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. T. Sadagopa Chariar Avergal.	3	M.R.Ry. V. Sankariah Naidu Garu.	2	.....	...
Tanjore D. J. ...	4	13	1	1	...	M.R.Ry. A. Annasamy Thever Avergal.	9	.....	...	.....	...
Madura D. J. ...	7	7	2	1	...	R. Fischer, Esq. ...	5	.....	...	.....	...
Palamecottah D. J. ...	...	2	...	...	1	M.R.Ry. P. N. Venkatachellam Aiyar Avergal.	4	E. Winckler, Esq. ...	1	.....	...
Mangalore D. J. ...	1	7	...	...	...	Mr. D'Vas ...	44	M.R.Ry. M. Rama Rao Avergal.	7	.....	...
Guntur D. J. ...	...	5	...	1	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...
Civil Jail, Madras ...	...	11	1	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	.....	...	.....	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	11	2	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	.....	...	.....	...
Total ...	58	137	13	6	2	.....	141	.....	57	.....	2
Total of 1898 ...	59	144	18	2	...	.....	132	.....	64	.....	6

111. The names of the officers who held executive charge of the several Central and District Jails are shown below. As usual this table does not show the transfers of charge of District Jails to Assistant Surgeons when the District Medical officer was absent on tour:—

Officers in executive charge.

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.
CENTRAL JAILS.			
Rajahmundry ...	1st January 1899. 6th August 1899. 6th October 1899.	5th August 1899. 5th October 1899. 31st December 1899.	Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S. Mr. William E. Mitchell. Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S.
Vellore ...	1st January 1899. 17th May 1899. 17th August 1899.	16th May 1899. 16th August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. G. Cloney. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. G. Cloney.
Trichinopoly ...	1st January 1899. 20th April 1899. 20th July 1899.	19th April 1899. 19th July 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick. Major H. M. Hakim, I.M.S. Mr. R. L. Shubrick.
Coimbatore ...	1st January 1899.	31st December 1899.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden.
Cannanore ...	1st January 1899. 26th June 1899. 6th July 1899. 1st September 1899.	25th June 1899. 5th July 1899. 31st August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Captain W. Molesworth, I.M.S. Captain D. H. Graves, I.M.S. Captain W. Molesworth, I.M.S. Mr. S. W. Upshon.
Salem ...	1st January 1899.	31st December 1899.	Mr. W. Chainier.
Penitentiary ...	1st January 1899. 3rd July 1899. 10th July 1899. 3rd August 1899.	2nd July 1899. 9th July 1899. 2nd August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. D. A. McCready. Lt.-Col. H. D. Cook, I.M.S. Mr. S. W. Upshon. Mr. D. A. McCready.
DISTRICT JAILS.			
Russellkonda ...	1st January 1899.	31st December 1899.	Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S.
Berhampur ...	1st January 1899. 30th June 1899. 11th July 1899.	29th June 1899. 10th July 1899. 31st December 1899.	Captain R. K. Mitter, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Powell. Captain R. K. Mitter, I.M.S.
Vizagapatam ...	1st January 1899. 22nd February 1899. 18th March 1899. 9th November 1899.	21st February 1899. 17th March 1899. 8th November 1899. 31st December 1899.	Lt.-Col. A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S. Mr. P. Krishnaswamy Naidu. Captain G. G. Giffard, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S.
Nellore ...	1st January 1899. 2nd January 1899. 5th January 1899. 14th January 1899. 26th July 1899. 17th December 1899.	1st January 1899. 4th January 1899. 13th January 1899. 25th July 1899. 16th December 1899. 31st December 1899.	Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Saldanha. Dr. W. B. Edwards. Dr. W. W. L. McLean. Captain F. C. Pereira, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S.
Bollary ...	1st January 1899. 6th January 1899. 9th December 1899.	5th January 1899. 8th December 1899. 31st December 1899.	Dr. T. W. Illingworth, M.D. Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S. Major J. W. Evans, I.M.S.
Cuddalore ..	1st January 1899. 1st March 1899. 15th May 1899. 22nd August 1899.	28th February 1899. 14th May 1899. 21st August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. G. Gainsford. Mr. H. E. Upshon. Mr. G. Gainsford. Mr. H. E. Upshon.
Tanjore ...	1st January 1899. 9th July 1899. 11th August 1899. 22nd August 1899.	8th July 1899. 10th August 1899. 21st August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. S. W. Upshon. Lt.-Col. H. A. F. Nailer, I.M.S. Mr. S. W. Upshon. Mr. E. C. Dean.
Madura ...	1st January 1899. 5th July 1899. 5th October 1899. 15th December 1899.	4th July 1899. 4th October 1899. 14th December 1899. 31st December 1899.	Major W. F. Thomas, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon E. L. Chalke. Lt.-Col. W. F. Thomas, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S.
Palamcottah ...	1st January 1899. 23th August 1899.	27th August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Civil Surgeon N. Mahomed Osman Saib. Mr. George Gainsford.
Mangalore ...	1st January 1899. 30th June 1899. 19th August 1899. 8th September 1899. 6th November 1899.	29th June 1899. 18th August 1899. 7th September 1899. 5th November 1899. 31st December 1899.	Dr. G. V. Worthington. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapathi. Dr. W. J. Lubbeck. Assistant Surgeon C. P. Ganapati. Major K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S.
Guntur ...	1st January 1899.	31st December 1899.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.
Criminal Leper Ward ...	1st January 1899.	31st December 1899.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Lee, I.M.S.
Civil Jail, Madras ...	1st January 1899. 3rd July 1899. 10th July 1899. 3rd August 1899.	2nd July 1899. 9th July 1899. 2nd August 1899. 31st December 1899.	Mr. D. A. McCready. Lt.-Col. H. D. Cook, I.M.S. Mr. S. W. Upshon. Mr. D. A. McCready.

112. Details of the expenditure on jail buildings are shown as usual in Appendix II. No expenditure was incurred in the erection of warders' huts during the year.

113. The rules regarding the maintenance of service registers and the recording of finger prints therein were duly observed. Inventories have been kept of valuable stock, and the periodical destruction of records duly carried out.

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

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

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.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail	Convicts ...	385	16	401	886	90	976	1,271	106	1,377
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,154	72	1,226	1,578	86	1,664	2,732	153	2,885
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts ...	1,087	...	1,087	1,109	...	1,109	2,196	...	2,196
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,037	...	1,037	1,158	4	1,162	2,245	4	2,249
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts ...	777	13	790	1,306	50	1,356	2,083	63	2,146
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salom	Do.	Convicts ...	538	...	538	924	...	924	1,482	...	1,482
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	Do.	Convicts ...	769	44	813	2,959	281	3,240	3,728	325	4,053
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russellkonda	Hill Jail	Convicts ...	150	...	150	192	...	192	322	...	322
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts ...	110	9	119	594	43	637	704	52	756
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts ...	362	...	362	1,093	1	1,094	1,460	1	1,461
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	Do.	Convicts ...	174	2	176	506	29	535	690	31	721
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	908	14	922	1,078	76	1,154	1,886	90	1,976
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	Do.	Convicts ...	816	...	816	1,148	69	1,217	1,464	69	1,533
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts ...	340	...	340	763	1	764	1,108	1	1,109
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	Do.	Convicts ...	355	14	369	813	60	873	1,168	74	1,242
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts ...	322	...	322	809	...	809	1,131	...	1,131
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts ...	90	2	92	652	50	702	742	52	794
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntur	Do.	Convicts ...	198	9	207	753	30	813	981	39	1,020
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.			8,522	195	8,717	18,361	870	19,231	26,863	1,065	27,928
Total			8,800	202	9,002	24,326	976	25,302	33,216	1,178	34,394
Madras	{ Criminal Leper Ward.	Convicts ...	15	...	15	17	...	17	32	...	32
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil ...	40	...	40	438	...	438	478	...	478
Subsidiary Jails	...	Convicts ...	358	15	373	27,917	2,492	30,409	28,275	2,507	30,782
		Under-trial ...	1,173	20	1,203	28,360	909	29,269	29,558	935	30,493
		Civil ...	9	...	9	64	...	64	73	...	73
Total			1,545	41	1,586	56,341	3,401	59,742	57,866	3,442	61,308
Grand Total			8,895	210	9,105	40,295	3,362	43,657	55,190	3,572	58,762
Total			10,490	243	10,733	81,122	4,877	85,999	91,612	4,620	96,232

* The Superintendent of the Jammalamadugu Sub-Jail reports that only one male convict remained in that Sub-Jail at the end of 1898 and not 3. Hence the difference of 2.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

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.							
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
663 71 69	81 4 ...	744 75 69	605 7 15	23 2 ...	628 9 13	457'22 4'26 9'44	18'85 27 ...	476'07 4'53 9'44	}	470'62	18'12	490'04				
1,638 1 56	104 1 ...	1,742 2 56	1,094 1 19	54	1,148 1 19	1,037'18 31 10'06	58'23 12 ...	1,115'41 43 10'06					}	1,367'65	58'55	1,125'00
1,295 5 81	...	1,295 5 81	901 ...	...	901 ...	918'99 15 8'71	...	918'99 15 5'71									}	627'85	...	927'85
1,283 513 204	4 12 ...	1,287 525 204	952 34 30	...	952 37 30	999'07 31'68 21'73	...	999'16 32'26 21'73	}	1,052'48	67	1,053'15				
1,439 ...	55 ...	1,544 ...	594 ...	8 ...	602 ...	653'64 ...	11'32 ...	665'56 ...					}	663'43	11'32	675'35
93 ...	...	93 ...	18 ...	...	18 ...	9'79 ...	...	9'79 ...									}	673'52	...	578'52
1,010 382 39	...	1,010 382 39	472 26 6	...	472 26 6	629'71 43'12 5'09	...	629'71 43'12 5'09	}	573'52	...	578'52				
2,787 173 1	238 13 ...	3,025 186 1	941 15 ...	37 ...	978 15 ...	857'06 9'50 16	42'38 31 ...	899'44 9'61 16					}	866'52	42'69	909'21
243 187 2	...	243 190 2	73 4 ...	...	73 4 ...	89'12 8'26 44	...	89'12 8'42 44									}	97'52	16	97'52
583 165 15	49 8 ...	632 173 15	121 17 1	3 1 ...	124 18 1	119'88 9'39 3'85	5'30 22 ...	125'18 9'61 3'85	}	133'12	5'52	138'04				
999 121 1	1 9 ...	1,000 130 1	461 3 ...	...	461 3 ...	537'46 3'11 99	...	537'46 3'51 99					}	361'86	10	361'86
556 186 6	25 10 ...	581 196 6	144 43 ...	6 ...	150 49 ...	150'42 11'50 37	4'06 71 ...	155'08 12'31 37								
1,086 359 33	69 21 ...	1,155 380 33	303 7 3	21 1 ...	324 8 8	312'09 22'77 4'02	16'36 29 ...	329'05 23'76 4'02	}	340'03	17'35	353'03				
1,152 94 61	69 2 ...	1,221 96 61	312 4 11	...	312 4 11	311'04 3'28 7'47	66 03 ...	311'70 3'31 7'47					}	321'79	69	322'48
808 143 176	1 ...	809 143 176	500 16 34	...	500 16 34	325'74 10'33 23'30	10 ...	325'84 10'33 23'30									}	353'37	10	359'47
888 475 124	53 18 ...	941 493 124	280 24 27	21 ...	301 24 27	289'40 30'82 14'27	12'31 79 ...	301'80 31'61 14'27	}	334'68	13'10	347'03				
916 1,119 102	...	916 1,119 102	215 576 14	...	215 576 14	231'77 217'36 17'52	...	231'77 217'36 17'52					}	456'65	...	496'65
613 210 79	51 5 ...	664 215 79	126 2 10	1 ...	130 2 10	156'41 12'48 5'32	4'76 29 ...	131'17 12'77 8'32									}	147'21	5'05	153'20
799 3 2	32 ...	831 3 2	182 ...	7 ...	189 ...	209'77 7'16 50	9'05 ...	215'02 7'16 50	}	297'03	9'05	216'03				
18,799 4,207 1,139	884 108 ...	19,683 4,313 1,139	8,084 776 211	181 7 ...	8,265 783 211	7,993'46 448'58 147'03	185'27 4'57 ...	8,178'73 453'15 147'03					}	8,589'07	189'84	8,778'91
24,145	990	25,135	9,071	188	9,259	8,589'07	189'84	8,778'91									}	18'50	...	18'50
17	...	17	15	...	15	18'50	...	18'50	}	27'03	...	27'03				
442	...	442	36	...	36	27'03	...	27'03					}	1,844'32	78'72	1,923'04
27,899 28,275 68	2,480 919 ...	30,379 29,195 68	415 1,263 5	27 25 ...	442 1,288 5	556'38 1,281'78 6'16	47'56 51'16 ...	603'94 1,312'91 6'16									}	1,844'32	78'72	1,923'04
50,293	3,390	53,683	1,683	52	1,735	1,844'32	78'72	1,923'04	}	10,747'43	268'56	10,747'43				
40,676 32,482 1,649	3,361 1,016 ...	44,037 33,498 1,649	9,514 2,039 252	268 32 ...	9,722 2,071 252	8,568'34 1,793'36 189'12	232'83 35'73 ...	8,801'17 1,793'36 189'12					}	10,747'43	268'56	10,747'43
80,807	4,380	85,187	10,805	240	11,045	10,478'92	263'56	10,747'43								

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6						7			8		
		Remained at the close of the previous year.			Imprisoned during the present year.			Total.			Received by transfer.						Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	A.			B.						To undergo sentence.		
											From Jails in the Province.	From Subsidiary Jails in the Province.	From Jails outside the Province.	From Jails in the Province.	From Subsidiary Jails in the Province.	From Jails outside the Province.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Rajahmundry	335	18	353	448	86	534	883	102	102	498	4	...	...	...	...	1,271	106	1,377	27	4	31
2	Vellore	1,087	72	1,159	1,357	53	1,410	2,511	155	155	231	3	...	...	...	...	2,732	133	2,865	158	4	162
3	Trichinopoly	1,087	...	1,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	...	2,108	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	777	13	790	1,082	59	1,141	2,022	33	33	61	...	...	...	...	...	2,145	4	2,149	77	...	77
5	Calcutta	538	...	538	1,854	...	1,854	3,102	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	63	2,096	45	...	45
6	Penitentiary	768	44	812	2,400	105	2,505	3,102	250	250	461	73	1	...	...	...	3,728	325	4,053	107	1	108
7	Total	6,517	145	6,662	8,084	418	8,502	13,831	563	563	1,753	50	1	...	...	...	15,737	653	16,390	610	9	619
8	Russellkonda	130	...	130	162	...	162	322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	523	...	523	...	...	...
9	Belur	110	...	110	680	...	680	1,422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	...	1,422	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	711	...	711	1,070	...	1,070	1,832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,832	...	1,832	...	...	...
11	Nellore	308	...	308	1,044	...	1,044	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,352	...	1,352	...	...	...
12	Belary	316	...	316	1,777	...	1,777	2,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,092	...	2,092	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	332	...	332	784	...	784	1,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,072	...	1,072	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	322	...	322	769	...	769	1,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,082	...	1,082	...	...	...
15	Madurai	90	...	90	731	...	731	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	920	...	...	...
16	Palani	198	...	198	731	...	731	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	920	...	920	...	...	...
17	Madurai	2,705	20	2,725	8,084	253	8,337	10,803	403	403	812	6	...	...	...	...	11,141	409	11,550	76	...	76
18	Guntur	8,522	195	8,717	16,162	771	16,933	24,654	966	966	2,100	86	...	...	...	...	20,883	1,063	21,946	2,186	...	2,186
19	Criminal Madras	15	...	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	...
20	Subsidiary Jails	338	15	353	11,837	2,082	13,919	12,155	2,097	2,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,275	2,407	25,682	15,804	413	...
21	Grand Total	8,895	210	9,105	27,999	2,843	30,842	33,934	3,093	3,093	2,117	80	2	...	...	...	55,190	3,572	58,762	19,080	493	19,573

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Released during the year.										Trans- ported beyond seas.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining at the end of the present year.			Daily average number.				
		9															M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
		A.		B.		C.		D.		On expiry of sentence.	Under Remission Rules.												By order of Government.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														a.	b.
On appeal.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
Central Jails.																								
1	Kolabaundry	78	3	437	71	89	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	476.97					
2	Vellore	130	6	106	65	289	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112.41					
3	Tripunopoly	68	...	672	...	382	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208.49					
4	Coimbatore	129	2	777	2	507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	989.16					
5	Cananore	196	1	1,173	32	177	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	623.26					
6	Salem	25	1	703	147	233	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529.71					
7	Penitentiary	...	...	2,308	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859.44					
	Total	616	13	7,082	463	1,575	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,034.31					
District Jails.																								
8	Rasulikonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89.12					
9	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125.18					
10	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367.46					
11	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157.08					
12	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399.05					
13	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.70					
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325.84					
15	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301.80					
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231.77					
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131.17					
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215.62					
	Total	724	16	5,842	943	373	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,577.39					
Total, Central and District Jails																								
		1,340	29	12,925	706	1,948	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,178.73					
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras																								
19		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.50					
Subsidiary Jails																								
		562	9	11,300	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	603.94					
	Grand Total	1,902	33	24,325	2,762	1,954	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,801.17					

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3										4										5			
		Religion.										Age.										Education.			
		A.					B.					C.					D.					A.			
		Christians.					Muhammadians.					Hindus and Sikhs.					Buddhists and Jains.					Able to read and write.			
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	q.	r.	s.	t.	u.	v.	w.	x.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		8	1	23	2	61	4	88	13	7,078	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Brihanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizianpattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Channarayana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Manaculore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1	...	4	...	166	19	562	19	7,423	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails		9	1	29	2	230	23	1,389	32	14,501	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		10	1	39	2	541	69	2,929	83	25,031	2,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	6										7										Total.			
		Previous occupation.										Total.										Total.			
		Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Total.			
		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local Authorities.					Persons engaged in Agriculture and stock raising, &c.					Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.					Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering operations, &c.					Total.			
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.	P.	Q.	R.	S.	T.	U.	V.	W.	X.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Rajahmundry	427	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	1,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Channarayana	723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Salem	788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Penitentiary	2,139	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6,812	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Russellkonda	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Brihanpur	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizianpattam	1,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nellore	456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Belary	889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Channarayana	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Channarayana	834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Manaculore	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	653	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		13,715	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Subsidiary Jails	10,529	2,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		24,274	2,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes three male and one female criminal lunatics.

† Excludes one male criminal lunatic.

‡ Excludes two male and one female criminal lunatics.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.																								Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			A. Not exceeding 1 month.				B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.				C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.				D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.				E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 5 years.				F. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.						G. Exceeding 10 years.				H. Exceeding 10 years.				I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				J. Sentenced to death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.

5	Cannanore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	26	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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* Three male and 1 female criminal lunatics received during the year have been excluded.
 † Three male and 1 female criminal lunatics remained at the end of the year have been excluded.
 ‡ One male criminal lunatic received during the year has been excluded.
 § One male criminal lunatic remained at the end of the year has been excluded.

No. III.—(JUDICIAL).—(For convicts only)—continued.
Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1		2		3		4																				5	
Serial Number.		Jails.		Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.		Numbers according to length of sentences.																				Total.	
A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.					
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 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Above 10 years and not exceeding 20 years.		Exceeding 20 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond term.				Sentenced to death.		Total.					
M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	P.	F.	Total.		
District—cont.																											
11 Nellore																											
A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																											
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																											
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...																											
D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																											
Total admissions ...																											
Total remaining on the 31st December ...																											
12 Bellary																											
A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																											
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																											
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...																											
D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																											
Total admissions ...																											
Total remaining on the 31st December ...																											
13 Madras																											
A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...																											
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...																											
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...																											
D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.																											
Total admissions ...																											
Total remaining on the 31st December ...																											

14	Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

+ One male criminal lunatic received during the year has been excluded.

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Numbers according to length of sentences.												Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.			G.			H.			I.			J.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			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.			Above 10 years and not exceeding 15 years.			Above 15 years and not exceeding 20 years.			Sentenced to death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.	M.	P.	F.		M.	P.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Total admissions ... Total remaining on the 31st December *	1,002	376	15	3	9,438	1,488	466	14	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

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

Statement showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Remaining unrecaptured on the 31st December 1898 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained unrecaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
1	Rajahmundry	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	12	2	14	...	...	...
2	Vellore	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	21	8	1	6	...	...	...	12	7	28	...	...	...
8	Russellkonda	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Nellore	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bellary	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palacottah	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	...	...
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	11	2	3	7	1	6	7	10	1	11	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	32	10	4	13	1	13	13	22	8	39	...	...	...
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	15	2	5	7	1	7	8	14	...	14	...	...	...
	Grand Total	47	12	11	23	2	15	17	45	8	63	12	10	1

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

+ One of the 16 convicts, shown in column 6-c of Statement V for 1898, was since reported to have been recaptured during year 1898.

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

Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.										Offences dealt with by Superintendents.										Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (e) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (f) to column 3.						
			Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.					Offences dealt with by Superintendents.					Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.					Offences dealt with by Superintendents.													
			a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.	p.	q.	r.	s.	t.				u.	v.	w.	x.	y.	z.
Punishments indicated by Superintendents.																															
Minor.															Major.																
Total.															Total.																
Other punishments.															Other punishments.																
Hand-cuffing and lock.															Hand-cuffing and lock.																
Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.															Separate, cellular and solitary confinement.																
Penal diet.															Penal diet.																
Warnings.															Warnings.																
By Criminal Courts.															By Criminal Courts.																
Death with life imprisonment.															Death with life imprisonment.																
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No. VII.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry	457-22	18-85	30-51	...	6-67	...	55	...	51	...
2	Vellore	1,057-18	58-23	81-22	4-87	7-68	8-36	169	8	139	7
3	Trichinopoly	918-99	...	82-13	...	8-94	...	185	...	91	...
4	Coimbatore	999-07	09	91-76	...	9-18	...	165	...	65	...
5	Cannanore	653-64	11-92	52-68	...	8-06	...	93	...	30	...
6	Salem	529-71	...	46-99	...	8-87	...	97	...	34	...
7	Penitentiary	857-06	42-38	82-18	2-71	9-59	6-39	153	3	81	...
	Total ...	5,472-87	131-47	467-47	7-58	8-54	5-77	917	11	491	7
	District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda	89-12	...	68	...	7-6	...	2	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	119-88	5-30	1-80	...	1-50	...	2	...	2	...
10	Vizagapatam	357-46	...	9-98	...	2-54	...	21	...	...	...
11	Nellore	150-42	4-66	7-15	...	4-75	...	27	...	9	...
12	Bellary	312-69	16-96	19-71	...	6-30	...	59	...	50	...
13	Cuddalore	311-04	66	23-10	...	7-43	...	46	...	11	...
14	Tanjore	325-74	10	14-90	...	4-57	...	44	...	11	...
15	Madura	259-49	12-31	15-10	...	5-22	...	32	...	5	...
16	Palamcottah	231-77	...	20-62	...	8-64	...	43	...	19	...
17	Mangalore	156-41	4-76	3-85	...	3-05	...	8	...	1	...
18	Guntur	206-57	9-05	11-51	78	5-59	8-62	30	2	5	1
	Total ...	2,520-59	53-80	126-93	78	5-04	1-45	314	2	113	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	7,993-46	185-27	594-40	8-36	7-44	4-51	1,231	13	604	8
19	Criminal Luper Ward, Madras	18-60	...	2-00	...	10-81	...	3	...	1	...
	Grand Total ...	8,011-96	185-27	596-40	8-36	7-44	4-51	1,234	13	605	8

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIET-SCALES IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEAR 1899.

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	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	4	3
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolong or soojec meal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dhal meal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee	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	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	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6
Rice	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

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

Distribution of Diet for European and East Indian Prisoners.

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

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

Ingredients and Instructions for European and East Indian Diets.

Bread	..	Brown, best.
Coffee	..	To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.
Soup	..	In every pint, $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhāl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding	..	5 oz. flour and $\frac{3}{4}$ 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. is made.
Mulligatany	..	To make 1 pint, curry-stuff $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhāl meal, onions and salt.
Gruel	..	To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea	..	To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of rice allowed for females and non-labouring males is 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 is issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

B.—Diet Scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	oz.	oz.	24	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhāl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat is estimated without bone.
Oil, coconut 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 is substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Curry-powder *	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garlic	drachm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

* Vide note under Diet Scale E. Brahmans and other non-meat-eating castes (Saivams) are allowed, in lieu of meat and garlic, 2 oz. of dhāl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat-day (Wednesday).

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

Articles of diet.	All prisoners, whether convicted or under trial.
Grain { Ragi Cholam Cumbu } sifted flour	24 oz. of either grain per diem.
Dhāl	4 oz. daily.
Oil, gingelly or coconut	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Tamarind	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Salt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "
Vegetables	6 oz. "
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. "

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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	
Dhal ... "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or coconut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder * ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic ... draohm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plantains ... oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Milk ... pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sugar ... oz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Coconut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. bread per diem with water.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is 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 is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal .. Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt made into thick conjee.

Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

The entire period, for which any single term of this diet is ordered, does not exceed four days. No task of labour is 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 is again placed upon it for a fresh offence until the expiration of an interval of one week, during which interval he receives the ordinary diet of the prison.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	2	3	4	5	6
	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Establishment.	Dieting charges.	Hospital charges.	
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	
Jails.					
Central Jails.					
1. Ramanthapur	47507	4538	944	49004	
2. Bangalore	111511	48	1046	111559	
3. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
4. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
5. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
6. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
7. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
8. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
9. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
10. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
11. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
12. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
13. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
14. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
15. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
16. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
17. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
18. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
District Jails.					
19. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
20. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
21. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
22. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
23. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
24. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
25. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
26. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
27. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
28. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
29. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
30. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
31. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
32. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
33. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
34. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
35. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
36. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
37. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
38. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
39. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
40. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
41. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
42. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
43. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
44. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
45. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
46. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
47. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
48. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
49. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
50. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
51. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
52. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
53. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
54. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
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56. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
57. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
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61. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
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69. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
70. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
71. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
72. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
73. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
74. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
75. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
76. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
77. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
78. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
79. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
80. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
81. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
82. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
83. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
84. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
85. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
86. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
87. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
88. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
89. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
90. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
91. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
92. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
93. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
94. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
95. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
96. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
97. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
98. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
99. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	
100. Bangalore	10870	16	871	10876	

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial Number.	6—contd.			7			8			9		
	Hospital charges—contd.			Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.		
	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
Jails.	Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sh.	Total cost.	Charges for conveyance, cleansing, purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Total cost.
Central Jails.												
1 Rajahmundry	70	646	1 5 0	20 3 1	169	53	612	...	93	1 5 0	...	1,762
2 Bellary	125	1,422	1 4 8	73 2 3	3,651	135	715	...	370	0 11 0	...	2,063
3 Trichinopoly	145	1,571	1 11 2	82 5 3	2,676	61	717	...	572	0 11 0	...	1,572
4 Coimbatore	...	1,421	1 5 7	48 1 0	2,578	61	717	...	572	0 11 0	...	1,572
5 Bangalore	...	1,700	0 4 2	26 6 5	1,320	38	60	...	40	0 1 1	...	682
6 Penitentiary	...	4,669	4 5 7	114 0 10	2,746	845	1,310	...	2,753	3 0 6	...	2,181
Total	481	10,142	1 12 2	80 8 0	12,588	1,183	3,461	...	1,641	0 12 11	...	11,267
District Jails.												
8 Bangalore	...	118	1 8 2	85 0 11	117	8	9	...	17	0 2 9	...	78
9 Bellary	...	629	1 4 8	335 4 4	1,171	13	498	...	421	1 2 7	...	547
10 Mysore	...	381	1 0 10	37 3 11	1,337	16	16	...	112	0 10 5	...	1,194
11 Bellary	...	1,210	3 6 1	153 15 3	1,094	25	31	...	55	0 2 7	...	1,258
12 Chitaldore	...	708	2 6 1	113 11 4	653	11	25	...	44	0 6 2	...	721
13 Bangalore	...	583	1 0 10	111 1 10	537	21	21	...	11	0 1 1	...	641
14 Bangalore	...	612	1 2 6	68 1 10	1,135	17	36	...	35	0 3 2	...	722
15 Bangalore	...	520	3 6 8	130 15 9	1,258	10	48	...	58	0 6 1	...	1,379
16 Bangalore	...	174	0 13 0	65 10 5	326	16	16	...	26	0 1 1	...	833
Total	20	6,202	2 2 9	102 0 1	7,405	252	675	...	951	0 3 0	...	8,165
19 Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	...	555	18 1 0	...	18	19	...	...	19	0 8 8	...	37
20 Civil Jail, Madras	...	26	0 15 5	...	...	37	117	...	121	5 11 2	...	...
Total Jails	501	17,059	1 14 11	89 10 8	22,701	1,762	4,253	...	5,750	0 10 5	...	29,110
Subsidiary Jails	...	568	0 7 7	20 3 11	1,469	1,769	147	...	1,856	0 15 6	...	11,012
Grand Total	561	17,577	1 10 9	73 6 10	24,170	3,471	4,400	...	7,607	0 11 1	...	31,191

* Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 12-H, are divided between the district and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and indigent.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial Number.	10			11			12		
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.			Travelling allowances.			Contingencies.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
Jails.	For light, lin.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments for reward for recaptures and services.	Execu- tion charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.
Central Jails.									
1 Rajahmundry	332	67	826	54	2	282	1,513	3 1 5	...
2 Bellary	375	34	826	290	8	55	1,422	1 4 8	...
3 Trichinopoly	393	30	826	493	6	27	1,571	1 11 2	...
4 Coimbatore	296	21	487	265	13	53	1,207	1 5 7	...
5 Bangalore	339	8	865	169	12	76	1,421	0 4 2	...
6 Penitentiary	129	6	796	235	7	103	2,212	4 5 7	...
Total	1,632	113	7,960	2,253	...	568	10,207	1 12 8	...
7	2,852	298	4,591	1,735	56	568	10,207	1 12 8	...
District Jails.									
8 Bangalore	31	13	197	11	...	51	329	2 10 4	...
9 Bellary	375	34	826	290	8	55	1,422	1 4 8	...
10 Mysore	381	30	826	493	6	27	1,571	1 11 2	...
11 Bellary	1210	70	826	1094	13	53	1,207	0 4 2	...
12 Chitaldore	708	58	826	653	21	76	1,421	0 4 2	...
13 Bangalore	583	61	826	1131	10	53	1,135	1 2 6	...
14 Bangalore	612	52	826	1258	17	36	1,258	1 2 6	...
15 Bangalore	520	55	826	1301	15	60	1,258	1 2 6	...
16 Bangalore	174	6	826	326	2	22	537	0 13 0	...
Total	4,168	299	2,856	3,415	81	767	10,207	1 12 8	...
17	18	1	54	6	...	1	54	2 14 8	...
18	51	...	...	...	...	...	51	3 1 8	...
19 Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Civil Jail, Madras	1,234	555	7,175	2,043	130	1,565	15,403	1 11 11	...
Subsidiary Jails	3,498	229	272	45	...	629	5,103	2 10 5	...
Grand Total	8,975	784	17,479	2,094	139	1,495	29,206	1 14 6	...

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

		13													14	
		Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.														
Serial Number.	Jails.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.	
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Livestock dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding milch).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 F.).	Other miscellaneous stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Central Jails.																
1	Pelamundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Yellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Canimlore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Jails.																
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Vizianagaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Chittoore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Palanacottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Manacore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subsidiary Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Inspector-General of Prisons.										Contingencies.		Total.		
		Rs. 20,000										Rs. 3,015		Rs. 53,222		
		Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons										Rs. 3,114		Rs. 53,222		

* Includes Rs. 1,734 Stationary 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 1899 (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				6				7				8			
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.				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.			
		1897.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	
Central Jails.																									
1	Pelamundry	28 2	22 6	47 2	49 5	23 11	23 7	41 6	22 11	4 0	5 13	11 8	1 6	3 9	2 7	8 13	0 13	0 4	3 7	4 8	1 6	2 1	3 2	0 4	2 11
2	Yellore	28 3	25 13	19 12	22 6	23 4	78 8	23 15	23 12	3 10	3 3	2 11	1 3	3 9	2 1	2 12	2 11	0 1	2 0	0 2	0 2	1 10	3 2	0 4	2 11
3	Trichinopoly	25 13	26 7	25 1	27 3	11 2	25 3	39 13	31 7	2 9	2 8	2 13	1 11	3 6	3 1	2 12	2 14	0 12	1 1	0 12	0 12	1 7	1 1	0 13	2 6
4	Coimbatore	21 10	37 7	25 9	27 1	22 7	22 7	22 8	22 8	1 6	2 3	2 6	3 6	2 6	2 6	3 10	2 14	0 1	3 8	0 12	0 1	1 5	2 13	0 13	1 16
5	Canimlore	32 1	33 13	33 14	34 7	33 12	33 12	33 11	32 3	7 3	2 2	1 10	1 4	4 5	0 10	2 13	2 12	0 1	0 3	0 3	0 4	1 13	2 4	0 13	1 7
6	Salem	30 10	23 2	21 13	23 4	27 8	34 3	37 7	33 2	3 1	3 14	3 9	4 7	2 10	2 14	4 6	3 0	2 7	2 12	3 1	3 0	1 13	3 2	0 13	2 6
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		28 9	25 7	27 7	31 4	21 9	31 6	32 13	27 9	3 1	3 14	3 1	1 12	2 14	2 4	3 4	2 12	0 7	2 6	1 1	0 13	1 14	2 13	2 11	1 15
District Jails.																									
8	Russellkonda	72 6	69 13	44 6	44 6	19 4	27 7	33 11	21 11	3 4	3 7	2 12	1 3	0 2	2 9	2 9	1 3	0 6	2 7	1 3	0 3	0 15	0 9	1 0	0 13
9	Berhampur	43 4	37 5	35 22	41 13	25 2	43 13	32 5	33 13	2 15	5 7	1 4	4 9	0 2	3 11	1 12	3 13	0 7	0 10	0 6	0 9	2 6	9 12	3 13	3 15
10	Vizianagaram	103 6	16 14	17 8	19 14	23 4	39 10	27 7	27 6	1 0	1 11	1 1	1 10	1 11	3 11	4 14	3 4	3 4	0 3	0 3	1 0	1 13	2 1	3 9	3 5
11	Belur	26 6	28 6	91 4	20 3	3	48 3	26 14	25 0	3 9	2 7	1 19	8 8	2 8	2 5	3 10	3 1	2 0	0 6	0 12	0 11	4 2	2 2	5 1	4 4
12	Chittoor	26 5	27 13	27 9	27 1	37 5	31 4	33 5	31 0	3 3	3 10	1 14	3 6	3 8	1 6	2 3	2 3	0 3	0 2	0 5	0 3	1 12	2 7	2 4	2 4
13	Madurai	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
14	Tanjore	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
15	Palani	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
16	Palani	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
17	Palani	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
18	Palani	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
19	Palani	23 7	27 8	17 12	24 1	26 4	32 4	25 7	25 7	7 8	3 10	1 8	1 14	1 6	2 1	1 6	2 5	0 12	0 2	0 3	0 1	0 13	1 5	0 6	0 13
Total		29 5	25 2	24 1	26 4	25 6	28 7	32 16	25 2	2 6	3 9	2 7	2 3	2 12	1 14	2 15	2 6	0 4	0 2	0 8	0 5	2 5	3 10	3 4	2 15
Grand Total																									
20	Chief Lepet Ward,	45 32	47 11	41 12	47 0	25 13	31 10	37 19	35 12	11 12	14 3	15 9	18 9	...	2 3	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 13	0 9	2 13	5 13	2 3	2 6
21	Chief Madras	84 15	64 3	57 5	65 11	34 0	58 11	65 11	53 13	2 15	0 13	0 7	0 15	...	...	1 4	0 12	1 4	1 1	1 3	0 13	5 6	5 5	6 9	5 12
22	Subsidiary Jails	10 1	7 11	7 3	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		26 2	29 13	23 14	25 1	24 6	32 2	34 2	29 6	2 10	3 9	2 7	1 11	2 8	1 14	2 12	2 4	0 8	1 10	0 15	0 11	2 6	3 8	3 6	2 14

No. X.—(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 1899 (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—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	9				10				11				12				13			
		Cost of Miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of Travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of Outrages 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.			
		1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	2.5	3.2	3.1	0.4	0.5	1.12	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.11	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.1	63.12	63.14	63.10	62.10	
2	Vellore	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.3	61.9	61.9	61.9	60.10	
3	Tiruchinopoly	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	0.3	61.9	61.9	61.9	60.10	
4	Chingleput	1.8	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.12	63.7	63.7	63.5	64.7	
5	Channarayana	1.4	2.15	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	65.1	64.8	63.19	63.19	
6	Calicut	1.4	1.13	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.10	1.4	59.3	73.12	75.11	77.15	
7	Penitentiary	1.5	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.12	0.6	1.2	0.13	1.5	73.5	85.2	85.2	77.15	
Total		1.9	2.4	1.11	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.10	63.10	71.9	71.3	69.1	
District Jails.																					
8	Russellkonda	5.6	4.6	2.3	0.8	0.1	1.14	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.15	3.8	1.1	0.4	104.15	106.2	90.1	73.11	
9	Bothampet	2.8	2.10	1.13	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.14	2.6	1.8	81.8	84.8	84.8	87.11	
10	Vizagapatnam	1.10	2.2	1.10	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.11	1.5	1.6	0.14	2.0	0.10	0.14	48.3	61.1	60.1	60.1	
11	Parvathipuram	1.5	2.12	1.10	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.10	0.11	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	31.9	78.3	63.13	68.3	
12	Nellore	1.13	1.13	1.10	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.10	1.15	0.4	0.1	0.10	0.4	23.15	62.9	63.9	65.3	
13	Belary	0.15	1.11	1.12	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.0	67.3	58.9	72.15	70.2	
14	Cuddalore	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.8	41.8	68.7	68.7	55.11	
15	Tanjore	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.8	44.1	58.9	58.9	55.14	
16	Madurai	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.2	0.7	0.8	44.1	58.9	58.9	55.14	
17	Madurai	1.2	0.15	1.10	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.10	1.9	0.2	32.13	53.12	53.12	43.11	
18	Pannacottah	3.7	3.5	1.12	0.6	1.2	1.14	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.15	1.12	0.11	0.11	1.2	1.2	89.11	81.2	71.3	66.10	
19	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		1.9	1.12	1.10	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.13	0.15	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.15	0.11	63.3	63.11	65.12	62.7	
Criminal Leprosy Ward.																					
20	Madras	4.13	4.5	4.0	...	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	5.13	0.11	0.15	...	0.11	2.3	95.4	106.14	112.14	89.6	
21	Civil Jail, Madras	4.1	2.15	4.0	...	0.1	...	...	...	3.15	12.9	13.6	...	...	...	0.7	198.1	64.1	112.1	123.2	
22	Subsidiary Jails	3.6	2.15	2.10	...	0.8	...	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.6	...	0.5	0.6	...	56.6	57.10	55.11	53.6	
Grand Total		1.14	2.4	1.14	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.4	0.4	0.19	0.19	61.3	69.3	69.13	65.2	

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL.)

Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										
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.	Average number employed on working days.						Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as						
							On prison duties.			On jail buildings.				K.	L.				
							A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.				G.	H.	I.	J.
							Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.	Under Super-Intendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	713	468.91	1272	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
2	Vellore	1112	1,112.15	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
3	Tiruchinopoly	478	478.15	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
4	Chingleput	708	692.25	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
5	Channarayana	626	626.25	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
6	Calicut	545	545.25	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
7	Penitentiary	621	621.25	1973	727	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
	Total	4313	5,566.90	12,414	2,807.9	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
District Jails.																			
8	Rajahmundry	315	315.15	1,74	73	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
9	Bothampet	629	1,190.95	3,89	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339
10	Vizagapatnam	547	3,319.1	9,65	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323	1,323
11	Nellore	842	1,467.0	3,03	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339	339
12	Belary	1635	3,136.1	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76	1,76
13	Cuddalore	680	807.96	672	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673	673
14	Tanjore	242	3,337.5	411	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683	683
15	Madurai	482	2,971.0	690	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
16	Madurai	582	2,971.0	690	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
17	Madurai	582	2,971.0	690	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
18	Guntur	582	2,971.0	690	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450
	Total	5,592	2,512.10	25,43	10,991	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613	9,613
Criminal Leprosy Ward.																			
19	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, Jails	114,05	8,085.60	18,775	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149	20,149
	Subsidiary Jails	52,90	5,492.8	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13	10,13
	Grand Total	176,95	8,618.8	28,908	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262	30,262

* E.G. as being ex-convict, ex-penal diet, in quarantine, &c.

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 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account on 1st January 1899.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1899.	Total.	Paid into treasury, &c., account by Cash and Transfer Accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1899.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 11).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
Central Jails.													
1	Pajamundry	468-91	74-37	31 4	6,109 6	6,140 10	8,998 5	63 5	9,061 10	2,921 0	6 4	39 4	
2	Vellore	1,104-18	541-82	50 12	45,633 1	43,732 13	83,540 0	733 14	84,273 14	40,541 1	38 11	74 13	
3	Trichinopoly	914-04	231-69	172 5	11,481 9	11,656 14	22,393 0	618 0	23,011 0	8,354 2	9 2	36 1	
4	Coimbatore	922-25	492-85	560 15	63,169 15	63,790 14	95,813 1	811 9	96,624 10	2,393 12	2 15	5 14	
5	Cannanore	639-27	277-35	26 13	11,276 13	11,303 10	19,024 4	3 5	19,027 9	7,723 15	11 11	27 14	
6	Salem	534-70	277-32	703 6	18,093 3	18,298 9	27,726 10	...	27,726 10	9,488 1	19 1	34 3	
7	Penitentiary	823-55	494-42	...	50,076 15	50,076 15	86,518 9	396 13	86,925 6	6,748 7	7 9	13 10	
	Total	5,536-90	2,389-92	1,094 7	2,667,785 14	2,67,880 5	3,44,013 13	2,836 14	3,46,550 11	78,070 6	14 3	32 15	
District Jails.													
8	Rasailkonda	85-41	26-14	45 5	2,066 1	2,111 6	2,290 8	58 14	2,349 6	1,203 0	14 2	33 7	
9	Belampur	119-08	19-36	28 0	894 13	922 13	1,543 15	40 5	1,584 4	661 7	5 9	34 3	
10	Vizagapatnam	361-91	152-45	...	1,576 5	1,576 5	4,611 11	10 6	4,622 1	3,015 12	8 10	20 0	
11	Nellore	146-70	38-60	111 4	1,771 3	1,882 13	3,026 10	138 14	3,165 12	1,282 15	8 12	33 6	
12	Belary	213-64	153-33	0 1	8,141 10	8,141 11	15,127 0	74 1	15,201 1	7,059 6	22 8	46 1	
13	Cuddalore	306-36	125-08	127 4	5,943 5	6,070 9	9,538 11	284 2	9,823 13	3,783 4	12 6	30 4	
14	Tanjore	323-75	184-68	76 4	12,571 10	12,617 14	19,049 15	151 5	20,101 7	7,453 9	23 0	40 5	
15	Madura	297-10	83-88	222 7	5,115 13	5,338 4	7,453 8	353 13	7,807 5	2,469 1	8 5	29 7	
16	Palamcottah	235-04	69-19	220 0	7,616 15	7,836 15	13,974 15	179 11	14,154 10	6,317 11	27 15	92 10	
17	Mangalore	133-28	37-81	16 4	1,859 4	1,875 8	3,035 3	36 12	3,071 15	1,216 7	9 8	32 3	
18	Guntur	211-92	34-59	13 6	2,232 2	2,245 8	3,618 5	11 11	3,630 0	1,384 8	6 8	40 0	
	Total	2,510-19	934-31	860 3	43,789 7	50,049 10	85,190 2	1,340 1	86,530 10	36,881 0	14 5	38 6	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	18-51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Jails	6,055-60	3,324-23	1,654 10	3,16,575 5	3,18,929 15	4,29,204 6	3,376 15	4,33,081 5	1,14,551 6	14 3	34 7	
	Subsidiary Jails	549-28	70-47	...	253 1	253 1	1,177 8	...	1,177 8	924 7	1 11	13 2	
	Grand Total	8,604-88	3,394-70	1,654 10	3,16,828 6	3,19,183 0	4,30,381 14	3,376 15	4,34,258 13	1,15,475 13	13 6	34 0	

No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1899.	Closing balance on 31st December 1899.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Plant and machinery.	Raw materials in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Cash in hand.	Total of columns 9 to 14.	Difference between columns 9 and 10 (profit or loss).	Paid into the Treasury during 1899 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1899.	Amount.	Total net profit (+) or loss (-) on account of Jail manufactures in 1899 (total of columns 17 and 18).
1	Central Jails.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1	Pajamundry	31 4	1,693 15	10,887 8	7,784 10	1,294 0	1,294 0	63 5	19,068 7	2,573 0	8,408 5	6,109 6	+2,888 15	+315 15
2	Vellore	99 12	12,833 11	2,698 12	2,233 10	15,103 0	1,811 5	733 13	29,532 7	10,686 1	53,540 0	42,533 1	+59,408 15	+29,291 14
3	Trichinopoly	172 5	6,491 6	4,145 3	2,066 15	5,984 0	1,675 12	618 0	18,913 4	2,469 4	22,593 0	14,481 9	+7,508 7	+10,303 11
4	Coimbatore	269 15	8,504 3	15,075 3	16,319 0	8,109 0	3,215 4	811 9	50,180 10	31,427 2	45,813 1	93,169 15	+2,643 2	+37,170 13
5	Cannanore	26 13	7,277 13	3,188 12	2,634 10	3,846 0	38 2	16,855 14	16,797 10	68 4	19,654 4	11,576 13	+7,717 7	+7,689 3
6	Salem	263 6	9,675 1	4,800 8	1,857 1	4,593 0	617 8	...	11,941 3	5,340 5	27,435 10	18,625 3	+9,691 7	+4,351 2
7	Penitentiary	...	13,037 6	38,170 12	1,502 7	2,827 9	3,469 8	366 13	72,211 7	20,187 6	86,518 9	80,076 15	+1,641 10	+20,279 0
District Jails.														
8	Rasailkonda	45 5	177 3	363 13	42 1	219 0	...	58 14	976 8	123 2	3,309 8	2,700 1	+1,104 7	+1,517 9
9	Belampur	28 0	1,362 5	290 9	133 11	103 0	...	40 5	1,952 9	+ 64 12	1,543 15	894 13	+ 64 2	+ 713 11
10	Vizagapatnam	...	1,859 11	379 1	233 5	807 0	59 2	3,240 13	2,932 8	...	4,611 11	1,576 5	+3,483 6	+2,406 15
11	Nellore	...	1,254 14	331 11	277 4	75 0	101 8	138 11	1,900 13	+ 111 1	3,026 14	1,571 9	+1,355 5	+1,308 6
12	Belary	...	3,055 9	555 0	219 6	216 0	15 0	74 1	4,393 5	+ 173 11	15,327 0	8,141 10	+7,185 6	+7,185 6
13	Cuddalore	127 4	2,087 6	612 13	825 15	915 0	1,609 2	284 2	5,282 11	+ 492 6	9,508 11	5,913 5	+3,625 6	+4,587 6
14	Tanjore	76 4	2,267 2	432 10	267 2	634 0	355 4	131 9	7,033 12	+2,575 8	19,949 15	12,571 10	+7,378 5	+10,104 13
15	Madura	222 7	1,111 9	297 5	332 13	1,551 0	118 5	333 15	2,237 5	+ 105 3	7,453 8	6,115 13	+2,537 11	+2,282 15
16	Palamcottah	239 0	672 12	297 5	150 15	25 0	62 0	179 11	2,222 2	+1,153 1	13,374 15	7,016 15	+6,388 0	+6,264 15
17	Mangalore	16 4	521 7	173 13	126 9	25 0	236 5	36 12	800 4	+ 20 11	3,055 3	1,859 4	+1,195 15	+1,255 10
18	Guntur	13 6	250 14	59 6	126 9	118 0	71 5	11 11	475 5	+ 71 6	3,618 5	2,922 2	+786 3	+1,314 13
	Total	1,654 10	73,927 6	82,554 1	37,592 3	46,546 0	11,158 2	3,570 15	2,70,245 7	44,580 5	4,29,204 6	3,16,575 5	+1,12,629 1	+1,52,499 6

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 1899.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 15, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 13, Statement IX).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 14, Statement IX).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<i>Central Jails</i>	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
1	Rajahmundry	40,501	82 10	2,921 0	5 15	37,580 0	73 11	
2	Vellore	68,265	60 10	40,541 1	30 0	27,723 15	24 10	
3	Tiruchinopoly	63,388	68 5	8,554 2	9 0	55,033 14	59 5	
4	Coimbatore	67,881	64 7	2,893 12	2 12	64,987 4	61 11	
5	Cannanore	43,048	63 12	7,723 15	11 7	35,324 1	52 5	
6	Salem	43,793	75 11	9,488 1	16 6	34,304 15	59 5	
7	Penitentiary	70,987	77 15	6,748 7	7 7	64,138 9	70 8	
	Total ...	3,97,763	62 1	78,670 6	13 11	3,19,092 10	53 6	
	<i>District Jails.</i>							
8	Russellkonda	7,219	73 11	1,208 0	12 5	6,011 0	61 6	
9	Berhampur	12,154	87 11	661 7	4 12	11,492 9	82 15	
10	Vizagapatam	21,751	60 1	3,045 12	8 7	18,705 4	51 10	
11	Nellore	11,601	69 3	1,282 15	7 10	10,318 1	61 9	
12	Bellary	23,347	65 3	7,959 6	19 11	16,287 10	45 8	
13	Cuddalore	22,621	70 2	3,782 4	11 12	18,838 12	58 6	
14	Tanjore	20,385	56 11	7,433 9	20 13	12,951 7	35 13	
15	Madura	19,438	55 14	2,469 1	7 2	16,968 15	45 12	
16	Palamcottah	26,705	53 12	6,317 11	12 12	20,387 5	41 0	
17	Mangalore	10,149	66 10	1,216 7	8 0	8,932 9	58 10	
18	Guntur	13,168	60 11	1,334 9	6 6	11,723 8	54 5	
	Total ...	1,88,478	62 7	33,881 0	11 14	1,52,597 0	50 9	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras ...	1,654	89 6	...	...	1,654 0	89 6	
20	Civil Jail Madras	5,328	123 2	...	...	3,328 0	123 2	
	Total Jails ...	5,91,223	67 0	1,11,551 6	13 0	4,76,671 10	54 0	
	Subsidiary Jail	1,68,472	50 6	924 7	0 8	1,67,547 9	53 14	
	Grand Total ...	6,99,695	65 2	1,15,475 13	10 12	5,81,219 3	54 6	

No. XIV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	863	46	909	457'22	18'85	476'07	650	26	676	356	28	384
		Under-trials	...	...	...	4'26	27	4'53	13	1	14	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	15	...	15	9'44	...	9'44	18	...	18	6	...	6
		Total	878	46	922	470'92	19'12	490'04	...	...	...	364	28	392
2	Vellore	Convicts	1,150	30	1,180	1,057'18	58'25	1,115'41	1,153	73	1,226	615	37	652
		Under-trials	...	...	...	31	12	43	2	1	3	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	10'05	...	10'05	21	...	21	...	...	...
		Total	1,160	30	1,190	1,067'55	58'35	1,125'90	...	...	...	616	37	653
3	Trichinopoly	Convicts	1,225	...	1,225	918'99	...	918'99	1,113	...	1,113	430	...	430
		Under-trials	...	...	...	15	...	15	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	8'71	...	8'71	18	...	18	...	...	...
		Total	1,229	...	1,229	927'85	...	927'85	...	...	...	430	...	430
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,114	...	1,114	999'97	708	999'16	1,003	2	1,005	320	...	320
		Under-trials	30	...	30	31'53	58	32'26	77	3	80	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners	20	...	20	21'73	...	21'73	37	...	37	3	...	3
		Total	1,164	...	1,170	1,052'48	767	1,053'15	...	...	...	330	...	330
5	Cannanore	Convicts	839	31	870	633'64	11'02	665'56	810	24	834	274	8	282
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	26	...	26	9'79	...	9'79	18	...	18	1	...	1
		Total	865	31	896	663'43	11'02	675'35	...	...	...	275	8	283
6	Salem	Convicts	588	...	588	529'71	...	529'71	591	...	591	102	...	102
		Under-trials	31	...	31	43'12	...	43'12	101	...	101	7	...	7
		Civil prisoners	10	...	10	6'60	...	6'60	14	...	14	...	...	...
		Total	629	...	629	578'52	...	575'52	...	...	...	109	...	109
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	850	51	901	857'06	42'38	899'44	962	42	1,004	777	49	826
		Under-trials	29	12	41	9'30	31	9'61	25	1	26	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	16	...	16	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	879	63	942	866'52	42'69	900'21	...	...	...	787	49	836
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	114	4	118	89'12	...	89'12	126	...	126	20	...	20
		Under-trials	16	...	16	8'42	16	8'42	28	1	29	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	44	...	44	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	130	4	134	97'82	16	97'88	...	...	...	20	...	20
9	Berhampur	Convicts	146	14	160	113'83	5'30	125'18	168	24	192	142	6	148
		Under-trials	28	...	28	9'30	22	9'01	25	2	27	10	...	10
		Civil prisoners	7	...	7	3'85	...	3'85	8	...	8	1	...	1
		Total	181	14	195	125'12	5'52	138'04	...	...	...	153	6	159
10	Vizagapatnam	Convicts	278	6	284	357'46	...	357'46	472	...	472	119	...	119
		Under-trials	18	...	18	3'41	10	3'61	11	...	11	3	...	3
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	99	...	99	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Total	296	6	302	361'86	10	361'96	...	...	...	122	...	122
11	Nellore	Convicts	210	14	224	150'42	4'63	155'08	194	9	203	60	...	60
		Under-trials	7	...	7	11'50	71	12'21	48	3	51	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	7	...	7	3'7	...	3'7	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	224	14	238	162'29	5'37	167'66	...	...	...	60	...	60
12	Bellary	Convicts	282	23	305	312'89	16'50	329'55	363	16	379	292	13	305
		Under-trials	36	...	36	22'77	99	23'76	46	3	49	8	...	8
		Civil prisoners	5	...	5	4'62	...	4'62	8	...	8	3	...	3
		Total	323	23	346	340'08	17'55	358'03	...	...	...	303	13	316

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

7			8			9											
						Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			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.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
12'27	'81	13'08	4	1	5	778'62	1,455'41	803'60	26'84	42'97	27'17	8'75	53'05	10'50	8'75	53'05	10'50
'02	...	'02	...	...	...	633'48	...	441'50	4'69	...	5'42	...	...	...	...	...	...
'07	...	'07	2	...	2	635'59	...	635'59	7'42	...	7'42	211'86	...	211'86	211'86	...	211'86
12'34	'81	13'17	6	1	7	772'66	1,464'44	799'33	26'25	42'36	26'88	12'74	52'30	14'28	12'74	52'30	14'28
18'12	1'67	19'79	13	1	14	487'15	635'41	494'89	17'14	28'65	17'74	12'30	17'17	12'55	12'30	17'17	12'55
'06	...	'06	...	...	...	69'40	...	69'40	5'06	...	5'06	...	...	...	...	...	...
18'18	1'67	19'85	13	1	14	483'35	634'10	491'17	17'03	28'62	17'63	12'18	17'14	12'43	12'18	17'14	12'43
19'12	...	19'12	29	...	29	467'99	...	467'99	20'81	...	20'81	31'56	...	31'56	31'56	...	31'56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19'12	...	19'12	29	...	29	463'44	...	463'44	20'61	...	20'61	31'26	...	31'26	31'26	...	31'26
20'13	...	20'13	17	...	17	329'31	...	329'31	20'15	...	20'15	17'02	...	17'01	17'02	...	17'01
'41	...	'41	...	...	...	220'90	...	216'99	12'94	...	12'71	...	...	...	...	...	...
'07	...	'07	...	...	...	188'66	...	188'06	3'22	...	3'22	...	...	...	...	...	...
20'61	...	20'61	17	...	17	322'10	...	321'89	19'58	...	19'57	16'15	...	16'14	16'15	...	16'14
18'51	'19	19'70	11	...	11	419'19	671'14	423'70	28'32	15'04	28'10	16'83	...	16'53	16'83	...	16'53
'17	...	'17	...	...	...	162'15	...	162'15	17'36	...	17'36	...	...	...	...	...	...
18'68	'10	18'87	11	...	11	414'51	671'14	419'04	28'16	15'04	27'94	16'58	...	16'29	16'58	...	16'29
6'35	...	6'35	8	...	8	192'56	...	192'56	11'99	...	11'99	13'21	...	13'21	13'21	...	13'21
'24	...	'24	...	...	...	162'31	...	162'31	5'57	...	5'57	...	...	...	...	...	...
6'59	...	6'59	8	...	8	188'41	...	188'41	11'39	...	11'39	12'10	...	12'10	12'10	...	12'10
25'00	1'01	27'51	16	...	16	906'59	1,156'21	918'35	29'87	45'07	36'59	17'50	...	16'68	18'07	...	17'79
'32	...	'32	...	...	...	1,075'27	...	1,040'58	31'44	...	33'39	...	...	...	...	...	...
25'02	1'01	27'83	16	...	16	908'23	1,147'81	919'48	29'91	44'74	36'61	17'31	...	16'59	18'46	...	17'60
1'74	...	1'74	4	...	4	325'49	...	325'49	19'52	...	19'52	44'88	...	44'88	44'88	...	44'88
1'74	...	1'74	4	...	4	290'46	...	290'98	17'79	...	17'76	40'89	...	40'82	40'89	...	40'82
4'00	'15	4'15	2	...	2	1,184'52	1,132'08	1,182'30	33'37	28'30	33'15	16'08	...	15'98	16'08	...	15'98
'47	...	'47	...	...	...	1,051'95	...	1,040'58	50'05	...	48'91	...	...	...	...	...	...
'03	...	'03	...	...	...	259'74	...	259'74	7'79	...	7'79	...	...	...	...	...	...
4'50	'15	4'65	2	...	2	1,149'34	1,086'96	1,146'80	33'50	27'17	33'64	15'02	...	14'43	15'02	...	14'43
10'10	...	10'10	2	...	2	332'90	...	332'90	28'25	...	28'25	5'60	...	5'60	5'60	...	5'60
'13	...	'13	...	...	...	879'77	...	851'70	38'12	...	37'01	...	...	...	...	...	...
10'23	...	10'23	2	...	2	337'15	...	337'05	28'27	...	28'26	5'53	...	5'53	5'53	...	5'53
3'09	...	3'09	3	...	3	458'72	...	444'93	20'54	...	19'93	19'94	...	19'34	19'94	...	19'34
3'09	...	3'09	3	...	3	425'16	...	411'55	19'01	...	15'43	18'49	...	17'89	18'49	...	17'89
11'39	'44	12'53	3	...	3	933'83	760'50	925'22	36'02	26'94	37'40	9'59	...	9'16	9'59	...	9'10
'23	...	'23	...	...	...	351'34	...	336'70	19'16	...	9'68	...	...	...	...	...	...
'05	...	'05	...	...	...	649'35	...	649'35	19'82	...	19'82	...	...	...	...	...	...
12'17	'44	12'61	3	...	3	890'97	724'23	882'61	35'79	24'31	35'22	8'82	...	8'38	8'82	...	8'58

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

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

Serial Number.	Jails.	3.			4.			5.			6.			
		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.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
District Jails—cont.														
13	Cuddalore	Convicts	250	17	273	311'04	'60	311'70	344	2	306	179	...	179
		Under-trials	34	...	34	3'28	'03	3'31	17	...	17	2	...	2
		Civil prisoners	19	...	19	7'47	...	7'47	14	...	14	1	...	1
	Total	...	303	17	326	321'79	'69	322'48	...	...	...	182	...	182
14	Tanjore	Convicts	201	...	201	523'74	'10	523'84	302	...	302	55	...	55
		Under-trials	12	...	12	10'33	...	10'33	21	...	21	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	30	...	30	23'30	...	23'30	54	...	54	...	...	...
	Total	...	533	...	533	557'37	'10	557'47	...	...	...	55	...	55
15	Madurai	Convicts	305	18	323	280'40	12'31	301'80	570	14	584	117	0	123
		Under-trials	29	4	33	30'82	'79	31'61	71	1	72	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners	40	...	40	14'27	...	14'27	82	...	82	4	...	4
	Total	...	374	22	396	325'33	13'10	326'08	...	...	...	135	7	142
16	Palamcottah	Convicts	296	...	296	231'77	...	231'77	334	...	334	149	...	149
		Under-trials	30	...	30	217'56	...	217'56	585	...	585	81	...	81
		Civil prisoners	12	...	12	17'42	...	17'42	31	...	31	2	...	2
	Total	...	338	...	338	466'65	...	466'65	...	...	...	232	...	232
17	Mangalore	Convicts	144	17	161	128'41	4'76	131'17	178	11	189	67	3	83
		Under-trials	42	...	42	12'48	'29	12'77	28	...	28	4	...	4
		Civil prisoners	11	...	11	8'32	...	8'32	17	...	17	1	...	1
	Total	...	197	17	214	147'21	5'05	152'26	...	...	...	56	3	88
18	Guntur	Convicts	145	9	154	206'47	9'05	215'62	249	10	259	76	9	85
		Under-trials	13	...	13	1'16	...	1'16	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	4	...	4	3'30	...	3'30	2	...	2	1	...	1
	Total	...	162	9	171	207'03	9'05	216'08	...	...	...	77	9	86
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts	9,103	343	9,448	7,993'46	185'27	8,178'73	...	...	...	1,000	159	4,240
		Under-trials	355	22	377	448'68	4'37	453'15	...	...	...	148	1	149
		Civil prisoners	218	...	218	147'03	...	147'03	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Total	...	9,678	365	10,043	8,589'07	189'84	8,778'01	...	...	...	1,202	160	4,422
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Convicts	23	...	23	18'50	...	18'50	22	...	22	...	...	...
20	Civil Jail, Madras	Civil prisoners	71	...	71	27'03	...	27'03	51	...	51	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	...	...	...	556'35	42'59	603'94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1,281'78	31'16	1,312'94	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	6'10	...	6'10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	4,088	1,770	5,858	1,844'22	78'72	1,923'04	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		Convicts	...	...	...	8,568'34	232'83	8,801'17	...	...	...	4,000	159	4,240
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1,780'36	35'73	1,766'09	...	...	...	148	1	149
		Civil prisoners	...	...	...	180'22	...	180'22	...	...	...	24	...	24
	Total of all	...	13,860	2,136	15,995	10,478'92	268'60	10,747'48	...	...	...	4,202	160	4,422

—concluded.

ails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899—concluded.

7.	8.	9.											
		Ratio per mille of average strength.											
		A.			B.			C.			D.		
Daily average number of sick.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.	Of admissions into hospital.			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.	M.	F.	Total.
6'73	...	6'73	...	...	575'49	...	574'27	21'64	...	21'39	...	...	...
'03	...	'03	...	...	609'78	...	604'23	9'15	...	9'03	...	...	...
'01	...	'01	...	...	133'87	...	133'87	1'24	...	1'34	...	...	...
6'77	...	6'77	...	...	585'50	...	584'33	21'04	...	20'90	...	...	...
4'10	...	4'10	8	8	168'85	...	168'70	12'50	...	12'53	24'50	24'55	24'55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4'10	...	4'10	8	8	153'05	...	153'00	11'41	...	11'41	22'26	22'26	22'22
8'30	'13	6'14	6	2	404'16	487'41	407'85	20'59	14'62	20'34	20'73	162'47	26'51
'83	'02	'05	2	2	454'25	1,265'82	474'63	20'44	25'32	20'86	64'89	63'27	63'27
'17	...	'17	...	...	280'81	...	280'81	11'91	...	11'91	...	...	...
6'76	'20	0'96	8	2	403'49	534'35	408'42	20'20	15'27	20'02	23'02	152'67	28'76
5'72	...	5'72	2	2	642'88	...	642'88	21'63	...	24'68	8'63	8'63	8'63
2'62	...	2'62	5	5	327'46	...	327'46	10'39	...	10'59	20'21	20'21	20'21
'02	...	'02	...	...	114'16	...	114'16	1'14	...	1'14	...	...	...
8'36	...	8'36	7	7	467'13	...	467'13	10'83	...	10'83	14'09	14'09	14'09
3'84	'07	3'71	1	1	632'66	630'25	632'77	23'80	14'71	28'25	7'91	7'62	7'62
'23	...	'23	...	...	320'51	...	313'23	18'43	...	18'01	...	...	...
'03	...	'03	...	...	120'19	...	120'19	3'61	...	3'61	...	...	...
3'00	'07	3'07	1	1	577'41	591'06	577'86	26'40	13'88	26'07	6'79	6'57	6'57
1'60	'23	1'83	...	...	547'01	994'48	594'21	7'75	25'41	8'40	...	...	...
'01	...	'01	...	...	3,393'33	...	3,393'33	33'53	...	33'33	...	...	...
1'61	'23	1'84	...	...	571'03	994'48	598'00	7'78	25'41	8'52	...	...	...
178'67	5'85	184'32	123	4	511'67	858'21	519'32	22'35	30'50	22'54	15'89	21'59	16'02
3'33	'02	5'35	7	7	329'08	218'82	325'81	11'83	4'38	11'81	15'60	15'45	15'45
'69	...	'69	2	2	163'23	...	163'23	4'63	...	4'69	13'60	13'60	13'60
181'09	5'67	189'36	138	4	490'21	842'82	508'71	21'50	29'87	21'68	15'83	21'07	16'18
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18'31	'98	10'29	12	1	32'01	20'61	21'94	16'18	21'63	16'56	21'57	21'03	21'53
24'45	'95	25'40	22	4	18'08	30'49	19'35	14'04	64'18	15'23	17'16	111'95	19'80
'16	...	'16	...	...	25'97	...	25'97	...	...	25'97	...	...	...
42'92	1'03	44'85	34	5	23'27	24'52	23'32	14'64	38'11	15'69	19'43	63'52	20'28
194'28	0'63	233'61	142	5	477'34	682'90	492'78	22'39	28'48	23'13	15'69	21'47	16'70
24'78	'87	30'75	19	4	85'53	22'18	84'37	17'21	27'15	17'41	14'45	55'98	15'69
'85	...	'85	2	2	133'17	...	133'17	4'72	...	4'72	11'10	...	11'10
227'61	7'60	235'21	173	9	406'72	685'77	411'45	21'72	28'30	21'89	15'65	6'06	13'03

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

1		2		3										4																							
		Jails.		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from.													
				Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and Debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		†Other Respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All Causes.			
Serial Number.				A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.			
Central Jails.																																					
1	Rajahmundry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	Yellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3	Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6	Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Penitentiary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	3	2	194	8	837	7	70	20	3	..	727	17	31	9	214	4	274	7	271	1	54	36	3402	143	6582	125	563	161	4989	125	41835	17784	..	..		
District Jails.																																					
8	Russellkonda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Bellampore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Vijayanpatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Cuddalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14	Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Ponnaculam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18	Ganitur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	..	..	170	3	153	3	21	2	1	..	398	9	14	..	63	1	147	4	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total, Central and District Jails ..																																					
Criminal Layer Ward, Madras																																					
Grand Total ..																																					
19	16875																																				

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

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

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899, according to the length of original sentences.

[illegible]

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8
Serial Number.	Jails.	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 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.
		Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>																	
1	Rajahmundry	207-83	3	14-43	117-75	2	16-69	82-17	...	33-50	29-33	...	10-25	...	2	17-08	
2	Vellore	472-41	9	19-05	126-17	4	26-37	205-08	1	4-83	90-50	...	117-42	...	2	17-08	
3	Trichinopoly	251-17	3	11-94	151-67	5	21-31	207-67	10	43-15	114-75	3	30-50	...	...	...	
4	Colaba	369-08	2	5-42	228-17	6	21-31	141-75	5	35-27	119-00	9	57-63	...	...	...	
5	Cananore	242-03	4	16-52	93-51	...	...	137-33	4	29-13	84-50	1	11-83	...	2	60-42	
6	Salem	191-00	5	23-18	99-08	3	30-23	127-68	...	46-66	39-83	...	25-08	...	...	...	
7	Penitentiary	237-51	2	7-77	172-83	3	11-57	190-25	5	26-25	151-33	6	39-65	...	1	39-09	
	Total	1,991-08	28	14-06	959-18	16	16-18	1,087-98	25	22-55	681-13	19	28-74	...	5	15-60	
<i>District Jails.</i>																	
8	Russellkonda	43-42	2	40-47	21-92	...	...	12-53	1	79-49	1-33	1	751-88	...	...	...	
9	Borthampur	113-67	2	17-75	8-33	...	...	3-83	...	1-17	2-16	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Vizagapatnam	278-50	1	3-59	34-33	1	20-13	23-50	...	12-50	8-25	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Nellore	135-00	2	14-81	14-92	1	67-02	5-5	...	...	1-00	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Bellary	234-83	3	12-78	33-16	...	...	32-35	...	16-25	7-67	...	1-00	...	...	...	
13	Cuddalore	111-03	...	...	98-50	...	...	58-92	...	30-92	19-17	...	2-59	...	...	...	
14	Tanjore	200-17	6	29-07	51-50	...	...	52-83	1	11-53	6-25	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Madura	226-33	5	22-09	51-42	3	58-34	14-58	...	6-75	1-25	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Palamookiah	137-00	2	14-60	25-42	...	...	32-33	...	17-00	15-30	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Mangalore	117-67	1	8-60	9-25	...	...	1-53	...	1-50	1-17	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Guntur	197-58	...	...	15-25	...	...	1-35	...	5-58	1-00	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1,800-25	24	13-33	364-00	5	13-74	237-53	2	8-41	64-75	1	15-41	...	...	...	
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>																	
19	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	3,791-83	52	13-72	1,353-18	21	15-52	1,325-76	27	20-37	618-83	8	12-93	...	5	15-42	
	Subsidiary Jails	617	...	...	2-02	...	...	4-50	1	22-22	1-08	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	4,389-83	65	14-81	1,355-10	21	15-49	1,330-28	28	21-05	619-91	8	12-91	...	27-49	15-33	

No. XVII.

Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number remaining as close as previous year.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, &c.		Escaped.	Died.	Remaining as close as December 1899.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		M.	F.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.				P.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Central Jails.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1	Bahamundry	...	...	78	6	84	428	27	443	34	8	57	37	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Jails.			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1899 in the part of the Jail devoted to																	
Serial Number.	Description of Accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.	
		M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
1 Rajahmundry, Central.	Cells	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	349	353	153	10,007 9 2	8,801 7 0	{ Under-trials (males) were accommodated in the quarantine yard. Juveniles were confined in the close prison.	
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Do. without do.	64	11	48	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	44	514	658						
	Total	66	11	48	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	46	863	1,041						
	Total average population	12 35	51	23 31	...	9 37	...	4 24	27	...	1 39	1 39	459 05	490 04						
2 Vellore, Central.	Cells	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	509	509	158	2,139 2 2	168 8 10	{ Under-trial prisoners were accommodated in available wards and juveniles in the close prison.		
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Do. without do.	64	12	54	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	58	960	1,157						
	Total	64	12	60	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,163	1,395						
	Total average population	18 18	1 07	42 25	...	19 00	...	21	72	...	23	56 56	968 53	1,125 90						
3 Trichinopoly, Central.	Cells	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	184	161	1,014 3 3	5,361 12 2	{ Civil, under-trial and juvenile prisoners were accommodated in available wards separately.	
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Do. without do.	64	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1,061	1,175					
	Total	64	...	48	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225	1,511						
	Total average population	19 12	...	31 01	...	6 71	...	15	...	...	70	...	865 76	927 58						
4 Coimbatore, Central.	Cells	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	154	117	1,195 3	12,615 7 8	{ Female convicts were accommodated in the female under-trial wards and juveniles in the close prison. Excess male under-trial and civil prisoners were accommodated in the available wards.	
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Do. without do.	125	...	50	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	1,041	1,629					
	Total	125	...	54	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,112	1,847						
	Total average population	20 61	...	31 22	...	21 06	...	31 27	63	1 08	...	70	945 50	1,035 113						
5 Cannanore, Central.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	67	162	458 3 8	453 5 5	{ Juveniles were accommodated in the close prison. One Eurasian and two East Indian prisoners were accommodated in one of the cells in close prison.	
	Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation. Do. without do.	...	...	30	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	905						
	Total	...	...	48	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	975						
	Total average population	18 08	19	22 31	...	9 62	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 73	610 58	675 36					

STATEMENT A—continued.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
Jails.			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1899 in the part of the Jail devoted to																				
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.			
			M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	P.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.				
6 Salem, Central.	{	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation	29	4	68	...	10	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	789 4 2	3,697 6 11	{ Juveniles were accommodated in separate cells. Surplus under-trials were accommodated separately in the top story of No. 6 Block as recommended by the medical officer.		
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total	29	4	68	...	10	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total average population	579	...	4855	...	5439	...	4238	...	...	...	150	...	47381	57852	...						
7 Penitentiary.	{	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation	51	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	3,545 11 0	53,350 11 8	{ (a) Represents a criminal prisoner confined under Section 59 of the Insane Prisoners Act. Surplus male convicts were accommodated in streets enclosed with wire netting.		
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
		Total	51	8	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	
		Total average population	2522	191	4490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	
8 Russellkottam Hill.	{	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	962 3 6	1 11 0	{ (b) Represents State prisoner.		
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	
		Total	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
		Total average population	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
9 Berhampur.	{	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	379 7 8	3,310 13 7	{ Four temporary sheds were erected for the accommodation of the surplus convicts.		
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	
		Total	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
		Total average population	4751	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
10 Vizagapatam.	{	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation	13	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	203 3 9	1,591 15 0	{		
		Do. without do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	
		Total	13	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...
		Total average population	1023	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...

STATEMENT A—continued.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1899—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		21	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1899 in the part of the Jail devoted to															Super-ficial area per prisoner including wall in square yards.	Remarks.		
			Hospital		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.					
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
11	Nellore	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	307 12 5	...	Juveniles were accommodated separately in one of the cells of the male block. Wards used as workshop and refectory. Grinding room was utilized to accommodate the excess number of under-trial prisoners.
12	Bellary	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	50 3 8	375 9 8	Juveniles were confined in separate cells. Surplus male convicts were accommodated in available wards.
13	Cuddalore	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	444 9 11	...	Female under-trials were confined in cells in the female block, surplus males and juveniles were separately confined in available wards.
14	Tanjore	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	2,618 13 6	57 0 0	(a) Revised with reference to actual area. (b) Interchanged owing to the admission of a larger number of civil prisoners. (c) Surplus prisoners under observation were accommodated in hospital contiguous yard. (d) One female prisoner was confined in one of the existing cells. (e) Surplus male convicts were accommodated in the Under-trial block.
15	Madura	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	8,422 10 8	8,894 9 16	Excess under-trials were accommodated in one of the wards of No. 4 Block.

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1899—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial Number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1899 in the part of the Jail devoted to																	
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superintending Prisoner without enclosing wall in square yards.	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	P.						By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	
16	Palamcottah.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	...	...	(a) Civil Store-room was converted into a room to accommodate 6 C.W. Guards. Excesses under-trial and Civil Prisoners were accommodated in No. 3 workshops and in tents.
		Do. without do. ...	15	...	30	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	15	...	32	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total average population ...	858	...	2063	...	1750	...	24474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Mangalore...	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without do. ...	25	...	18	...	11	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		Total ...	25	...	18	...	11	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	3790	...	1263	...	929	...	1225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Guntur ...	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Juvoniles were accommodated in the solitary and condemned cells and excess prisoners in were absent.
		Do. without do. ...	8	...	12	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	8	...	17	...	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	161	...	295	...	29	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Do. without do. ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total average population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATE

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	570	38	380	3	252	3	104	...
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	6	...	11	...	2	...	3	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	15	...	8	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	267	25	21	2	...	...	1	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	11	3	36	10	45	7	31	7
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees, and disposals of property ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	3	...	10	2	8	...	7	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	36	2	81	4	83	2	15	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	10	...	15	1	2	...	1	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	14	1	3	...	10	...	8	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coins and stamps ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 282.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	49	1	3	4	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	109	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	33	29	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	2	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	1	...	3	...	8	...	11	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	24	17	18	8	4	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child... Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	...	3	...	6	...	5	...	3
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 324, 352 and 355.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life ...	750	41	300	6	119	...	16	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324, 333, 335 to 338.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	146	2	172	4	97	...	48	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341, to 348.	Aggravated assault ...	60	3	57	1	15	1	6	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353, to 357.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	131	4	85	2	40	1	5	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	4	...	7	1	5	1	7	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.		1,782	212	2,000	142	1,949	84	480	11

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

2														3				
Jail during the year 1899 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.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
66	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,381	44	1,425		
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23		
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	27	316		
7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	29	160		
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5		
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	2	35		
1	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222	8	230		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1	43		
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	57		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	4	113		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	29	65		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8		
2	...	12	2	11	...	2	...	84	9	1	...	67	5	180	16	196		
7	...	34	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	88	...	88		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	25	72		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	21	22		
3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191	47	1,238		
46	1	14	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	541	7	548		
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	144	8	152		
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	7	273		
4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	4	31		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
266	1	62	1	21	...	3	...	7	...	3	...	...	...	6,593	451	7,044		

STATEMENT D—

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

1		Convicts admitted into									
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	12	...	12	...	20	...	4	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft	6	2	31	1	59	...	124	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	1	...	1	...	1	...	11	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	45	7	29	1	18	...	5	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 405 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	100	12	120	4	99	1	33	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	47	14	89	16	52	1	17	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	25	...	38	1	23	...	17	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	23	1	15	...	1	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	128	3	69	...	72	...	7	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house trespass	150	28	47	...	16	...	...	...		
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	3	1	5	...	16	1	2	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass	210	34	617	16	967	16	286	...		
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	14	...	4	1	10	...	12	...		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage	27	2	59	3	32	2	2	...		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	10	1	2	...	1	...	...	...		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	105	13	23	...	11	...	3	...		
G.C.P., Chap. VIII and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	12	...	4	...	72	...	304	...		
	Offences against other laws	9,957	1,887	1,025	37	136	4	1	...		
Total		14,915	2,390	5,429	276	4,254	130	1,577	23		

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899—concluded.

2														3			
Jail during the year 1899 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.	
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	3	342	
19	...	283	...	146	...	2	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	471	2	473	
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	8	119	
18	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	18	393	
21	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	235	32	267	
15	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	125	1	126	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40	
8	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	3	300	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	243	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	30	
113	...	18	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,286	65	2,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1	61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	7	129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	13	127	
14	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410	...	410	
4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11,127	1,929	13,056	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
795	11	565	3	255	1	9	...	101	9	15	3	67	5	27,992	2,851	30,843	

STATEMENT E.

Showing the imposition of irons or fetters on Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1899.

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 ...	3,531	1	409	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	3,959	1
PART II.												
For safe custody ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	3,531	1	409	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	3,960	1

STATEMENT F.

Deaths, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1899 (Vide G.O., No. 185, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896)

1	2	3	Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.				5	6	7	8	9
Serial Number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidiary Jails.	Total				Total				Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average percentage of sick.	Total Number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.					
1	Gaujam	13	1,212	1,149	...	2,391	2712	4816	...	7528	797	179	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatam	22	3,986	2,976	...	6,562	8758	7477	...	16235	802	483	4	2464	...
3	Godavari	28	1,050	1,330	1	2,381	2288	4751	...	7036	795	117	1	1421	...
4	Kistna	20	1,051	1,475	...	2,526	1902	5538	...	7740	600	45	1	1902	...
5	Nellore	15	819	754	...	1,573	1691	2669	...	4368	155	108	...	...	...
6	Kurnool	12	890	1,222	...	2,061	1691	4493	...	6154	756	104	...	...	...
7	Bellary	9	372	712	...	1,084	779	3039	...	3838	751	16	2	5211	...
8	Anantapur	7	334	412	1	777	694	2139	...	2834	739	29	...	...	...
9	Cuddapah	14	951	1,073	...	2,024	2302	7395	...	9757	307	220	1	1025	...
10	North Arcot	19	1,139	1,028	5	2,772	1159	6789	...	7952	371	121	4	5030	...
11	Salem	18	1,078	1,339	...	2,417	2500	7128	...	9628	846	242	2	2015	...
12	Chingleput	13	1,622	1,605	5	3,232	2714	2006	...	5322	600	148	...	...	...
13	South Arcot	18	2,430	2,055	...	4,485	3366	1514	...	10880	595	122	2	1838	...
14	Tanjore	19	1,153	1,656	...	2,809	1641	2012	...	8643	219	145	2	2314	...
15	Trichinopoly	9	782	1,100	...	1,882	893	3562	...	6365	375	111	1	1571	...
16	Madurai	15	998	1,700	...	2,734	1892	7136	...	9058	632	216	...	...	...
17	Tinnevelly	15	679	3,836	...	4,515	1211	2567	...	26808	651	680	13	4849	...
18	Malabar	21	7,349	2,074	12	9,435	15951	9340	...	25347	792	802	4	1578	...
19	South Canara	8	683	481	1	1,175	2121	1767	...	3895	1119	213	1	2567	...
20	Coimbatore	15	1,893	1,519	...	3,418	5425	7129	...	10554	695	219	1	2567	...
21	Nilgiris	3	353	415	48	851	728	787	...	2063	690	104	...	...	...
	Total	364	30,782	30,473	73	61,928	60391	1,31,294	816	1,03,074	716	4153	39	2028	...

APPENDIX II.

The total expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Jail and the Public Works Departments during the year 1899 amounted to Rs. 1,26,956-7-4.

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

2. In the accompanying table, the expenditure incurred during 1899, is compared with that of the four preceding years:—

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

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a total cost of Rs. 10,607-9-2 : repairs to blocks, Rs. 2,291-5-11 ; converting blocks into cells, Rs. 2,362-5-5 ; erecting twelve bathing platforms, Rs. 1,447-12-6 ; constructing bunks in the close prison, Rs. 1,570-4-0 ; constructing grain drying and washing platforms, Rs. 995-1-9 ; erecting two iron isolation sheds, Rs. 976 ; erecting a *pest morien* shed, Rs. 280-2-0 ; covering the drinking-water well, Rs. 150 ; repairing the terrace of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 85-10-11 ; surki plastering the drains, Rs. 11-8-0 ; erecting a washing platform for the hospital, Rs. 22-3-0 ; wire-netting a row of cells in the close prison, Rs. 17-12-0 ; making a crane, Rs. 35 ; fixing machines, Rs. 72-10-8 ; fixing yagasi wood over No. II block well, Rs. 35-5-4 ; putting up a beam in the carpenters' workshop, Rs. 38-5-4 ; repairing mats in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 11-4-0 ; repairing bamboo blinds in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 32-3-3 ; repairing punka of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 15-6-2 ; repairing the covering of No. II block well, Rs. 38-11-0 ; repairs to kitchen, Rs. 3-0-6 ; ordinary repairs to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 14 ; repairing engine-shed, Rs. 5-8-0 ; repairs to bamboo blinds of the office, Rs. 2-1-6 ; repairing the flooring of the main gate, Rs. 45 ; repairs to cattle-shed, Rs. 3 ; repairing tatties of Store-keeper's quarters Rs. 3-8-0 ; fixing iron isolation sheds, Rs. 22-10-11 ; completing arrangements for shower bath, Rs. 19-8-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 8,801-7-0 as follows: fixing iron palisading to inner and outer circles in the jail, Rs. 202-8-7 ; strengthening doors and windows in the wards, Rs. 47-11-11 ; altering the present arrangements of close prison ward, Rs. 78-7-3 ; repairs to warders' lines attached to the jail, Rs. 4,126-10-1 ; repairs to the roof of blocks in the jail, Rs. 1,000 ; repairs to iron gratings and providing doors to the hospital buildings, Rs. 1,172-8-4 ; repairs to roofs of tiled blocks of the jail, Rs. 2,173-8-10.

Vellore Central Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 2,139-2-2 was spent departmentally on the following works: white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 302-0-3; matting Deputy Jailor's quarters, Rs. 33; constructing 2 ragi drying platforms, Rs. 117; paving with stones the space between the gates, Rs. 129; erecting a water tank near the hospital well and connecting it with kitchen, Rs. 452-11-0; renewing and repairing chinks for Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 72-2-6; repairing doors and windows of the jail, Rs. 580; fixing glass panes to the windows of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 14-3-0; constructing a night recess in the hospital, Rs. 136-6-0; putting up a new verandah on both sides of the kitchen, Rs. 65-0-3; ordinary repairs to jail, Rs. 237-11-2. The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 168-8-10 in repairing the ragi grinding shed.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,014-3-3 on the following works: white and colour-washing jail buildings, Rs. 243-8-9; ordinary repairs, Rs. 89-3-2; laying a water-pipe to the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 631-9-9; matting the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 49-14-4. The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 5,901-12-5: paying the Provincial share of the Trichinopoly Water-supply Scheme, Rs. 1,891-11-9; providing cubicles in block No. 5 of the jail, Rs. 2,207; sinking a well in the compound of the jail, Rs. 230-9-11; re-roofing the guard-room, Rs. 1,348-1-5; providing zinc sheets to the hospital attached to the jail, Rs. 107-2-1.

Coimbatore Central Jail.—The total sum expended departmentally by this jail was Rs. 1,185-8-3; white and colour-washing jail buildings, Rs. 300; general repairs to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 100; building a latrine for warders near the main gate, Rs. 140-8-0; repairing Deputy Jailor's, Hospital Assistants', &c., quarters, Rs. 32-3-0; flooring No. 8 workshop, Rs. 210; repairing Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 16-15-3; repairs to subordinates' quarters, Rs. 355-14-0; repairing rough stone wall around the well in No. 3 garden, Rs. 30. The undermentioned works were carried out by the Public Works Department at a total cost of Rs. 12,015-7-8; providing an impervious flooring of cut-stone slabs in the hospital buildings of the jail, Rs. 2,681-6-8; deepening the main gate well, Rs. 7,463-7-2; extensions and improvements to the kitchen, Rs. 762-5-9; providing iron barred gratings to Nos. 1, 3 and 4 wells, Rs. 181-9-9; repairing the tread mill in the jail, Rs. 1,287-14-4.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the annual repairs to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 50-8-4; repairing roofs of jail buildings with Mangalore tiles, Rs. 73-8-0; converting one of the Female hospital rooms into a solitary cell, Rs. 21-2-2; annual repairs to subordinates' quarters, Rs. 76-2-6; white and colour-washing and sundry repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 158-2-8; opening a door-way in the manufactory show room, Rs. 10; erecting a gate for the wood yard, Rs. 45; constructing a raggi pounding room, Rs. 33-12-0; erecting a cinerator, Rs. 70. The Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 458-3-5 on the following works: re-modelling the circular kitchen in the jail, Rs. 104-15-7; constructing drains, Rs. 150-11-10; re-roofing verandah of close prison cells, Rs. 202-8-0.

Salem Central Jail.—Departmentally the following works were executed at a cost of Rs. 789-4-2: white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 415-10-8; converting the jail into a cellular jail with new locking arrangements, Rs. 209; ordinary repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 173-9-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3,097-6-11, of which a sum of Rs. 587-0-7 was spent in improvements to the jail, and Rs. 2,520 in repairing the blocks of the jail.

Her Majesty's Penitentiary, Madras.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 3,545-11-0: converting the south side of tent workshop into a store-room, Rs. 296-11-1; dismantling cross walls of verandah of solitary cells, Rs. 23-11-6; constructing a platform in front of European yard kitchen for washing utensils, Rs. 9-12-0; repairing window in female yard, Rs. 5; constructing a leper shed, Rs. 3-12-0; putting up bamboo mats with a layer of straw, &c., to tent workshops, Rs. 116-1-3; repairing netting of window, Rs. 3-15-0; providing iron doors to eleven cells in east block of European ward, Rs. 500; matting Jailor's quarters, Rs. 32-8-11; repairing wooden screens in the back verandah of the hospital and painting the same, Rs. 31-13-9; repairs to main gate, Rs. 2-13-9; petty repairs to pials of blocks, Rs. 4-4-0; repairing doors and windows, Rs. 33-4-11; extending the water service to the pieces of land to the east and south of Jailor's office and in the close prison, Rs. 173-10-0; repairing bathing cistern in the female yard, Rs. 61; repairs to the floor of the main kitchen, Rs. 310; enlarging Brahmin kitchen, and constructing a Burman kitchen, Rs. 600; repairs to tread mill, Rs. 749-1-8; constructing two temporary cholera sheds, Rs. 24-13-8; extension of waterpipe to the Brahmin kitchen, Rs. 43-3-0; constructing a new raggi platform, Rs. 375; alterations to latrine in hospital, Rs. 43-9-6; matting subordinates' quarters, Rs. 106-4-0. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 53,320-11-8 as follows: in carrying out certain alterations proposed, Rs. 1,528-11-0; increasing cellular accommodation, Rs. 46,145-9-7; constructing cells, Rs. 4,575-15-5; making openings in walls, &c., Rs. 339-8-6; colour and white-washing, Rs. 171-2-4; petty repairs to the jail, Rs. 559-12-10.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 962-3-6 on the following works: construction of the new office building, Rs. 750-13-0; wire-netting the kitchen, Rs. 20-7-0; repairs to the second row of warders' lines, Rs. 2-13-10; minor repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 188-1-3. The Public Works Department executed certain repairs to jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 1-11-0.

Berhampur District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 379-7-3 was expended departmentally on the following works: constructing complete system of irrigation channel in the garden, Rs. 37-5-6; closing the western door with wooden bars and making a door on north-west corner and reducing the height of cisterns in the female ward, Rs. 9-0-6; repairing hospital verandah, floor and drains and civil debtors' ward, Rs. 53-13-0; plastering the general cook-room, Rs. 47-13-6; white and colour-washing warders' lines, Assistant Jailors' and Hospital Assistant's quarters, Rs. 21-6-9; providing a drain along the line of the female block, Rs. 100; repairs to the temporary quarantine shed, Rs. 10; petty repairs and white and colour-washing jail buildings, Rs. 100. The total amount spent by the Public Works Department in connection with

certain additions and alterations to this jail was Rs. 3,310-13-7, the details of which are given below: fixing a pump to the drinking-water well in the jail, Rs. 12-8-6; constructing solitary cell in the female ward, Rs. 962-0-10; re-roofing block No. 6, Rs. 1,383-12-9; repairing the solitary cells, Rs. 197-9-7; improvements to the Jail Superintendent's office, Rs. 696-9-0; repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 41-9-1; petty repairs to condemned prisoners' cell, Rs. 16-11-10.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—The total sum spent by the Jail Department in this jail was Rs. 323-3-9: constructing a pudding-room, Rs. 102-6-6; enclosing the raggi-room with wire-netting, Rs. 38-5-3; making a cistern for soaking cocoanut muttays, Rs. 33; constructing an additional cistern for storing grain, Rs. 8; enclosing the solitary cells with wire-netting, Rs. 94-8-9; constructing a masonry platform for drying grain and a cistern for storage of provisions, Rs. 20; enclosing the kitchen with wire-netting, Rs. 19-15-3; sundry repairs, Rs. 7. The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 1,291-15-0: providing doors to the solitary cells, Rs. 304-10-2; repairing the warders' lines attached to the jail, Rs. 307-0-3; fixing doors in front of solitary cells, Rs. 154-5-5; repairing the female hospital buildings, Rs. 239-6-8; petty repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 286-8-6.

Nellore District Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the annual white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 150; the construction of a latrine in the jail, Rs. 80; the matting of Jailor's quarters, Rs. 20; the raising of the main wall all round the yard south of the hospital, Rs. 15-12-5; and the white and colour-washing the subordinates' quarters, Rs. 42. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Bellary District Jail.—An expenditure of Rs. 50-3-8 was incurred by the Jail Department in the execution of the following works: providing iron piping from the drinking-water well to the filter within the jail, Rs. 2-15-6; re-roofing the oil mill shed with tiles, Rs. 10; fixing iron bars to office windows, Rs. 9-13-8; white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 9-6-0; re-constructing warders' old latrine, Rs. 5-10-0; white-washing subordinates' quarters, Rs. 2-8-0; repairing general latrine, Rs. 9-14-6. The store-room of the jail was repaired by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 383-15-0.

Cuddalore District Jail.—Departmentally an expenditure of Rs. 444-9-11 was incurred on the following works: constructing out-houses to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 5-14-9; white-washing jail buildings and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 75-1-4; putting up a bell communication to male solitary cells, Rs. 10; providing bamboo blinds and a strip of coir matting for Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 52; making a partition in the workshop, Rs. 50; matting Assistant Jailor's quarters, Rs. 15; repairing the temporary huts for warders, Rs. 30-10-0; repairing roofs of wards and cells with mission tiles, Rs. 59-9-0; providing four punkabs to Superintendent's bungalow, Rs. 82; repairing coach house and stabling attached to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 20; repairing pandal around the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 44-4-10. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Tanjore District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 2,019-13-6: repairing doors of the warders' huts, Rs. 8-11-0; repairing a portion of the outside garden wall, Rs. 9-14-3; white-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 43-3-10; increasing workshop accommodation, Rs. 1,139-3-6; white-washing the subordinates' quarters, repairing thatched verandahs in the Superintendent's quarters and repairing thatched cow-sheds outside the jail, Rs. 74-5-6; extending the kitchen in the Civil Debtors' yard, Rs. 447-11-7; painting and repairing weather boards of the cells, Rs. 141-10-0; repairing drains, Rs. 134-1-10; corah matting the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 21. The Public Works Department provided Cuddapah slabs for moulding in the jail at a cost of Rs. 57.

Madura District Jail.—The Jail Department executed the following works at a total outlay of Rs. 3,822-10-8: constructing a workshop in the female yard, Rs. 18-3-6; erecting a muttay-breaking shed, Rs. 532-6-2; coping the mud walls around the jail, Rs. 3; repairing the Jailor's quarters, Rs. 263-14-0; constructing a scaffold for the jail, Rs. 340-4-0; converting the room opposite the guard-room into a manufactory store-room, Rs. 95-14-0; repairing the cattle-shed in front of the jail, Rs. 18-2-0; constructing new wooden palisading for gate ways opening into blocks, Rs. 99; white and colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 236; constructing two solitary cells in the jail, Rs. 155-4-0; erecting a cistern for bathing purposes, Rs. 109-9-0; extending the town water-supply to the jail by the Municipality, Rs. 1,858-8-0; erecting a temporary workshop, Rs. 92-10-0. The Public Works Department spent a sum of Rs. 5,834-9-10, in improving the jail buildings.

Palamcottah District Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 602-0-11 on the following works: enclosing civil and under-trial wards, Rs. 110; converting the other side of the guard-room into a store-room, Rs. 9-9-0; matting Jailor's quarters, Rs. 19-8-8; white-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 32-15-0; erecting sheds to accommodate prisoners, Rs. 100; painting doors and windows of the jail, Rs. 78-8-0; constructing a roof ventilator for the convict warder guard-room, Rs. 57; constructing a platform for sanitary purposes, Rs. 75; providing Superintendent's quarters with blinds, Rs. 35; thatching a coach-house in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 11-11-4; petty repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 72-12-11. The Public Works Department incurred no expenditure for this jail.

Mangalore District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 840-12-5 was spent departmentally on the following works: constructing a raised masonry platform for mounting granite slabs, Rs. 24-0-11; annual monsoon repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 80-5-0; constructing an isolation shed for patients, Rs. 330-1-1; constructing an isolation shed for attendants, Rs. 406-5-5. No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Guntur District Jail.—The jail incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1-12-0 departmentally in repairing the cistern of the female yard and the Public Works Department executed certain emergent repairs to jail buildings, at a cost of Rs. 109-5-0.

Her Majesty's Civil Jail, Madras.—The jail executed the following works departmentally at a cost of Rs. 61-1-7: repairing a portion of the road leading to jail entrance, Rs. 3; supplying bamboo tatties to Jailor's quarters, Rs. 15-4-0; repairing the pial opposite to the jail entrance, Rs. 10; white and colour-washing Jailor's quarters, Rs. 5-2-6; cementing the interview hall, Rs. 17-13-1; repairing compound wall of the jail, Rs. 9-14-0. The east side drain in the jail was raised by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 26-15-7.

Subsidiary Jails.—The Jail Department expended a sum of Rs. 1,129-6-6 on account of the following sub-jails: Rs. 11-15-0 were spent in repairing a wall of the Párvatipuram Sub-Jail in the Vizagapatam district; Rs. 306-7-6 were expended in white-washing, tarring and other sundry repairs to Sub-Jails at Omalur, Sankari, Hosúr, Tirupatur, Atur, Dharmapuri, Paramathi, Pennagaram, Uttangarai, Namakkál and Vániyambádi in the Salem district; Rs. 318-14-0 were incurred in repairing and white-washing most of the sub-jail premises in the Trichinopoly district and in constructing a cistern and fixing a granite stone, near the sub-jail well at Jayankondashólapuram; the sum of Rs. 1-15-0 was spent for the construction of a tatti latrine under trench system in the Sub-Jail at Nilacettai in the Madura district; Rs. 490-3-0 were spent in repairing and adding cook-rooms to the warders' huts in the Sub-Jails of the Malabar district. The Public Works Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,420-1-10, of which Rs. 301-10-1 were spent in repairing the Sub-Jail buildings of the Cuddapah district; Rs. 34-2-9 in altering the seats in the latrine of the Shiyali Sub-Jail; Rs. 474-5-6 in repairing the roof and wards of the Nannilam Sub-Jail; Rs. 9-12-3 in white-washing the wards of the Sub-Jail, Pattukkottai; Rs. 31-15-3 in petty repairs to the Sub-Jail, Tiruválur; Rs. 505 in laying service pipe and constructing a bathing platform in the Sub-Jail at Trichinopoly Fort; and Rs. 63-4-0 in examining the roof timbers of the Sub-Jail, Trichinopoly.

No. 728, JUDICIAL, 24TH MAY 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 23rd March 1900, No. A.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1899.

ORDER—No. 728, Judicial, dated 24th May 1900.

In the foregoing report the Inspector-General of Prisons reviews the administration of the Jail department during the year 1899.

2. Following upon a period of abnormally high prices, which, as experience has shown, are accompanied by an increase in jail population, the favourable season of 1899 resulted, as was to be expected, in a return to more normal conditions in the Jail department, and the effect of the improved material condition of the free population showed itself not only in a reduction in the number of committals to jail, but also indirectly in the better general health of prisoners.

3. *Jail population.*—In reviewing the administration report of the Jail department for 1898, the Government drew the attention of the Inspector-General to the progressive increase in the daily average number of prisoners in jail, out of all proportion to the increase in the general population, and requested him to make a searching enquiry into the reasons for this increase, with special reference to the question whether the jail system in this Presidency is successful in exercising a deterrent effect. In paragraphs 5 and 20 of his report the Inspector General discusses this matter. As regards the increase in jail population, he refers to three causes, apart from the growth of the general population, which may be regarded as contributing to a larger jail population, namely—

- (1) extension, amplification and strictness in the working of special and local laws,
- (2) improved percentage of convictions among accused persons, and
- (3) rise due to abnormally high prices of food-grains.

His conclusion in regard to (1) and (2) are borne out by the statistics contained in the Police and Criminal Justice reports for the last ten years. In regard to the third cause advanced, it is observed that the Inspector-General's conclusions are based upon a comparison of the conditions in 1898, a year of abnormal prices, with those of 1888, a normal year. High prices doubtless contributed to the increase in jail population in 1898 as compared with 1888, but that cause can, the Government considers, hardly be regarded as contributing to the progressive annual increase in jail population to which the remarks of Government had reference.

4. The Inspector-General's estimate of the relative effect exercised upon jail population by the various causes which he regards as tending to an increase are interesting, but can hardly be regarded as conclusive. The general conclusion drawn by the Inspector-General, however, that the progressive increase in the average jail population does not point to any marked increase in crime, appears to Government to be sufficiently justified by the facts.

5. In regard to the question whether the jail system in this Presidency is successful in exercising a deterrent effect, the Inspector-General shows that no definite conclusion can be drawn from the statistics available. He is, however, of opinion that a fair measure of success in this respect is attained by the Madras jails, and the Government accepts his view.

6. Turning to the details of the present report, the first point calling for notice is the high daily average of under-trial prisoners. This is explained as being due to the prolonged incarceration of accused persons in connection with the Tinnevely riots.

The statement given in paragraph 7 of the report shows that the total number of under-trial prisoners received in 1899 was, excluding the abnormal years 1897 and 1898, higher than in any year in the past decade. It is observed, however, that the statement in explaining the disposal of the 35,569 under-trial prisoners received, shows 14,243 as "transferred." It is not clear whether prisoners thus transferred are included in the total number received: if they are, then the actual number of prisoners committed to jail to await trial in 1899 would appear to be below the average of the last ten years.

7. The only noticeable feature in regard to the statistics of convicts confined in jail, is that while the total number of committals fell by 13.5 per cent. as compared with the year 1898, the decrease in the daily average population amounted only to 3.8 per cent.—a result doubtless due to the longer average duration of the sentences.

8. The number of youthful offenders admitted into jails fell from 522 to 488, but the proportion to total admissions was higher than in any year since 1895. The desirability of adopting the alternatives to imprisonment permitted by the law has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the subordinate magistracy, and the personal attention which District Magistrates were called upon to give to the matter in the review of last year will, it is hoped, effect an improvement during the current year.

9. *Identification of habitual criminals.*—Of the convicts admitted into jails, 2,195, or 13 per cent., were identified as old offenders either before or after conviction. The system of identification by finger impressions was introduced into the Jail department during the year, and over a thousand impressions were successfully taken by jail officers. The central bureau established in the chief office of the Inspector-General of Police at Madras may, if necessary, be utilized for the classification and record of the finger impressions taken in jails, and no separate establishment need therefore be organized for the Jail department.

10. *Escapes.*—Escapes from Central and District jails rose from fourteen to sixteen. Of these six occurred from outside the jails, as compared with seven in 1898, a result which is satisfactory, if it be borne in mind that the practice of fettering prisoners working in jail gardens, and elsewhere outside the jail walls, has been discontinued. The subordinates responsible for the escapes appear to have been adequately dealt with. Escapes from subsidiary jails, which are generally guarded by the police, were less frequent than in the preceding year.

11. *Discipline.*—The main feature in the statistics under this head is a rise in the number of punishments inflicted by Superintendents. This increase occurred mainly in minor punishments imposed for offences relating to work and petty breaches of prison regulations. It is satisfactory to note that penal diets, corporal punishments, and separate and solitary confinement were less frequently resorted to. As observed in paragraph 9 of G.O., No. 817, dated 23rd May 1899, however, the state of discipline cannot safely be judged from statistics alone, and the Government notes with pleasure the Inspector-General's opinion that the administration of Superintendents in this respect has been generally efficient and considerate.

12. *Finance.*—The financial aspect of the year's administration has been fully discussed by the Inspector-General, both generally and under each head of expenditure. The aggregate cost of the department, excluding the outlay incurred by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, amounted to Rs. 10,98,396 as against Rupees 11,99,730 in 1898 and Rs. 11,59,298 in 1897, and the average cost of the prisoners showed a proportionate reduction. This decline was mainly the result of the lower prices prevailing in 1899, and the good standard of health obtaining among the prisoners in jails. The total and average cost per head of the jail population under the main heads of expenditure is compared below for a period of three years.

	Total cost.			Cost per head of daily average jail population.		
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Establishment	2,45,887	2,50,577	2,80,367	23 12 11	22 14 7	26 1 5
Dietary charges	3,26,345	3,67,607	3,00,348	32 1 10	34 2 6	28 6 2
Hospital charges	31,248	26,370	17,977	3 0 5	2 6 7	1 10 9
Clothing and bedding	18,927	29,984	24,110	1 13 10	2 12 7	2 4 6
Other charges	92,023	90,433	76,903	8 5 10	8 4 4	6 10 10
Total ..	7,14,431	7,64,971	6,99,695	69 2 10	69 15 2	65 1 8

The highest cost per head was incurred in the Berhampur District jail. With reference to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraph 53 regarding the inadvisability of supplying gunny clothing to prisoners undergoing the penal stage in jails, it is observed that the object of the supply is not so much to promote economy as to render the conditions of prison life deterrent. The rules regarding the constitution of the penal stage having only been recently issued after careful discussion, it would probably be premature at present to consider the question of revising them. The Government, however, will be glad to receive any specific suggestion which the Inspector-General may wish to make on the subject.

13. There was a reduction in the cost of maintaining prisoners in sub-jails, the average cost falling from Rs. 58-11-5 to Rs. 56-6-6, but it is evident that in several districts the cost is susceptible of further reduction. Now that the sub-jail expenditure is subjected to audit and scrutiny in the Inspector-General's office, an improvement in this matter may be expected.

14. *Manufactures.*—The number of prisoners employed on jail manufactures declined slightly, but owing presumably to the improved physical condition of the prisoners, which rendered possible a stricter enforcement of tasks, and to improved methods, the total profits increased by about Rs. 24,000, and were the highest on record. The Coimbatore Central jail heads the list in this respect. The very poor result shown by the Cannanore Central jail has not been explained. Among district jails Tanjore returns the largest profits.

15. With reference to the Inspector-General's remarks in paragraphs 65 and 67 regarding the compilation of financial statement XII appended to the report, the Government considers that cash balances should continue to be shown in the statement.

16. *Vital Statistics.*—There was a satisfactory improvement in the health of the jail population. The daily average number of sick and the proportion of admissions to hospital were considerably below the average of the past ten years, and the rate of mortality was the lowest on record. These results are mainly attributable to the comparative immunity from serious epidemics and to the general healthiness of the Presidency, but it is evident that, apart from this, much care has been bestowed on the sick prisoners by medical officers, and that close attention has been paid to dieting and to improving the sanitary condition in jails. It is satisfactory to observe that the hopes expressed in paragraph 16 of the last review in regard to the Rajahmundry Central jail have so far been realized, and that the health of the prisoners in this jail, which was a source of great anxiety to the administration during the previous two years, has almost been restored to normal condition.

17. *General.*—Every central and district jail was visited by the Inspector-General during the year, and the inspections of official and non-official visitors were on the whole sufficiently frequent. The Sessions Judges of Vizagapatam and Tinnevely will be called on through the High Court to explain why they omitted to inspect the local jail on any occasion during the year and the Inspector-General will be requested to obtain the explanation of the similar omission on the part of the five non-official visitors who failed to visit the following jails:—Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore.

18. The salient features of the year's working have been summarized in paragraph 107 of the report. Continued progress is noticeable in all directions, and the Government desires to express its satisfaction with the administration of the department, and to endorse the Inspector-General's commendations of the officers named in paragraph 108 of the report.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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* செப்பனிட வதற்காக எடுத்தல் *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
* மாதம் 1991 *
* செப்பனிட முடிந்த *
* மாதம் 1991 *
* ஆராய்ச்சி உதவியாளரின் *
* கையொப்பம் *
