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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1900.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
24th March 1901.

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,

I have the honour to submit the following report on the Administration of the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the calendar year 1900, together with the several prescribed statistical returns.

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

3. There was no change in the number of Central Jails, but the number of District Jails was reduced from 11 at the beginning to 10 at the end of the year by the closing, on the 31st March 1900, of the Guntur District Jail. Under G.O., No. 1335, Judicial, dated 21st August 1899, the Pallavaram Sub-jail was also closed, so that at the end of the year there were 303 sub-jails as against 304 at the beginning.

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

4. A comparative study of the statistics for the year under report brings to notice that there has been an increase in the figures entered against 1900 over any preceding year in the decade and indeed of any since 1882 under the heads of (a) Prisoners remained at commencement of the year, (b) Received during the year, (c) Discharged from all causes during the year, (d) Remained at end of the year, and (e) Daily average number.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Remained at the commencement of the year	9,644	10,920	10,850	10,638	9,647	9,671	10,273	10,710	10,793	11,045
Received during the year	75,562	87,658	79,893	73,388	69,995	70,411	90,318	94,282	85,499	112,189
Total	85,206	98,578	90,743	84,026	79,642	80,082	100,591	104,992	96,292	123,233
Discharged from all causes during the year	74,239	87,730	80,106	74,380	69,971	69,809	89,881	94,257	85,187	110,612
Remained at the end of the year	10,967	10,848	10,638	9,646	9,671	10,273	10,710	10,735	11,045	13,621
Daily average number.	9,819.48	11,164.37	10,662.14	10,025.13	9,790.14	9,586.59	10,327.61	10,936.42	10,747.48	12,832.18

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This abnormal increase was general as regards convicts in all classes of jails and is to be attributed mainly to the high prices of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain districts and to the wholesale exportation of cereals from the Madras Presidency to provinces labouring under the stress of widespread famine.

The following table will be of interest as showing the relation between high prices and jail population :—

Years.	Free population (approximate).	Jail population.	Ratio per cent. of column 3 to 2.	Price of Ragi in Normal years, seers per Rupee.	Actual rates, seers per Rupee.	Ratio per cent. of increase of column 6 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890	35,630,440	75,928	21	27	26.0	3.7
1891	35,888,257	85,206	24	27	21.4	20.7
1892	36,146,074	98,578	27	27	17.3	35.9
1893	36,403,891	90,743	25	27	20.0	25.9
1894	36,661,708	84,026	23	27	23.8	11.8
1895	36,919,535	79,642	22	27	26.5	1.8
1896	37,177,342	80,082	22	27	26.6	1.4
1897	37,435,159	100,591	27	27	17.3	35.9
1898	37,692,976	104,992	28	27	17.8	34.0
1899	37,950,793	96,232	25	27	22.7	16.9
Average ...	36,790,616	89,602	24	27	21.9	18.8
1900	38,208,610	124,233	33	27	14.9	44.8

5. There has been a gradual declension in the number of admissions of Civil Prisoners since 1897, which is probably due to a more general knowledge of the provisions of the law for the relief of Civil debtors.

6. There were 10 State Prisoners in confinement in the Madras Jails at the beginning of the year. One was admitted and one received by transfer from Alipore during the year. Of these 12, 2 were released from Jail and placed under Police surveillance, thus leaving 10 in confinement at the end of the year.

7. The most noteworthy feature in the figures relating to under-trial prisoners is the enormous increase in their admissions, disposals and daily average population in Subsidiary Jails. The reasons assigned by the majority of Magistrates consulted for this abnormal increase of crime are scarcity, high prices of food stuffs, and absence of demand for labour. It is possible also that owing to the unusual pressure of magisterial work remands were more freely given, and prisoners were sent from Subsidiary Jail to Subsidiary Jail to be produced before an itinerating Magistrate's Court, so that the disposals by transfer were unduly multiplied. Among the 46,946 under-trial prisoners accounted for in the year there were 54 escapes and 37 deaths, and the percentage of those convicted rose from 35.9 in 1899 to 38.2 in 1900.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Remained at the commencement of the year ...	1,029	1,613	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533	1,384	2,071
Received during the year ...	29,540	33,881	29,774	25,610	25,698	28,089	36,118	34,950	34,185	44,875
Total ...	30,569	35,494	30,808	26,664	26,590	29,049	37,737	36,483	35,569	46,946
Released ...	10,431	12,754	11,502	9,671	9,561	10,451	14,422	13,585	12,289	16,230
Convicted and sentenced ...	12,046	14,525	9,776	7,854	6,779	6,648	8,715	7,973	6,896	10,027
Transferred ...	6,397	7,115	8,412	8,184	9,243	10,292	12,950	13,474	14,243	18,590
Escaped ...	61	33	48	48	35	23	69	42	37	54
Died ...	15	33	16	15	12	16	48	25	33	37
Total ...	28,950	34,460	29,754	25,772	25,630	27,430	36,204	35,099	33,498	44,038
Remaining at the end of the year ...	1,619	1,034	1,054	892	960	1,619	1,533	1,384	2,071	2,008
Daily average number ...	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	2,212.38

8. The daily average convict population of the jails exceeded that of the previous year by 18.6 per cent., and of that of 1892—the next highest average population during the past decade—by 7.5 per cent., and in this connection it will be pertinent to remark that the price of food-grains advanced 14 per cent. and 34 per cent., respectively, over that obtaining in 1892 and 1899.

9. The number of direct admissions of convicts into the Central, District and Subsidiary Jails of the Presidency appears to be in proportion to the stress prevailing in particular localities. The increase under this head during the year was 22.9 per cent. above that of 1899 and 1.1 above that of 1892—the last year of scarcity.

Districts.	Jails.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Ganjām ...	Russellkonda, Hill ...	194	199	178	224	129	115	133	185	192	253
	Berhampur, District ...	449	448	297	286	361	374	945	698	631	655
	Subsidiary Jails ...	883	1,141	519	584	498	453	856	844	743	600
Vizagapatam ...	Párvatipuram, Hill ...	543	481	414	567	398	9	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam, District ...	456	675	564	597	624	810	1,213	1,200	1,071	1,522
	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,031	1,346	855	789	501	645	1,161	1,274	933	1,188
Górávari ...	Rajahmundry, Central ...	486	600	566	922	1,157	1,465	2,250	677	534	1,881
	Subsidiary Jails ...	555	618	638	589	396	637	700	615	560	699
Kistna ...	Guntúr, District ...	39	550	507	...	...	...	...	681	700	249
	Subsidiary Jails ...	405	578	384	268	405	526	622	503	491	467
Nellore ...	Nellore, District ...	327	502	374	398	379	360	380	594	530	865
	Subsidiary Jails ...	451	506	380	320	225	175	197	486	502	827
Kurnool ...	Kurnool, District ...	379	410	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	342	402	343	362	313	293	450	502	433	717
Bellary ...	Bellary, District ...	546	727	874	1,077	1,177	1,150	1,394	1,272	1,116	1,292
	Subsidiary Jails ...	223	235	126	129	141	107	211	233	175	223
Anantapur ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	164	274	200	132	107	88	154	183	197	166
Cuddapah ...	Cuddapah, District ...	976	1,010	631	576	194	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails ...	379	507	434	461	297	301	230	455	471	609
North Arcot ...	Vellore, Central ...	1,078	1,606	1,093	977	1,172	1,195	1,502	1,646	1,440	2,557
	Subsidiary Jails ...	335	323	418	236	232	209	209	327	218	366
Salem ...	Salem, Central ...	846	1,111	782	831	780	602	666	654	854	821
	Subsidiary Jails ...	933	1,053	698	614	614	537	652	724	639	607
Madras ...	Penitentiary ...	2,720	3,443	2,810	2,243	2,175	2,186	2,877	3,782	2,595	3,469
Chingleput ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	1,041	1,303	1,144	840	806	678	632	1,196	1,203	1,398
South Arcot ...	Cuddalore, District ...	880	929	1,106	795	640	674	777	1,300	1,113	1,084
	Subsidiary Jails ...	994	1,205	1,306	1,338	808	871	1,225	1,925	1,394	1,646
Tanjore ...	Tanjore, District ...	629	657	784	614	764	571	848	852	788	797
	Subsidiary Jails ...	656	732	876	822	550	546	533	756	573	769
Trichinopoly ...	Trichinopoly, Central ...	503	566	742	492	560	444	463	500	656	616
	Subsidiary Jails ...	407	461	376	286	166	130	133	154	173	159
Madura ...	Madura, District ...	923	1,005	1,199	1,043	1,145	1,144	1,194	1,207	854	1,063
	Subsidiary Jails ...	673	633	624	618	353	403	489	521	320	360
Tinnevely ...	Palamcottah, District ...	745	907	859	872	777	551	743	731	700	894
	Subsidiary Jails ...	223	401	493	417	394	349	225	206	167	213
Malabar ...	Calicut, District ...	808	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cannanore, Central ...	405	1,120	1,159	1,211	1,563	1,118	1,096	1,718	1,302	1,494
	Subsidiary Jails ...	5,102	6,085	5,702	4,968	3,216	3,675	4,261	3,646	3,199	3,833
South Canara ...	Mangalore, District ...	312	329	309	265	211	263	379	786	691	704
	Subsidiary Jails ...	345	242	279	414	265	225	304	456	476	461
Coimbatore ...	Coimbatore, Central ...	955	1,034	1,262	1,067	980	1,080	976	987	1,101	1,392
	Subsidiary Jails ...	952	953	939	1,013	984	734	880	820	874	790
Nilgiris ...	Subsidiary Jails ...	67	109	152	141	117	67	208	255	178	228
Total ...	Central and District Jails ...	15,199	18,395	16,649	15,057	15,127	14,111	17,836	19,536	16,933	21,608
	Subsidiary Jails ...	16,141	19,107	16,886	15,441	11,390	11,549	14,362	16,081	13,919	16,305
	Grand Total ...	31,340	37,502	33,535	30,498	26,517	25,660	32,198	35,617	30,852	37,913

10. The number of convicts admitted by transfer was 53.1 per cent. greater than in 1899. The abnormally high jail population of 1900 rendered more transfers necessary, but the great bulk of transfers is found in those entering Subsidiary Jails en route to Central and District Jails. There were 25,329 such admissions, while the total direct admissions to Central and District Jails amount to only 21,608.

11. The daily average population was higher by 18.6 per cent. than in the preceding year. The releases by order of Government on medical and other grounds were 14 against 16 in 1899 and 18 in 1898. As anticipated in last year's report and for the reasons therein stated there has been an increase in the number of transportation convicts—148 in 1900 against 106 in 1899. There were 60 executions during the year compared with 53 in 1899 and 58 in 1898.

12. The proportion of convicts to free population is slightly higher among Muhammadans than among other classes, the ratio being 14 per cent. among the former as compared with 11 among the latter. There has been a decrease in the number of European and Eurasian convicts admitted to the Penitentiary, the number being 29 as against 33 in 1899 and 62 in 1898. The statistics relating to age, education, and previous occupation of convicts offer no special features and call for no remark.

13. There has been rather more than a proportionate increase of juveniles to general admissions, the rate for the year being 1.8 per cent. as against 1.6 per cent. last year and 1.5 for the previous five years. Of the 175 juveniles admitted to the Central and District Jails of the Presidency, over one-third was received into the Penitentiary, Madras. One half of the total committals was for a period of one month and under and 20 per cent. of the juvenile offenders were girls.

In the Subsidiary Jails there were 511 juvenile prisoners, 300 of these being boys and 211 girls. References have been made by Superintendents as to the want of discrimination on the part of magistrates in awarding sentences of imprisonment to children of tender years. Such an evil, great in itself, is intensified when the committal of a young delinquent is made to a jail where no special provision exists for his proper separation.

It cannot be doubted that imprisonment in a common jail has a pernicious effect upon children, and as the subordinate magistracy does not appear to recognise this fact sufficiently, perhaps the introduction of a rule such as the following will have the desired effect:—It shall be incumbent on the magistrate who commits a juvenile to prison to explain to the District Magistrate why the imposition of a whipping, fine or the cautioning of parents or guardians could not have been resorted to instead.

Judicial Statement No. III—Length and nature of sentences.

14. An abstract of the figures for the year in comparison with those of the previous four years is furnished in the following table:—

Years.	Admissions											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.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transported beyond seas		Sentenced to death.	
									For life.	For a term.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1896	54.74	19.38	15.06	5.19	2.51	1.74	.72	.04	.85	...	.27	100.00
1897	54.36	19.99	14.23	5.21	2.86	1.89	.81	.04	.40	...	.21	100.00
1898	57.65	19.00	13.27	4.89	2.60	1.82	.62	...	.35	.02	.28	100.00
1899	56.11	18.53	14.21	5.19	2.61	1.84	.83	.03	.36	.06	.23	100.00
1900	53.07	19.79	13.97	5.89	2.88	2.41	.81	.21	.53	.26	.23	100.00
Remaining on the 31st December												
1896	433	727	1,094	1,588	1,173	1,572	1,134	59	380	301	7	8,418
1897	393	913	1,363	1,933	1,261	1,485	1,060	93	305	130	9	8,945
1898	297	1,137	1,711	1,208	1,334	1,744	1,174	74	313	83	20	9,095
1899	288	1,043	1,545	1,310	1,231	1,773	1,078	57	311	60	11	8,707
1900	547	1,341	2,017	2,140	1,489	2,124	1,312	115	315	42	17	11,369

The decrease in the number of sentences "not exceeding one month" necessarily increased the proportion which longer sentences bore to the total. The percentage of prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one year was 7.28, as compared with 5.96 in 1899 and 5.69 in 1898, and this increase may, I think, be partly attributed to the many long sentences passed on the Tinnevely rioters. For the same reason and under the provisions of G.O., No. 1696, Judicial, dated 23rd

October 1899, both life and term transportation prisoners increased during the year, the former by 47 per cent. and the latter by 333 per cent.

15. It will be seen from the accompanying table that there has been but little variation during the past five years in the proportion of the various kinds of sentences, although there is a slight tendency to decrease in the sentences of rigorous imprisonment accompanied by solitary confinement and rigorous imprisonment with whipping:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	10.41	10.40	11.18	10.44	10.41
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ...	86.59	86.40	84.92	86.41	86.66
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ...	1.62	1.46	1.92	1.46	1.38
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	1.38	1.74	1.98	1.69	1.55
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

16. With an increase both in the total number of admissions and in the number of reconvicted convicts as compared with the figures of 1899, the ratio per cent. to total admissions decreased slightly, i.e., from 12.99 to 12.83 in 1900. The Penitentiary among Central Jails and Vizagapatam amongst District Jails received the largest number of old offenders. The peculiar conditions of the Presidency town usually give to the Penitentiary this unenviable predominance, while as regards Vizagapatam the increased number is in proportion to the excessive admissions to that jail during the year under review.

17. A comparative statement, prepared in the form prescribed by the Government of India in their Resolutions No. 4-25-264, dated 25th February 1885, showing the recognition of habituais during the last three years, is given below:—

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Jails.	Number of convicts admitted.			Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituais 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 habituais.			Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituais.			Total number of habituais.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Rajahmundry ...	677	584	1,881	102	79	277	1	...	2	...	...	...	103	79	279
Vellore ...	1,646	1,440	2,557	235	188	346	19	17	26	...	...	...	254	205	373
Trichinopoly ...	560	656	616	104	127	145	2	3	4	...	...	...	106	150	152
Coimbatore ...	987	1,101	1,392	179	164	189	12	17	...	...	...	...	198	184	189
Cannanore ...	1,718	1,302	1,494	135	96	124	2	1	...	...	...	...	137	97	124
Salem ...	654	854	821	88	82	128	3	2	2	...	...	...	91	84	130
Penitentiary ...	3,782	2,595	3,469	358	291	387	21	16	4	2	...	...	381	307	391
Russellkonda ...	185	192	253	28	17	35	8	3	...	...	...	...	36	20	37
Berhampur ...	698	631	655	76	82	97	1	...	1	...	...	...	77	82	98
Vizagapatam ...	1,206	1,071	1,522	214	258	275	1	13	14	1	4	9	216	275	298
Nellore ...	594	530	865	67	50	67	1	9	2	...	...	...	68	59	69
Bellary ...	1,272	1,116	1,292	132	110	193	16	8	9	...	...	...	148	126	205
Uddallore ...	1,300	1,113	1,084	181	121	176	9	20	17	8	4	8	198	145	201
Tanjore ...	852	733	797	124	102	144	11	20	7	1	8	4	136	130	155
Madura ...	1,207	854	1,063	183	112	133	2	3	...	2	1	...	187	116	133
Palamcottah ...	731	760	894	78	41	85	2	2	...	...	...	...	80	44	110
Mangalore ...	786	691	704	26	36	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	27	36	40
Guntur ...	681	760	249	78	73	21	...	4	1	...	...	...	78	77	22
Total ...	19,536	16,933	21,608	2,388	2,029	2,861	112	138	90	16	28	55	2,516	2,195	2,806

The number of habituais recognised previously to conviction shows an increase of 41 per cent. over last year, while the ratio of habituais identified as such after admission to jails shows a decrease of 35 per cent. for the same period. The satisfactory increase in the proportion of identifications is, no doubt, due to the improved means adopted for the purpose by the Police. The recent proposal to eliminate from the returns of old offenders, all those who are not liable to a special sentence on reconviction will render the classification less difficult and confused, while it will show to what an extent a certain class (viz., those who are liable to a special sentence under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code or under the Whipping Act) is being adequately dealt with both by the Courts of Law and the jail authorities.

18. During the year a system for taking the finger-tip impressions of all prisoners in jail was successfully carried out, and these records now form an integral part of the prison history of all convicts. By the general introduction of this system it has been possible to dispense with the more cumbrous Bertillon method of measurements and a good deal of time and labour have thereby been saved to the Medical departments. In the case of under-trial prisoners the Bertillon measurements, as well as finger-tip impressions, are taken, and in the case of all convicts 'descriptive marks' are likewise recorded. It is hoped that, with the progress of time, the accumulation of material and greater familiarity with details, the recognition of reconvicted prisoners will be readily accomplished by these evidences of identity recorded in jails.

19. From a total of 33,342 prisoners confined in the Central and District Jails during the year, 23 or '07 per cent. escaped from custody as against an average of '07 per cent. during the previous ten years. Of these there were 14 recaptures within the year besides that of one convict who escaped from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, four years ago. A full report of the circumstances attending each escape is received from the Superintendent of the Jail concerned, and measures are taken to punish with adequate severity all those whose want of care or negligence contributed to the escape. Accordingly the punishments inflicted on the warder guards concerned include criminal prosecution and judicial imprisonment, dismissal from service, suspension from duty, fine and reduction. Recaptured prisoners are invariably prosecuted and sentenced to periods of rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 18 months.

It will be unnecessary to consider in detail the individual escapes as they do not disclose any novel features, but merely repeat the usual fatuous trustfulness of the native warder guard and the ingenious resourcefulness of a prisoner bent on escaping. In the case, however, of an escape of six prisoners through the main gate by day from the Palamcottah District Jail on Sunday the 6th May 1900, the causes which led to an organised attempt to break jail were laxity of discipline, defective architectural construction of the main gate and the general turbulent spirit prevailing in the district at the time of the riots. The relaxation of discipline was the result of this jail having to be converted into a huge camp for rioters awaiting trial and for whose accommodation tents and temporary structures had to be erected within the prison walls. No form of task or enforced labour could be exacted from these under-trials and in the absence of prison routine discipline naturally declined. The faulty construction of the main entrance consisted in its being too narrow to admit a cart without both inner and outer gates being open at one and the same time, so that, while the conservancy cart was passing through, a batch of prisoners who were waiting their opportunity rushed through and in the confusion six made good their escape confident that they would be sheltered by the disaffected in the town and district. Four of these six escaped prisoners were recaptured, prosecuted and awarded additional sentences of rigorous imprisonment within the year and the remaining two subsequently; the delinquent jail warders and convict warders were suitably dealt with departmentally, and measures were taken to remedy the defects noted in the jail. The escape of two prisoners from the Criminal Leper Ward,—which partakes more of the nature of a hospital than a jail,—was an unusual occurrence. They got over the wire fencing

into the General Leper Hospital compound, which their enclosure adjoins, and made good their escape. One was recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The warder responsible for the escape—also a leper—was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

There was an increase in the number of escapes from subsidiary jails during 1900, as compared with two preceding years. The average number of escapes under this head for the previous ten years has been '94 per mille. For the year under report it is '86. All subsidiary jails (excepting those of Calicut and Koraput which are under jail management) are under direct magisterial control.

20. Of the prisoners in jail during the year rather less than 1 in 5 was punished under the Prison Act of 1894 for jail offences; and of these punishments nearly one-third was in the shape of warnings. The ratio per cent. of punishments to daily average strength declined from 173'77 in 1899 to 140'35 in 1900—a figure considerably below the last rate recorded for the whole of India. The variations in the proportion of punishments to population in the individual jails of this Presidency call for no special remark except that all jails—excluding Salem, Tanjore and Palamcottah show a decrease in this ratio of punishments. Of the total offences dealt with by Superintendents of Jails, 29 per cent. were punished by the imposition of handcuffs—a suitable and deterrent method of punishment. Penal diet and separate confinement with reduced diet have been very sparingly resorted to—the proportion of punishments under these classes having fallen, respectively, from 32'48 and 2'41 in 1895 to 4'98 and '05 in the year under report.

Years.	Total jail population.	Daily average strength.	Offences.				
			Criminal offences.	Offences relating to work.	Offences relating to prohibited articles.	Other breaches of Jail Rules.	Total.
1899	58,762	8,901.17	26	8,129	2,378	4,367	14,801
1900	75,418	10,435.31	25	8,228	2,207	3,864	14,324

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.	Other punishments.		
1899	26	446	956	43	67	1,227	12,529	15,294	173.77
1900	25	460	729	8	52	825	12,547	14,646	140.35

21. There has been a decided declension in the number of corporal punishments since 1896, the number in the year under report being 52 as against 152 in 1896. The ratio of whippings inflicted in the Madras Jails to the total number of jail offences has declined from '46 in 1899 to '37 in 1900, the corresponding figure for the whole of the jails in India in 1899 being '9, while the ratio of floggings to the daily average population is '04 for the Madras Jails as against 1'8 for the whole of India. In the management of the jails of this Presidency it is, as a rule, not found necessary to resort to corporal punishment except in cases of violence, pertinacious insubordination, or conduct calculated to provoke a disturbance, so that the demoralising effect of frequent floggings is not witnessed, while the infrequency of its application enhances the

corrective value of the penalty. In the following table particulars of the whippings inflicted during the year are recorded :—

1	2	3	4	5					6	7	8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping					Percentage of column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.		(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry	5,765	922	...	...	4	2	3	9	16	...	...
2	Vellore	7,469	2,546	...	...	7	2	2	9	12	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	5,539	1,091	...	...	2	1	1	3	105	...	...
4	Coimbatore	5,927	973	...	...	1	1	2	2	103	...	...
5	Cannanore	4,497	779	...	...	1	...	...	1	102	...	...
6	Salem	2,953	734	...	...	1	6	7	7	124	...	...
7	Penitentiary	7,780	1,376	...	...	4	3	3	10	113	...	...
	Total	39,930	8,421	...	...	1	18	6	16	41	...	...
District Jails.												
8	Russellkonda	590	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	1,145	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	3,555	337	...	...	2	2	1	5	14	...	...
11	Nellore	1,600	341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bellary	2,593	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	2,566	1,089	...	...	1	1	1	3	112	...	...
14	Tanjore	2,145	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	2,273	691	...	...	...	...	2	2	109	...	...
16	Palamcottah	2,142	756	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	1,179	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	428	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20,216	5,746	...	...	3	3	4	10	105	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails.	60,146	14,167	...	...	1	21	9	20	108	...	...
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	38,516	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Grand Total	99,042	14,178	1	1	21	9	20	52	105	...	...

22. The records of my inspections of the various jails in the Presidency as well as the recorded opinions of the jail visitors—official and non-official—and the number and kind of offences dealt with by Superintendents bear testimony to a fairly high and uniform standard of discipline being maintained in the jails.

23. The merits of the mark system as an auxiliary to jail management may now be considered as beyond question in that it leads to diminution of punishment and is a material aid to the maintenance of discipline besides offering a special incentive to good work. But to obtain its full benefits it is necessary that every prisoner coming under the operation of the system should be made acquainted with its privileges and that he should be informed, at short periods, of the amount of marks—representing remission—recorded to his credit. Steps have been taken to ensure these ends, and it is satisfactory to note that in most jails the prisoners evince a lively interest in their remission. Fines of marks—as representing detention in jails—are naturally felt most keenly as the time for liberation grows nearer. The number of releases under this system and the average and maximum gratuities earned necessarily vary from year to year, but their record is useful in so far as it shows to what extent the benefits of the system are being availed of.

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.
1896	32	458	585	153	138	164	30	64	10	5	17	10
1897	24	527	542	156	78	183	32	69	8	2	10	7
1898	15	751	541	130	74	91	31	76	10	...	19	5
1899	23	685	736	195	82	153	40	50	20	6	18	5
1900	15	716	673	184	76	127	65	48	15	1	13	8
												Total.

24. The ratio of convict officers to jail population declined from 7.44 males and 4.51 females in 1899 to 6.93 and 3.93, respectively, in 1900. The variations noticeable in individual jails in the number of convict officers employed is accidental, but in no jail was the number in excess of the limit, viz., 10 per cent. of the convict population.

25. Beyond a slight increase over last year in the percentage of convict officers punished to average number employed, there is nothing that calls for special remark under this head except that in the Penitentiary and in the Cannanore Central Jail there has been an abnormal increase of 79 and 223 per cent., respectively, which the Superintendents of those jails explain as being due to specially stringent measures against possession of forbidden articles and lack of vigilance in supervision. Convict officers are, as a rule, obedient and reliable and justify in most cases their selection for offices of trust. No old offender is promoted to the rank of convict officer. 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.						
	Rajahmundry.	Vellore.	Trichinopoly.	Coimbatore.	Cannanore.	Salem.	Penitentiary.
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	5.85	7.36	10.04	5.60	7.94	8.46
1899	6.67	7.68	8.94	9.18	8.06	8.87	9.59
1900	5.81	8.94	8.81	8.55	7.72	8.29	7.52

26. The sufficiency and suitability of the Diet Scales employed in jails have been fairly established, but notwithstanding this the greatest attention is constantly directed to the proper preparation and distribution of the cooked food; and the issue of important articles of diet such as dhol, meat and oil is conducted under the personal supervision of the Superintendent or the Jailor. The cultivation of a sufficiency

of good vegetables is everywhere encouraged, and measures have been taken wherever possible to store supplies of desiccated (sun-dried) vegetables against unfavourable seasons of the year.

In regard to the question as to the cause of difference in body-weight of Central and District Jail prisoners, referred to in last year's report, it has not been possible to decide definitely whether the advantage gained by Central Jail prisoners over those of the District Jail is due entirely to the issue of two meals of rice per week to the former class or also to the fact of their longer residence in jail. Both causes no doubt contribute to the result. The average gain in weight of Central Jail prisoners in jail is 4.5 lb., and that of District Jail prisoners 3.0 lb. The experience of several jails points to the conclusion that it is not so much a question of the kind of grain issued which is productive of good weight results as the fact of a *change* in the monotony of diet, since the alternate issue of cholam (a dry grain) with ragi produces very satisfactory results. Whenever practicable and consistent with financial considerations the use of an alternative grain in the dietary of District Jails is adopted. Curiously enough the mean admission weight of Central Jail prisoners exceeds that of the District Jail prisoners, and is probably due to the graver forms of crime being attempted chiefly by those in robust health, whereas the weakly and infirm affect only the lighter forms.

During the year there has been a satisfactory extension of jail dairies and farm yards so that medical diets—milk, eggs, etc.—are supplied at small cost and of excellent quality.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX—XIII AND STATEMENT G.

27. The aggregate expenditure of the department for 1900 as registered in the books of this office is Rs. 13,49,953-0-6, while the total of the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General amounts to Rs. 13,50,067-2-5. The difference of Rs. 114-1-11 is thus accounted for:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Recoveries for dieting civil prisoners paid into the Treasury by the Palamcottah Jail which were wrongly credited as receipts in the Financial accounts for 1900 but excluded by this office from dieting charges	197	14	10
Deduct amount transferred to Public Works Department by the Accountant-General in 1900 wrongly debited to this department in 1899— <i>vide</i> paragraph 37 of report for 1899	—	82	3 9
Deduct, similarly, amount transferred to Medical Department in 1900 but wrongly debited to this department by Accountant-General in 1899	—	1	9 2
Net difference	114	1	11

The above totals, however, include a sum of Rs. 72 being the value of firewood supplied to the Mangalore Jail in December 1899 which did not admit of adjustment till January 1900. At the same time they exclude a sum of Rs. 2,463-10-8, being the value of supplies of salt (Rs. 2,189-14-8) received from the Salt Department and of firewood (Rs. 273-12-0) received from the Forest Department in 1900, which are therefore properly chargeable to the accounts of that year. These amounts did not find a place in the Finance accounts of 1900 with which the departmental figures have to be reconciled, and their inclusion in the accounts for 1901 will adversely affect the expenditure of the latter year. The Accountant-General has been addressed as to the reason for the failure to adjust these amounts in his accounts for 1900.

Increases and decreases under main heads of expenditure.

28. The following table distributes the total expenditure under the main heads and compares the results with those of the two previous years:—

	1898.	1899.	1900.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
General supervision	37,785	36,488	38,955
Establishment	2,50,577	2,80,367	2,66,181
Dietary charges	3,68,395	3,02,647	4,23,946
Hospital charges	26,370	18,009	24,677
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	21,984	24,110	38,200
Sanitation charges	10,376	7,617	11,916
Charges for moving prisoners—			
Transfer of prisoners and batra to discharged prisoners	33,050	27,271	41,080
Transportation of convicts	3,848	3,920	6,804
Miscellaneous services and supplies—			
Lighting charges	7,355	8,092	8,877
Disciplinary charges	888	784	924
Uniform and equipment of warders	7,571	7,405	11,945
Rewards for recapture and service	2,370	2,091	2,320
Execution charges	117	139	125
Other miscellaneous services and supplies	2,306	1,995	2,559
Travelling and conveyance of			
Gazetted officers	1,078	1,279	1,264
Non-gazetted officers	3,676	2,217	2,737
Contingencies—			
Rents, rates and taxes	4,062	4,881	4,336
Service postage	2,090	1,935	2,035
Service telegrams	276	256	266
Current office expenses	465	482	353
Office furniture	278	406	232
Registers and stationery	9	5	16
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	10,770	6,929	8,301
Purchase of lands for warders' huts	2,362	—	—
Petty construction and repairs	56,419	30,765	38,075
Total	8,63,427	7,70,103	9,36,124
Manufactures	3,22,884	3,16,828	3,99,684
Transportation charges on account of convicts from other provinces	36	108	72
Charges for Police custody	13,133	10,324	14,023
Drawn by the Superintendent of House of Correction, Bombay.	—	800	—
Drawn by the Civil Surgeon, Pokokku, Burmah	—	8	—
Drawn by Doctor Sinclair, Inspector-General of Prisons, Burmah	—	206	—
Drawn on account of sub-jails of Travancore	—	—	43
Refunds	250	19	7
Grand Total	11,99,730	10,98,396	13,49,953

Noticeable variations under particular heads will now be considered briefly:—

(i) *Establishment*.—The decrease is accounted for by the debit of twelve months' salaries, while the previous year showed an increase by the inclusion of thirteen months' salaries.

(ii) *Dietary charges*.—The advance under this head amounted to 40 per cent. over the expenditure of the previous year, and represents nearly one-half of the total increase for the year. The prison population increased by 20 per cent., while the prices of food grains rose, in the case of rice from an *average* of 13 seers to 9.6 seers per rupee, or by 25 per cent., in the case of cholam from 21.9 seers to 14 seers per rupee, or by 33 per cent., and in the case of ragi, the *staple* food grain, from 22.7 seers to 14.9 seers per rupee or by 34 per cent. These facts speak for themselves. The *average* prices noted above have been prepared from the figures furnished in the Board of Revenue's monthly Season Reports for 1900. The *average* prices for the whole presidency for ten *normal* years ending 1899-1900 compiled from the figures furnished in Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 509, dated 9th November 1900 (Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture) are as follow:—

Rice	13.5 seers.
Ragi	27.0 do.
Cholam	24.9 do.

(iii) *Clothing and bedding of prisoners*.—The charges include the expenditure incurred for *fifteen* months. As stated in the concluding part of paragraph 54 of the report for 1899 the expenditure under this head was being recorded not for

the *calendar* year to which the report related, but for the twelve-month closing with the 31st September of that year. The three months' unadjusted expenditure of 1899 has been incorporated in the accounts for 1900, but future reports will show the expenditure incurred during the *calendar* year to which the report refers. Besides this cause, the increase of population contributed towards raising the expenditure under this head.

(iv) *Charges for moving prisoners.*—In those districts where the stress of bad seasons and high prices was most felt the jails became congested and relief had to be afforded by transfer of prisoners. The transfer charges have been swelled to an unusual extent by the recent introduction of rules which require reserved accommodation for prisoners and their escorts travelling by rail. The larger expenditure under transportation of convicts is accounted for by the large number of convicts deported, of which there was an increase of nearly 40 per cent.

(v) *Uniform and equipment of warders.*—The expenditure under this head represents the outlay for *fifteen* months ending with 31st December 1900, the adjustments having been effected in the same manner as those described under clothing and bedding, sub-section (iii) *supra*.

(vi) *Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant.*—Aluminium culinary vessels were introduced more largely into the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Vellore and Coimbatore Central Jails. The Rajahmundry and Coimbatore Central Jails and the Tanjore District Jail incurred an outlay on the purchase of conservancy vessels and carts. The Coimbatore Jail also made considerable improvements to its dairy live-stock, while the Salem Jail found it necessary to procure a large water-pump for raising water from the drinking-water well, and the Trichinopoly Jail obtained a special supply of padlocks to replace unserviceable ones.

(vii) *Petty construction and repairs.*—The expenditure under this head would have been considerably larger, but for the action taken by this office in deferring the construction of all works which were not of an urgent character, and which could, without inconvenience to the department, be taken up in the next official year, *i.e.*, after 1st April 1901. The increase under this head is attributable to the recent ruling of the Government of India in accordance with which all works costing *less than a thousand rupees*, unless involving important structural alterations, or a change of roofs, must be carried out by the department concerned (with few reservations which do not cover the Jail Department) and the expenses debited to Petty construction and repairs and met from the departmental budget grants. Several works were carried out and paid for departmentally which, in former years, would have been executed by, and charged to, the department of Public Works. Another important change that has been effected under this head during the year is the transfer of the care and maintenance of the jail buildings of the Presidency Town *entirely* to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Madras. Petty repairs will, in future, be left to the Public Works Department to whose budget, the provision hitherto made under Presidency Jails in the Jail Department estimates, will be transferred.

(viii) *Manufactures.*—The next largest increase after that noted under dieting charges occurred under manufactures. The advance, amounting to three-quarters of a lakh, is indirectly due to the operations in South Africa and China. The several Military Departments concerned indented largely on the Penitentiary, Madras, for Ordnance tents, on the Coimbatore Central Jail for khaki cloth, on the Vellore Central Jail for other tents, on the Salem Central Jail for dusters, towels and the like, and on the Tanjore and Palamcottah Jails for such articles as webbing and cotton ropes. To meet the unusual demands that were made, unusually large quantities of raw material had to be bought, and this necessitated the additional outlay under manufactures which is one of the prominent features of the tabular statement of expenditure given above. But the expenditure so incurred was recouped with profits with the result that the manufacturing operations of the year have produced the largest earnings ever recorded under that head.

(ix) *Charges for Police Custody.*—The same reasons as have been given to explain the increased expenditure under "moving prisoners" in sub-section (iv) *supra* are applicable here also. The expenditure under this head is under the direct control of the High Court.

29. Statement No. IX, which deals with expenditure incurred by individual jails under certain specific heads and excludes all other charges, shows a total expenditure of Rs. 8,55,534 while the general statement above given accounts for the *total* outlay of the whole department for the year 1900, *viz.*, Rs. 13,49,953. The difference of Rs. 4,94,419 is thus accounted for—

	RS.
General supervision	38,955
Travelling and conveyance allowances of Gazetted officers ...	1,264
Petty construction and repairs	38,075
Manufactures	3,99,684
Transportation charges on account of prisoners from other provinces.	72
Charges for Police custody	14,023
Subsidiary Jail charges at Travancore	43
Refunds	7
	4,92,123
Add, also, sale-proceeds of vegetables and of old and unserviceable stores remitted into the treasury under Miscellaneous Jail Receipts.	2,980
Total ...	4,95,103
Deduct amount included in Statement No. IX, being cost of supplies from the Stationery Department, but not adjusted in the Finance Accounts	684
Not difference ...	4,94,419

Comparative statement of expenditure for each class of jail during 1899-1900.

30. The variations as regards cost exhibited in the following table are due to special conditions affecting the different classes of jails:—

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	Total of expenditure.		In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1899.	1900.			1899.	1900.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Central Jails.	Establishment ...	1,79,903	1,68,748	...	11,155	31 3 9	24 6 8	...	6 13 1
	Dietary charges ...	1,57,228	2,18,192	60,964	...	27 9 6	31 14 6	4 5 0	...
	Hospital charges ...	10,146	15,529	5,383	...	1 12 2	2 3 11	0 7 9	...
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	15,588	25,497	9,909	...	2 11 9	3 11 8	0 15 11	...
	Sanitation charges ...	4,644	7,545	2,901	...	0 12 11	1 1 6	0 4 7	...
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	11,207	16,922	5,715	...	1 15 2	2 7 2	0 8 0	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	10,307	13,730	3,423	...	1 12 8	1 15 9	0 3 1	...
	Travelling allowances ...	1,172	1,549	377	...	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 0 4	...
	Contingencies ...	3,796	3,960	164	...	0 10 7	0 9 2	...	0 1 5
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	3,772	5,455	1,683	...	0 10 6	0 12 8	0 2 2	...
	Total ...	3,97,763	4,77,127	79,364	...	69 0 11	69 0 6	...	0 0 5
District Jails including Criminal, Lepet Ward and Civil Jail.	Establishment ...	82,619	79,220	...	3,399	28 15 4	24 7 3	...	2 8 1
	Dietary charges ...	74,481	99,931	25,450	...	25 2 0	31 12 8	6 10 8	...
	Hospital charges ...	6,923	7,741	818	...	2 4 2	2 6 3	0 2 1	...
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners ...	7,113	10,992	3,879	...	2 6 5	3 7 11	1 1 6	...
	Sanitation charges ...	1,115	1,926	811	...	0 5 10	0 9 6	0 3 8	...
	Charges for moving prisoners ...	8,942	11,765	2,823	...	2 14 8	3 10 1	0 11 5	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	5,096	6,821	1,725	...	1 10 7	2 1 8	0 7 1	...
	Travelling allowances ...	979	1,090	111	...	0 5 1	0 5 5	0 0 4	...
	Contingencies ...	4,046	3,202	...	844	1 5 1	0 15 10	...	0 5 3
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant ...	2,146	1,564	...	582	0 11 2	0 7 9	...	0 3 5
	Total ...	1,93,460	2,24,252	30,792	...	63 2 1	69 3 7	6 1 6	...

Jails.	Heads of expenditure.	Total of expenditure.		In-crease.	De-crease.	Cost per head.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1899.	1900.			1899.	1900.		
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Subsidiary Jails.	Establishment	17,345	18,213	368	...	9 4 6	6 12 8	...	2 7 10
	Dietary charges	68,629	1,03,680	35,051	...	35 12 10	38 11 10	2 15 0	...
	Hospital charges	908	1,290	382	...	0 7 7	0 7 8	0 0 1	...
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	1,409	1,711	302	...	0 11 9	0 10 3	...	0 1 6
	Sanitation charges	1,858	2,445	587	...	0 15 6	0 14 7	...	0 0 11
	Charges for moving prisoners	11,042	19,193	8,151	...	5 11 10	7 2 6	1 6 8	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies	5,103	6,029	926	...	2 10 5	2 4 0	...	6 6 5
	Travelling allowances	66	98	32	...	0 0 7	0 0 7	...	...
	Contingencies	776	758	...	18	0 6 5	0 4 6	...	0 1 11
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	836	738	...	98	0 6 11	0 4 5	...	0 2 6
	Total	1,08,472	1,54,155	45,683	...	56 6 6	57 7 11	1 1 5	...
Grand Total.	Establishment	2,80,367	2,66,181	...	14,186	26 1 5	20 11 11	...	5 5 6
	Dietary charges	3,00,338	4,21,803	1,21,465	...	28 6 2	33 5 2	4 15 0	...
	Hospital charges	17,977	24,560	6,583	...	1 10 9	1 14 7	0 3 10	...
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners	24,110	33,200	14,090	...	2 4 6	3 0 3	0 11 9	...
	Sanitation charges	7,617	11,916	4,299	...	0 11 4	0 14 10	0 3 6	...
	Charges for moving prisoners	31,191	47,880	16,689	...	2 14 5	3 11 8	0 13 3	...
	Miscellaneous services and supplies	20,506	26,580	6,074	...	1 14 6	2 1 2	0 2 8	...
	Travelling allowances	2,217	2,737	520	...	0 3 4	0 3 5	0 0 1	...
	Contingencies	8,618	7,920	...	698	0 12 10	0 9 11	...	0 2 11
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant	6,754	7,757	1,003	...	0 10 1	0 9 8	...	0 0 5
	Total	6,99,695	8,55,534	1,55,839	...	65 1 8	66 10 9	1 9 1	...

Although there has been a net increase of Rs. 79,364 under Central Jails yet the cost per head declined by five pies. This result is due to the increased daily average population which advanced by 20 per cent., while the total charges fell somewhat short of that percentage. The reverse, however, was the case with District Jails, in which, while there was an advance of only 5 per cent. of population, an increased charge of 15 per cent. is shown with the result that the cost per head rose in this class of jails by Rs. 6-1-6. The reason for the difference in the two classes of jails is to be found most probably in the proportionately larger quantity of rations in hand purchased under the more favourable conditions of the previous year. *Subsidiary Jails*, which are under the direct supervision of District Magistrates, have smaller requirements than either District or Central Jails; yet, considering the dearness of grain, the advance of only Rs. 1-1-5 in the cost per head must be regarded as satisfactory. Taking all three classes of jails and remembering that exceptionally high prices ruled throughout the year, the advance in the cost per head of only Rs. 1-9-1 over last year must be regarded as inconsiderable and as indicating, in a large measure, the care taken by the Superintendents of Jails and District Magistrates to keep down expenditure.

31. The incidence of dieting charges has to be specially considered since a legitimate comparison under this head between one jail and another cannot be drawn without taking into account the value of the stock of rations in hand at the end of the year with that of the opening balances: and it will be readily perceived in this connection that not a little depends upon the sagacity and experience of Superintendents as to whether stocks of grain are purchased when the market rates are most favourable. The following table exhibits the cost of dieting a prisoner in each of the Central and District 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.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Central Jails.</i>		
Rajahmundry	30 10 3	29 9 9
Vellore	30 10 3	32 7 10
Trichinopoly	29 5 11	31 14 2
Coimbatore	33 5 5	32 6 2
Cannanore	30 13 0	29 10 5
Salem	33 8 2	33 12 9
Penitentiary	35 7 6	36 10 4
Total, Central Jails	31 14 6	32 6 10
<i>District Jails.</i>		
Russellkonda	28 12 3	24 10 11
Berhampur	22 11 6	25 6 11
Visagapatam	29 2 4	27 13 5
Nellore	35 9 8	34 5 8
Bellary	35 13 3	36 4 2
Cuddalore	34 8 4	32 15 4
Tanjore	34 0 0	32 10 9
Madura	30 6 7	29 7 6
Palamcottah	31 6 7	31 4 1
Mangalore	34 14 10	35 3 6
Guntur	10 14 5	24 0 9
Total, District Jails	31 12 5	31 3 10
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	34 0 4	33 0 10
Total, Jails	31 13 11	32 0 11

32. The Vellore Central Jail shows a higher rate than the average, but this is accounted for by the adverse conditions of the seasons in the North Arcot district and by the circumstance that food-grains were sold in that district at higher rates than the general average of the Presidency. As regards Salem, however, the case seems different since judging from the rates prevailing in the district—particularly in the first quarter of the year—the cost of dieting per head in the Central Jail, Salem, should have been below the average; but it is not so, and in explanation the Superintendent reports that the purchase of the bulk of supplies was not made by the late Superintendent at the most favourable season and by an error of judgment the manner of purchase was by tender and not by auction. The reason for the high rate of rationing in the Penitentiary is to be found in the fact that food stuffs are invariably dearer in the Presidency town than in the mufassil and that, owing to the very limited area of jail land available for cultivation, a sufficiency of garden produce cannot be raised and the vegetables required for the jail have to be supplemented by purchases in the market. Among District Jails those at Bellary, Mangalore, Nellore, Cuddalore and Tanjore exceeded the average rate. All five are situated in districts which were seriously affected with scarcity and so fared worse than other parts of the Presidency:—

Table showing the average Prices of the principal Food-grains in the Madras Presidency during the years 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900 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	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	12.4	9.5	13.6	13.8	13.0	11.0	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
	1900	11.4	10.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.3	9.3	8.8	10.4	9.8	8.9	8.6
Cholum	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	...
	1900	15.3	13.8	12.8	12.9	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	...	...	...	...
Ragi	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	30.1	19.3	26.0	25.7	23.7	19.2
	1897	16.2	14.4	11.8	14.1	17.7	16.3	14.3	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
	1900	18.3	17.1	15.9	18.1	14.6	14.0	13.3	13.0	14.2	14.5	12.6	13.5

		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	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
	1900	10.1	9.4	9.0	9.3	9.9	9.4	8.8	10.7	10.3	9.7	9.2	9.5
Cholum	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
	1900	16.3	15.8	14.7	14.7	...	...	...	...	15.1	14.2	13.4	13.4
Ragi	1895	24.0	23.4	22.9	26.9	32.2	28.6	25.5	26.8	26.1	26.2	26.0	27.9
	1896	28.5	26.9	24.8	23.3	30.6	29.5	28.8	27.1	29.3	28.5	27.2	21.3
	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	23.2	19.0
	1900	16.4	15.6	14.7	15.9	15.2	13.2	11.5	16.7	15.7	14.9	13.6	15.4

33. The cost per head of daily average sick depends in a great measure on the nature of the diseases treated and to a less degree on the number of patients. The Cannanore Central Jail, which next to the Penitentiary, shows the highest rate had to deal with numerous cases of bowel complaints and malnutrition in which careful and expensive dieting was necessary. The Penitentiary shows a lower daily average sick than the four First-class Central Jails, yet exhibits a larger expenditure under each detailed head of hospital charges. The causes contributing to this result were an unusually large number of tubercular cases under treatment which required the issue of specially nutritious articles of diet, and the dearthness of milk and other medical comforts in the Presidency town.

34. The high rate noted against the Guntur District Jail is more apparent than real as the total cost did not exceed Rs. 67, and the daily average number sick was 4. This jail was open only for the first three months of the year. The Vizagapatam District Jail received a large number of admissions in poor health from the Agency tracts where severe distress is reported to have prevailed. Out of a total of 1,704 admitted during the year no less than 692 were hillmen whose general condition of ill-health and emaciation

the Superintendent ascribes to privation. Under these circumstances the high rate of daily average number sick and of their cost per head is sufficiently explained. The Superintendent of the Palamcottah District Jail attributes the high rate recorded by his jail to the special precaution and care that had to be taken in dieting cases of bowel complaints and suspicious diarrhoea so as to guard against as far as possible the introduction of cholera—which was epidemic in the district throughout the year—into his Jail, and as judged by results the expenditure was justified. The other jails call for no remarks, those showing a rate above the average in dieting the sick had only a small daily average number sick.

Jails.	Daily average population.	Daily average number sick.	Cost of diet of prisoners sick in hospital.		Cost of extra or unsanitary diet issued on medical recommendation to prisoners not in hospital.		Cost of hospital supplies other than diet.		Proportion of dairy expenses.		Total hospital charges.
			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Cost per head of daily average population.	Total cost.	
Rajahmundry	996.88	29.65	1,012	34	155	0	1,741	1	53	0	2,961
Vellore	1,317.28	26.17	1,037	40	10	0	1,103	0	13	0	2,961
Trichinopoly	1,066.63	27.18	1,145	42	0	0	641	0	7	0	2,299
Cannanore	1,155.57	24.49	1,086	42	3	0	708	0	9	0	1,765
Cannanore	744.83	16.04	980	50	13	2	735	0	9	0	1,882
Salen	530.55	6.42	181	28	3	0	245	0	7	0	592
Penitentiary	1,093.53	21.42	1,572	64	6	0	1,730	1	10	0	3,877
Total Central Jails	6,911.52	154.37	6,963	45	1	0	6,963	1	0	1	15,520
Russellkunda	96.22	2.09	104	49	12	2	130	1	5	7	247
Berhampur	148.07	2.38	88	37	6	4	237	1	9	7	330
Vizagapatam	569.20	20.66	776	37	9	0	306	0	8	7	1,082
Nellore	233.00	1.87	67	35	13	3	319	1	5	11	405
Bellary	402.22	10.72	513	47	13	8	938	2	5	4	1,451
Cuddalore	379.12	7.27	389	53	8	1	296	0	2	6	689
Tanjore	355.36	5.49	303	55	3	1	298	0	1	3	598
Madura	402.03	9.08	388	42	11	8	308	0	1	7	796
Palamcottah	418.83	8.30	608	73	6	0	710	1	1	4	1,484
Mangalore	150.05	2.37	146	61	9	8	64	0	10	0	218
Guntur	44.88	4.42	67	159	8	5	89	1	15	9	168
Total District Jails	3,197.11	70.65	3,451	48	13	7	3,755	1	2	10	7,488
Criminal Loper Ward, Madras	16.52	...	224	...	...	...	12	0	11	7	236
Civil Jail, Madras	25.86	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total Jails	10,151.01	225.02	10,655	47	5	7	10,730	1	0	11	23,270
Subsidiary Jails	2,631.77	64.02	1,200	18	11	11	26	0	0	2	1,290
Grand Total	12,832.18	289.04	11,855	41	0	3	10,756	0	13	5	24,560

35. The increased population of the Rajahmundry Central Jail during the year rendered necessary the provision of a large number of coir mats and blankets—articles issued only once in five and two years, respectively, and accordingly a high rate of expenditure under clothing and

bedding is shown against this jail. The Trichinopoly Central Jail and the Bellary District Jail also incurred heavy charges under this head for the same reason.

36. The greater portion—four-fifths—of the expenditure incurred among Central Jails under sanitation charges was on account of public water-supplies, the Penitentiary in particular being called on to pay enhanced rates for the extension of its system and an increased supply. The sum of Rs. 320 shown under detailed head C (Extraordinary charges) represents the cost of a Central Camp equipment for emergent use when an epidemic prevails in any jail.

37. The highest rate is shown by the Berhampur District Jail, but, as in the case of Nellore, this is due merely to their low average population. The rates against the District Jails of Bellary and Palamcottah indicate the number and frequency of transfers on account of overcrowding in those jails and the general increase in all jails was due to the abnormal rise in population.

38. The only item which calls for remark under this sub-head (which includes six detailed headings) has reference to the expenditure for warders' uniforms and accoutrements and in explanation it may be stated that the cost refers to the supply of the requirements of fifteen months and not merely for that of the calendar year—see paragraph 28 (v) *supra*.

39. Passing over travelling allowances which require no comment, the next sub-head is contingencies. Under rents, rates and taxes, the sum of Rs. 2,085 was debited to the Penitentiary which is also obliged to maintain a stock of printed forms for the use of the department; generally, these two items will sufficiently explain the high rates shown by this institution. The difference noticeable in other jails is probably due to their location such as are within municipal limits having to pay taxes on buildings while others not so situated are exempt.

40. This item of expenditure necessarily fluctuates from year to year. An explanation for the noticeable advances under this head has been furnished in paragraph 28 (vi) *supra*.

41. The ratio of cost per head is determined mainly by the daily average population of a jail—hence those jails with relatively small populations show a high rate, *e.g.*, the Civil Jail, the Criminal Leper Ward, the Salem Central Jail and Russellkonda Hill Jail, while those jails with comparatively large daily average populations like Vellore Central Jail and Vizagapatam District Jail show a lower rate per head.

42. The most important differences noticeable in Statement No. X (which compares the cost per head under each sub-head of expenditure of the year under report with those of three previous years) are an appreciable reduction under establishment charges and a substantial expansion under dieting, clothing and transport charges, and these are attributable for the most part to the unusually large daily average population during 1900.

43. Statement G furnishes, in abstract, the figures relating to the financial administration of Subsidiary Jails during the year, but excludes operations connected with buildings and manufactures. While the population increased by only 39 per cent. compared with last year, the cost of maintenance advanced by 42 per cent., the disproportion being due to dearness of articles of diet during the year under report. The cost per head, however, was only Rs. 1-1-5 in excess of last year, which is less than the net increase noted under all classes of jails. For obvious reasons the expenditure under Diet and Transport charges rose during the year. The sub-jails of Calicut and Koraput, which are under the direct management of this department, show the economical advantages which result from the system of departmental dieting as contrasted with that by contract, such as is employed in all other sub-jails. Under present conditions, however, it would be impossible

to extend the system of departmental dieting to sub-jails generally with any degree of success.

44. Although the Malabar district had the highest daily average population, yet, owing to the adverse seasons on the West Coast, the cost of dieting was almost equal to that of the average for the Presidency. The Vizagapatam district with the next highest daily average population shows the lowest dieting rate. But the Ganjam and Gódvári districts, where the season was comparatively favourable, exhibit a rate in excess of that shown by districts less favourably situated, such as Trichinopoly and Salem, although the daily average population was practically the same in both cases. The variations are not easily explainable with the data available.

45. Noticeable variations appear in respect to the sub-jails of Calicut and Koraput, but as these are differently constituted from the remainder as regards establishment, hospital arrangements, &c., no useful comparison can be instituted. Other variations are insignificant and call for no remark.

46. A table showing the chief features of financial Statement No. XI for 1900 and for the five previous years is annexed:—

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 prison duties.			
						On unremunerative labour.	B. Prison officers.	C. Prison servants.	D. Gardening.	E. Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., clothing, &c.
1895	159.58	8,419.47	244.22	318.44	256.95	...	604.23	682.47	1,115.31	1,201.00
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.18	8.11	13.25	14.26
1896	156.83	8,113.60	231.05	377.09	294.34	...	597.98	627.92	1,050.16	1,053.61
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.37	7.74	12.04	12.99
1897	175.87	8,458.41	284.96	478.75	482.82	...	524.43	663.30	1,070.80	1,143.16
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.20	7.84	12.66	13.52
1898	183.63	8,974.74	278.75	458.49	375.10	...	536.76	703.52	1,065.20	1,339.09
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.98	7.84	11.87	14.92
1899	170.85	8,634.88	204.88	392.52	294.67	...	606.02	700.19	1,063.27	1,267.99
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.02	8.11	12.31	14.68
1900	214.02	10,343.70	245.26	538.46	463.20	...	680.81	802.73	1,248.69	1,542.47
Ratio per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.58	7.76	12.07	14.91

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. Public Works Department.	I. Under Superintendent.	J. Under Public Works Department.				
1895	255.44	161.28	32.07	206.21	...	3,338.75	...	...	3.10
Ratio per cent. ...	3.03	1.92	.38	2.45	...	39.66	...	...	0.04
1896	255.81	170.66	54.49	273.55	...	3,105.21	...	...	21.73
Ratio per cent. ...	3.15	2.10	.67	3.37	...	38.27	...	...	0.27
1897	231.32	231.87	39.51	218.61	...	3,087.10	...	...	1.78
Ratio per cent. ...	2.73	2.74	.47	2.58	...	36.50	...	...	.02
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	...	...	4.84
Ratio per cent. ...	5.07	2.16	.81	.15	...	39.31	...	...	.05
1900	610.83	211.40	21.29	...	...	3,915.49	...	...	63.16
Ratio per cent. ...	5.91	2.04	.21	...	...	37.85	...	...	.61

47. The labouring population in jail during the year exceeded that of last year by 1,709, and consequently the numbers employed on the various classes of labour were also larger. The proportionate increase during the year of 'convalescents and those not employed for other reasons' was due to the unhealthiness of the season, which necessitated the segregation of new arrivals, and to the state of ill-health caused by privation noticeable in the new admissions to jail in certain districts. The increase in the proportion of convicts employed on jail repairs was due to the requirements of the Rajahmundry and Nellore Jails where convicts were engaged in clearing the cholera camp, planting aloe fences and repairing jail roads. The apparent decrease in the percentage of convicts engaged in manufactures is to be explained by the employment of a large number of convicts on other forms of labour. In the Cuddalore District Jail an average number of 62.38 convicts was employed in expressing ground-nut oil, &c. The 10 per cent. limit of convicts employed as prison servants was only exceeded in the Palamcottah District Jail where, owing to the occurrence of several cases of suspicious diarrhoea which had to be treated in isolated sheds, an increase in the number of scavengers became necessary.

48. The total cash earnings under manufactures upon which a daily average of 3,915 convicts was employed during 1900, as compared with 3,395 in the previous year, aggregated Rs. 1,39,356 against Rs. 1,15,476 in 1899. To correctly estimate the profits, the adjustments of receipts of the previous year should be excluded and the unadjusted outstandings of the year should be included as follows:—

	1899.	1900.
	RS.	RS.
As per Statement No. XII	1,15,476	1,39,356
Deduct book adjustments relating to outstandings of the previous year	— 25,435	— 32,180
Add outstandings of book-debit supplies remaining unadjusted at the end of the year	32,180	31,222
Total	1,22,221	1,38,398

The result is an actual advance of cash profits amounting to Rs. 16,177. The drawings and payments were larger than those of 1899, the figures entered against the Penitentiary being conspicuously high. The reasons for the larger drawings under manufactures have already been explained in paragraph 28 (viii) *supra*.

49. The cash earnings of 1900 are compared with those of the four preceding years in the following table, arranged according to 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.				
	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
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	1,21,340	15,745	1,45,240	78,070	1,03,974	21 12	2 14	25 7	14 3	15 10	48 15	7 0	58 2	32 15	39 7
District	34,598	25,395	41,666	35,881	34,197	16 14	10 15	16 0	14 5	11 11	59 2	34 6	47 10	38 6	30 0
Subsidiary	723	278	744	925	1,185	1 9	0 7	1 3	1 11	1 9	18 1	2 14	8 0	13 2	8 8
Total	1,56,661	41,418	1,87,659	1,15,476	1,39,356	19 5	4 14	21 0	13 6	13 8	50 7	13 7	54 3	34 0	35 9

50. The true commercial profits, however, are exhibited in Statement No. XII-A, wherein allowance has been made for variations in stock in trade and manufacturing plant at the end of 1900 as compared with balances brought forward from 1899. According to this statement the results of manufacturing operations during the year were more

favourable than not only the cash profits stated above, but also the net profits of the previous year which were stated to have been the highest on record. It will be seen that the increase occurred chiefly under *Central Jails* among which the Penitentiary, Coimbatore and Vellore Jails may be particularized. These jails obtained large contracts for supplies to various Military departments.

51. The profits were thus composed—

	RS.
Cash in hand	+ 1,229
Manufactured articles	+ 46,117
Raw materials	— 10,105
Plant and machinery	+ 7,654
Bills due to jails	+ 4,345
Bills due by jails	— 15,104
Excess of payments into the treasury over drawings	+ 1,36,942
Total	1,71,078

52. The Penitentiary, Madras, takes the lead this year in regard to profits on manufactures, a position which it held for several years previous to 1899. This jail was called upon to meet urgent and unusual demands for the supply of ordnance tents and that it was able to cope with such demands reflects great credit on the Superintendent and his staff. The average number employed on manufactures rose from 494.42 in 1899 to 625.08 in 1900, an increase of 26.5 per cent., while the total earnings advanced by Rs. 12,921, or an increase of 48.6 per cent. over the results of the previous year. The Press earnings are stated to have amounted to Rs. 15,680 representing the value of labour of a daily average of 266.31 convicts and if this amount be excluded, the result is a profit of Rs. 23,820 contributed by the other industries carried on in the jail (viz., cotton and coir goods and boot-making), on which a daily average of 358.77 convicts was employed.

53. The Coimbatore Central Jail, which occupied the first place last year, takes the second place in 1900 for profits on manufactures. It has, however, made great advances in weaving and has been able to supply the requirements of several departments of the administration.

54. The Vellore Jail, which takes the third place, shows an increase of profit from Rs. 29,222 to Rs. 33,876, while the daily average employed on manufactures advanced from 541.82 to 570.81. The profits would perhaps have been greater, but for the restrictions imposed on this jail so as to make it conform to the principles laid down by the Government of India as to the avoidance of multiplicity of industries.

55. The Rajahmundry Central Jail, which showed a profit of only Rs. 316 in the previous year, has to a certain extent recovered its manufacturing equilibrium, the health conditions in this jail being so far restored as to permit of the resuscitation, in part, of its industries. The net earnings would have been greater, but for the writing off of a large amount of wastage on timber, the accumulation of scraps of wood during a series of years. The Cannanore Central Jail, in which a noticeable decline was apparent last year, and which was due to a reduction in the number of working men and to the frequent changes in the jail staffs, has put forth renewed activity and accounts for a net profit of Rs. 8,242 as against Rs. 3,874 in 1899. These signs of progress may be regarded as satisfactory.

56. Among District Jails the first place is taken by the Tanjore District Jail as on previous occasions. Though the results have not been up to the figures attained last year, there is no reason to suspect that there has been any diminution in its manufacturing capacity. The Cuddalore

Jail has come to the fore among District Jails. A special feature of the manufacturing industries of this jail was ground-nut oil extraction, a project which promises well for the future and which, in part, accounts for the development of the manufacturing results of this jail during the year. Convict labour was also largely and profitably employed in excavating gravel for the local municipality. The small profits noted against the Bellary Jail were due in a large measure to the want of sufficient workroom accommodation. The principal manufacture is the weaving of Police cumblies and blankets, but as the weaving and wool-bowling sheds were under repairs by the Public Works Department, a portion of the allotment usually made to this jail for Police supplies was transferred to the Rajahmundry Central Jail. The Palamcottah Jail shows smaller profits than usual for the reason that this jail was hampered by a large under-trial population during the early part of the year. The Vizagapatam and Madura Jails have done creditably. The Nellore Jail earned the smallest profits, only Rs. 88, which are stated by the Superintendent to be due to the epidemic of cholera in November. This explanation is obviously inadequate. The jailor who was mainly responsible for this decline fell a victim to cholera during the time of the epidemic and died in December last. There were four changes of Superintendents during the year. The low profits of the Berhampur Jail were due to the abandonment of carpet weaving, the most profitable industry of the Jail, in order to avoid competition with local enterprise.

57. The total amount contributed by Subsidiary Jails towards profits on manufactures was Rs. 1,185. The Vizagapatam and Malabar districts, in which the Koraput and Calicut sub-jails are respectively situated, are responsible for net cash profits of Rs. 253 and Rs. 744, respectively, the balance of Rs. 188 being distributed among the remaining 19 districts. The profits of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 925 and those of 1898 to Rs. 744. A gradual improvement is discernible, but the improvement is confined practically to the two subsidiary-jails abovenamed which are under the direct administration of this office. Other sub-jails are unequal, in their present state of organization, to the task of exacting due labour from convicts confined in them.

58. The general results of the manufacturing operations may be regarded as eminently satisfactory. The following table compares the figures for 1900 with those of ten previous years :—

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.
1890	1,38,746	1,88,240	49,493	Information not available.
1891	1,71,185	2,37,464	66,269	
1892	2,09,530	3,28,662	1,19,132	
1893	3,10,346	3,55,912	45,566	
1894	3,28,974	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	
1900	4,03,561	5,42,917	1,39,356	1,71,078

* Approximate figures only available.

59. The net annual cost of prisoners in all classes of jails, calculated with reference to their maintenance, less cash earnings under manufactures, is given in Statement No. XIII. While Central Jails show a reduction in the net cost per prisoner, Rs. 53-15-0 as compared with Rs. 55-6-0 in the previous year, District Jails show a considerable advance in cost per head, viz., from Rs. 50-9-0 to Rs. 58. The inference to be drawn is that the manufacturing operations of District Jails are less remunerative than those of Central Jails, and that they were less favourably

situated in respect to purchase of rations than Central Jails. The total result in all classes of jails is an increase of Rs. 1-7-0 per head in the net cost to Government with a corresponding increase of As. 2 per head of average strength in cash earnings.

60. The following table compares the net cost per prisoner in 1900 with the net cost of the preceding nine years :—

	Net cost per prisoner.		
	RS.	A.	P.
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
1900	55	13	0

61. As already stated above, the Military Departments—especially the Ordnance—indented very largely on the Jail Department for supplies during 1900. The following table exhibits the extent to which orders were executed for these departments during the past three years, this information being furnished with reference to Government of India, Home Department Resolution, No. 417, dated 24th September 1895 :—

	Values of supplies by jails.		
	1898.	1899.	1900.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ordnance Department	47,087	39,566	1,46,437
Commissariat Department	12,786	11,839	20,180
Remount Depot, Hosūr	1,957	617	2,778
Army Clothing Department	422	336	20,158
Military Works Department	357	2,996	2,727
Gun Carriage Factory, Madras	1,115	837	199
Commandant, Convalescent Depot, Wellington	...	...	120
Total	63,724	56,191	1,92,599

The above figures do not include values of supplies made to regiments. It is gratifying to observe that the Jail Department was able to serve Military Departments so largely during a period of unusual pressure and no less satisfactory that the Military Departments should entrust large orders to this department for execution. The circumstances, however, were exceptional, and the figures for 1900 cannot be regarded otherwise.

62. The value of the supplies of articles manufactured in jails and issued for jail use amounted to Rs. 63,446 against Rs. 34,092 in 1899. The increase is attributable to the adjustments of fifteen months' supplies of clothing and bedding for convicts and of uniform for warders, referred to in paragraph 28 *supra*, and also, in part, to the larger convict population which had to be provided for. The value of vegetables and garden produce issued to prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 16,223 against Rs. 16,646 in 1899. The chief reason for the somewhat smaller outturn was the prolonged drought that prevailed in several districts. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department in the execution of works connected with jail buildings is reported to have amounted to Rs. 6,586-10-9. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 2,600-6-6.

66. The Cannanore Central Jail records the unusually high death-rate of 48.33 per mille. In explanation the Medical Superintendent reports that of the 36 prisoners who died in jail, 21 were admitted in bad or indifferent health, that 10 were over 60 years of age, and that in one case the prisoner was so ill that he had to be admitted into hospital on arrival. Judging, however, from the nature of the ailments it would appear that the monsoon season on the West Coast during the year under report was exceptionally unhealthy—bowel affections and malarial fevers being peculiarly virulent. During the three months—February to April—there was no death in jail. Nearly one-half of the total deaths occurred in prisoners who had been less than six months in jail, and who were probably suffering in a great measure from privation, the result of the prevailing scarcity. Besides the deaths referrible to bowel affections and fevers, there were two deaths from kidney disease, three from heart disease, one liver, one abscess and one old age. In consideration of the unusual sickness of this jail, special measures were taken to ensure that particular attention was paid to all matters relating to the diet, treatment and general hygienic condition of the prisoners in jail. Before the end of the year the normal health conditions were re-established.

67. The other Central Jail which returns a death-rate higher than normal is Trichinopoly Central Jail. Trichinopoly, the rate recorded for 1900 being 30.94 as against 31.26 of last year. There were during the year 1,579 admissions to this jail; of those 596 were in bad or indifferent health and were chiefly transfers from other parts of the presidency where, owing to scarcity, the jails had become overcrowded. Up to the third quarter of the year the health of this jail was satisfactory, but, owing to climatic conditions and the accession of prisoners by transfer in a poor state of health, the general health deteriorated during the last quarter. Excepting dysentery for which disease there were 20 admissions and 7 deaths the causes of mortality were fairly distributed, while under the head of tubercle an improvement is noticeable, the admissions and deaths for the year being 9 and 4 as against 21 and 7 of last year. Towards the close of the year the jail population was attacked with a curious epidemic of catarrhal jaundice, which was however unattended by any serious consequences.

68. The Russellkonda Hill Jail with a daily average population of 96.22 prisoners records 7 deaths during the year: 3 of these were from cholera, 3 from dysentery and 1 from apoplexy. Cholera was prevalent in the district, and was imported into the jail most probably by a batch of under-trial prisoners. Of the 3 fatal cases of dysentery, 2 were in patients convalescing from cholera. The undue prevalence of dysentery (20 admissions) is ascribed to a defective water-supply—the result of drought.

69. There were 28 deaths during the year in the Vizagapatam District Jail in a daily average population of 569.20. Of the convicts who died all but 3 were admitted in bad or indifferent health. The Medical Superintendent (Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell), an able and experienced jail officer reports—“The cause of sickness and mortality was scarcity in the Hill Tracts and consequent semi-starvation of the majority of admissions. Confinement in the jail had no deleterious effect, on the contrary many lives were saved by it. Of the total sick treated, one-third was admitted to hospital on reaching the jail. Of the 28 deaths 14 occurred within three months of admission. Dysentery was the cause of 71 admissions and 9 deaths, 20 convicts were found to be suffering from the disease on admission; 29 were admitted within a month—doubtless had contracted the disease before admission. Enteric fever caused 11 admissions and 5 deaths. The disease was contracted prior to admission and did not spread, pneumonia caused 18 admissions and 4 deaths.” It will be seen that the unhealthiness of this jail was directly due to the prevalent scarcity and resulting privation. The admissions from the Jeypore Division and the Hill Tracts generally were in a very impoverished condition of health—if not actually suffering from illness. Under these circumstances no just comparison can be instituted between the sick and death-rates of this jail with others under normal conditions.

70. The high rate of mortality in this jail was due to a severe epidemic of cholera which occurred towards the end of the year, and which caused 10 deaths among the prisoners (and that of Mr. Locke, the Jailor): the disease had been prevalent for some time in the town and district, and was probably imported into the jail. Excluding cholera, there were only 2 deaths in an average daily population of 233 prisoners during the year.

71. Of the 12 deaths in a daily average population of 355.36 prisoners during the year, 9 were in prisoners received in a bad or indifferent state of health. Eight deaths were due to bowel-complaints, 1 to secondary syphilis, 2 Bright's disease and 1 ague. Of the bowel-complaints no less than 6 are ascribed to tubercle—an unusually large proportion and to which the attention of the Medical officer has been drawn.

72. As in last year the apparent high mortality shown against this institution resolves itself, on examination, into a single death from leprosy amongst a daily average population of 16.52 leper prisoners.

73. Mangalore District Jail and the Civil Jail, Madras, are the only jails in which no death occurred during the year, and the exceptionally low death-rate recorded by the Vellore Central Jail (10.63 per mille) with a daily average population of 1,317 is a matter for congratulation.

74. Of the 75 deaths recorded against subsidiary jails 39 are traceable to the Vizagapatam Agency and 29 of these to the Koraput subsidiary jail. Of the principal causes of these deaths 35 were due to cholera, 13 to bowel-complaints, 3 to pneumonia, and the remaining 24 one each to separate causes. The comparatively heavy death-rate of subsidiary jail prisoners during the year is to be attributed to the prevalence of acute distress in the Agency Tracts and to the occurrence of epidemic cholera.

75. The following table deals only with convicts confined in Central and District Jails and compares the results of 1900 with those of three preceding years as regards the ratio per mille of admissions and deaths from the principal classes of diseases.

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	64.03	24.66	47	24	37	24	3.33	1.98
Dysentery	80.63	6.29	60.85	6.04	44.41	1.34	55.62	3.74
Malarial fevers	139.00	1.13	137.67	1.30	84.78	1.22	62.07	.83
Other diseases of Group A, Sub-group (1).	181.90	3.77	214.98	5.09	137.24	3.17	151.07	3.64
Tubercle of lungs, hæmoptysis, chronic	13.21	4.40	15.15	4.02	11.10	2.68	9.57	3.23
pneumonic phthisis	4.15	.13	4.02	.12	.49	...	2.29	.10
Anæmia and debility	7.30	2.64	9.00	3.79	5.48	1.10	9.67	2.18
Pneumonia	40.63	.50	64.87	1.07	33.79	.61	43.77	.21
Other respiratory disorders	96.99	2.39	62.86	.71	51.36	1.34	62.90	1.98
Diarrhoea	55.98	.13	52.92	...	48.31	.12	44.40	.10
Abcesses, ulcers and boils	136.36	6.04	112.34	6.75	101.01	4.51	88.69	6.86
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	820.18	62.08	735.13	29.12	518.35	16.35	533.38	24.85

76. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form in the Nellore and Russellkonda Hill Jails and in a sporadic form in 4 others—Salem, Madras, Madura, and Palamcottah. The disease was generally prevalent throughout the Presidency, and everywhere precautionary measures were taken against its introduction into jails. Besides the provision of extra-mural segregation sheds for the early and complete isolation of all suspicious cases, an “emergent camp equipment” has been provided and located centrally so as to facilitate the movement of prisoners into camp without delay in the event of an epidemic.

77. The Rajahmundry and Cannanore Jails amongst Central Jails and Vizagapatam amongst District Jails contribute the largest number of admissions. The ratio of deaths per mille though above that

for last year is considerably lower than that recorded against 1897 and 1898 and in no instance is it very excessive. The desirability of separating cases of dysentery is now fully recognised by all medical officers of jails as also of the speedy destruction of the dejecta in such cases. The figures for the year under this head reveal a very noticeable variation in percentage of deaths to admissions. While the average rate per cent. of deaths to admissions for all jails is 6·7, that for Trichinopoly reaches as high as 35 per cent., and that for Rajahmundry does not exceed 8 per cent. This variation points probably not so much to the difference in gravity of the ailment in various localities as to the vagaries of diagnoses.

78. There is a satisfactory declension both in the ratio of admissions and deaths from malarial fevers and the figures recorded for 1900 are lower than for any of the preceding three years. As usual, the Rajahmundry Central Jail contributed the largest number of admissions under this head (21 per cent. of total admissions) but records no death, Bellary 17 per cent. of the remainder also with no death, while Vizagapatam records 3 deaths to 18 cases admitted.

Captain Fearnside, Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Central Jail, has conducted, with great patience and skill, valuable experiments in regard to the mosquito-theory of malarial infection; and research in this direction will, it is hoped, be further extended as soon as medical officers are equipped with high-power microscopes and other necessary apparatus.

79. This preventive measure was carried out with fair regularity in the Central Jail, Vellore, District Jails of Tanjore, Berhampur, Bellary and Russellkonda. The results achieved in Vellore, Tanjore and Russellkonda are reported as satisfactory, those of Berhampur as uncertain, and those of Bellary as disappointing. For the reasons stated in last year's report no value can be attached to the deductions derived from these experiments; but in view of the new light that has recently been shed on the causation and propagation of malarial fevers, Superintendents of jails and Medical officers will, in future, more usefully direct their attention to the removal of all sources within and around the jail from which the disease is liable to be disseminated.

80. Neither of these statements discloses any variation which may not be set down to accidental causes. The following abstract compares the deaths and their ratio per mille of average number according to the length of time passed in jail. It will be noticed that under column "not exceeding six months" both the average number of prisoners and of deaths represent more than a half of the total:—

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	1,356·10	21	15·49	1,330·26	28	21·05
1900	5,790·24	167	28·84	1,643·35	47	28·60	1,412·56	30	21·24

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	692·93	18	25·98	1,064·67	10	9·39	364·38	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
1900	734·18	21	28·60	654·06	13	19·88	264·92	9	33·97

81. The following is an extract of Miscellaneous Statement B and furnishes percentages to total discharges of prisoners who lost weight in jail as compared with five previous years. The general results for 1900 are more favourable than in any year since 1894, the range of loss being only from 11 at Madura to 31 at Berhampur. That more than 5 out of 6 prisoners gained weight in jail is due to the impoverished condition in which a large proportion of short-sentenced prisoners entered the jails and to the beneficial results on them of jail dietary and care:—

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

Jails.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Rajahmundry	23·85	37·47	27·50	42·14	25·52	21·58
Vellore	17·13	17·75	26·31	29·07	12·87	13·43
Trichinopoly	25·61	28·57	35·69	32·05	26·46	24·64
Coimbatore	23·67	37·73	31·84	31·59	33·76	23·72
Cannanore	22·72	35·94	24·41	19·41	20·87	26·24
Salem	22·23	25·82	21·51	22·78	24·18	23·61
Penitentiary	25·56	27·80	22·21	29·55	16·97	11·36
Russellkonda	25·00	13·64	16·30	11·87	24·29	26·72
Berhampur	25·54	34·96	16·71	13·54	25·70	31·27
Vizagapatam	14·11	20·23	18·26	18·03	20·95	17·06
Párvatipuram	10·89	8·51	...	...	...	...
Guntúr	...	...	...	12·72	24·22	31·66
Nellore	13·46	25·29	21·04	19·26	12·91	14·22
Bellary	27·91	30·25	27·98	21·33	21·07	16·05
Cuddapah	39·61	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	19·92	26·14	22·63	14·06	23·37	16·55
Tanjore	19·66	30·65	30·82	21·65	25·34	16·62
Madura	19·69	18·01	17·56	21·43	15·88	11·07
Palamcottah	20·53	4·28	23·53	26·78	23·31	22·77
Mangalore	25·26	32·33	28·72	22·69	27·80	24·19
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	15·38	...	10·53	5·00	6·25	30·77
Grand Total	22·31	27·73	24·77	25·07	21·69	18·50

(Ratio per cent. to total number discharged.)

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Prisoners who had neither gained nor lost weight	19.3	18.2	19.8	17.9	17.9	20.8
Prisoners who had gained weight	58.4	54.1	55.4	57.0	60.4	60.7
Prisoners who had lost weight	22.3	27.7	24.8	25.1	21.7	18.5

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

82. Compared with last year there has been a decrease of 176 in the accommodation of Central Jails due to the conversion into cells of the association barracks in the Central Jail, Salem (as sanctioned in G.O., No. 847, dated 1st June 1898); while the increase of 58 in District Jails represents the addition of a quarantine block, solitary cell and dysentery ward at Berhampur, two solitary cells in Madura and the rectification of errors in respect to capacities of certain wards in the Vizagapatam District Jail. An abstract of Statement A showing total accommodation available for all classes of prisoners is appended below :—

Jails.	1900.					
	Accommodation.			Average strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Central Jails	7,423	272	7,695	6,764.91	146.61	6,911.52
District Jails	3,380	146	3,526	3,136.20	60.91	3,197.11
Criminal Leper Ward	23	...	23	16.52	...	16.52
Civil Jail, Madras	81	...	81	25.86	...	25.86
Total	10,907	418	11,325	9,943.49	207.52	10,151.01

83. The Penitentiary, the Vizagapatam and the Palamcottah District Jails were the only jails in which the daily average population exceeded the accommodation. The surplus population was accommodated in sheds, tents and workshops, and consisted of prisoners with the smallest unexpired sentences. In other jails congestion was averted by timely transfers and the erection of temporary shelters.

84. A satisfactory extension of cellular accommodation is being gradually effected in the jails of this Presidency; at present such accommodation is available for 2,830 prisoners, or nearly a quarter of the total available accommodation. During the year Government sanction was accorded to the construction of 14 additional cells in the Nellore District Jail; but owing to want of funds neither this work nor the extension of cells in the Bellary District Jail previously sanctioned could be undertaken. It is hoped, however, that during the current year these works, as also a row of cells in the Cannanore Jail will be completed.

85. Statement D details the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned *, but as these statements have no direct bearing on jail administration it will suffice merely to record that the noticeable advance in the number of offences under 'other laws' was mainly due to convictions under the Forest and Salt laws; the numbers for 1900 being 2,358 and 3,093, respectively, against 1,490 and 2,084, respectively, in 1899. In compliance with the instructions contained in Home Department Letter, No. 453, dated 22nd September 1898, a comparative statement inclusive of sub-jail figures showing number and ratio of convicts imprisoned for offences under the Penal Code and other laws for the years 1899 and 1900 is appended :—

Year.	Number of prisoners imprisoned for			Percentage of column 2 to 4.	Percentage of column 3 to 4.
	Offences under Penal Code.	Offences under other Laws.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1899	17,787	13,056	30,843	57.7	42.3
1900	22,531	15,377	37,908	59.4	40.6

86. Statement E relates to the imposition of fetters and the frequency of this form of punishment by Jail Superintendents shows their appreciation of its value in jail management. Of those fettered for safe custody some had attempted to escape and the rest were convict masons whom it was necessary to employ temporarily on extra-mural jail works.

* With reference to G.O., R. No. 783, dated 14th June 1900, the particular offences under other laws are shown in the following Statement :—

Particulars of offences.	1899.			1900.		
	Number of prisoners convicted.			Number of prisoners convicted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Abkari Act	5,536	243	5,859	5,472	182	5,654
Arms Act	29	...	29	22	...	22
Bank Act	...	...	...	1	...	1
(Fraudulent) Breaches of Contract	139	...	139	72	...	72
Cattle Trespass Act	31	...	32	7	...	7
Customs Act	33	16	69	151	22	163
Canal and Ferry Act	1	...	1	...	...	...
Civil Procedure Code	4	...	4	...	...	...
Coffee Stealing Prevention Act	...	...	...	2	...	2
Contagious Disease Act	...	...	...	1	...	1
Courts Martial	15	...	15	8	...	8
Criminal Procedure Code	41	...	41	131	5	136
Emigration Act	8	...	8	6	...	6
Epidemic Diseases Act	3	...	3	5	1	6
European Vagrancy Act	6	...	6	1	...	1
Evidence Act	...	1	1	...	...	...
Forest Act	1,208	282	1,490	1,848	510	2,358
Hackney Carriage Act	77	...	77	36	1	37
Indian Penal Code not classed in Statement D	2	...	2	...	...	...
Inventions and Designs Act	1	...	1	...	...	...
Labour Contracts with Natives	...	...	...	11	...	11
Malabar Marriage Act	...	...	...	1	...	1
Marine Act	3	...	3	...	...	...
Merchant and Seamen's Act	9	...	9	...	...	...
Metal Tokens Act	2	...	2	1	...	1
Municipal Act	140	2	142	103	22	125
Native Press Act	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nile Game and Fish Preservation Act	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nuisance Act	1,309	71	1,479	1,085	69	1,154
Opium Act	63	4	67	69	2	71
Petroleum Act	3	...	3	...	...	...
Police Act	1,368	128	1,496	1,538	52	1,590
Ports Act	3	...	3	...	...	...
Postal Act	1	...	1	5	...	5
Prisons Act	10	1	11	7	...	7
Railways Act	70	4	74	121	1	122
Registration of Births and Deaths Act	...	...	...	3	...	3
Recovery Act	...	...	...	2	...	2
Registration Act	11	2	13	96	1	97
Revenue Courts	1	...	1	...	...	...
Salt Act	830	1,134	2,044	1,543	1,550	3,093
Sea Customs Act	1	...	1	23	...	23
Small Cause Courts Act	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stamp Act	7	...	7	4	...	4
Treasure Trove Act	1	...	1	...	...	...
Trusts Act	...	...	...	2	...	2
Wild Elephants Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	11,127	1,929	13,056	12,061	2,493	15,377

87. There were 190 Burmese convicts in confinement at the beginning of the year. Of these 4 were released on expiry of sentence or other grounds, 21 were retransferred to Burma for release and 7 died leaving 158 at the end of the year, of which 129 were lifers and 29 termers.

General features of the year. 88. The general features of jail administration in the year 1900 may be summarised thus—

- (1) A greatly increased jail population due to the prevalence of scarcity.
- (2) An increase in sick and death-rates due to the impoverished condition of a large proportion of admissions and to the occurrence of cholera.
- (3) An advance in the cost of maintenance chiefly under dieting and caused by high prices of food-grains.
- (4) Evidences of careful and economical administration by Jail Superintendents and Medical officers.
- (5) An eminently satisfactory outturn of manufactures—the true commercial profits being the highest on record.

89. It is satisfactory to record that in a year when the Jail Department worked under unusual pressure, owing to an abnormally large population, all officers of the department, both executive and medical, performed their duties zealously and cheerfully. In the Vizagapatam District Jail in particular the work of the Medical Superintendent was very heavy and harassing, but the energy and administrative capacity of Lieutenant-Colonel Leapingwell (whose early retirement from the service will be a serious loss to the Jail Department) were invaluable at a very critical season and call for special commendation.

The remarkably successful manufactory returns for the year were in great measure due to the sustained efforts of Messrs. Gadsden, McCready and Cloney in Central Jails, and of Messrs. S. W. Upshon and H. E. Upshon in District Jails. Captain Fearnside, Medical Superintendent, Rajahmundry Central Jail, is to be congratulated upon the re-establishment of the general health of his jail and the successful endeavour to resuscitate manufactory operations: while the ample experience and solicitous care of Lieutenant-Colonel Lancaster supported by the ubiquitous supervision of the Superintendent Mr. Cloney have tended to produce a remarkably low death-rate in the large and well-filled jail of Vellore.

90. The principal events of administrative interest during the year have been: (a) The abolition of gunny clothing during the penal stage of imprisonment on the grounds that experience had shown that its use was not irksome or deterrent while medically it was condemned as insanitary—*Vide* G.O., No. 1211, dated 30th August 1900; (b) Establishment of telephone communication between the Penitentiary and the Central Exchange, Fort St. George. The advantages derived are ready communication with the Government Press, Arsenal, Police offices and Courts and the Military Main Guard—*Vide* G.O., No. 474, dated 30th March 1900, also telephone communication in Central Jail, Coimbatore, G.O., No. 1192, dated 24th August 1900; (c) Permission to purchase country spirits for the use of jail hospitals direct from Government distilleries. The advantages accruing are economy and reliability of quality of spirit—G.O., No. 867, dated 25th June 1900; (d) Extension of weaving industry, Coimbatore Jail, by provision of suitable machinery to meet demands of public consuming departments—G.O., No. 1163, Judicial, dated 21st August 1900; (e) Introduction of a system of ticket of leave conditional on good behaviour—a humane effort to encourage reform among a class of prisoners in whom by reason of long incarceration prison life must have ceased to be deterrent and to offer an additional incentive to good conduct in jail—G.O., No. 1124, Judicial, dated 15th August 1900; (f) Final closure and abandonment as a jail for hillmen of the Párvatipur Jail on the ground that this class maintains good health at Vizagapatam

—G.O., No. 1255, dated 5th September 1900; (g) Proposal for raising the status of the Penitentiary to a first-class Central Jail on the grounds of advanced population and increased importance—G.O., No. 381, Judicial, dated 9th March 1901; and (h) Proposal for reconsideration by the Government of Burma of cases of Burmese prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Indian jails which resulted in remission of sentences of some and retransfer of all to Burma.

91. Every Central and District Jail and the Civil Jail and Criminal Leper Ward, Madras, were inspected once during the year, and the Penitentiary, the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Nellore District Jail were inspected twice. Sixteen subsidiary jails were also inspected and visits of inspection were paid to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and the Lunatic Asylums of Madras, Calicut and Vizagapatam. The dates of inspection are shown in the following table:

(1) Central Jails.	
Jails.	Dates of Inspection.
Rajahmundry Central	... 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th October 1900.
Vellore do.	... 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th February 1900.
Trichinopoly do.	... 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 20th January 1900.
Coimbatore do.	... 30th and 31st January, 1st and 2nd February and 22nd and 23rd August 1900.
Cannanore do.	... 27th, 28th 29th and 30th August and 8th September 1900.
Salem do.	... 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st February 1900.
The Penitentiary, Madras	... 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th June and 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st December 1900.

(2) District Jails.	
Russellkonda Hill	... 15th and 16th October 1900.
Berhampur District	... 12th, 13th and 18th October 1900.
Vizagapatam do.	... 9th, 10th and 11th October 1900.
Nellore do.	... 2nd and 3rd October and 7th, 8th and 9th December 1900.
Bellary do.	... 29th and 30th June and 1st July 1900.
Cuddalore do.	... 24th, 25th and 26th January 1900.
Tanjore do.	... 21st, 22nd and 23rd January 1900.
Madura do.	... 8th, 9th and 10th January 1900.
Palamcottah do.	... 11th, 12th and 13th January 1900.
Mangalore do.	... 4th and 5th September 1900.
Civil Jail, Madras	... 26th June 1900.
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	... 26th June 1900.

(3) Subsidiary Jails.	
Kokarakulam	... 13th January 1900.
Trichinopoly	... 19th January 1900.
Tanjore	... 22nd January 1900.
Manjakuppam	... 26th January 1900.
Vellore	... 26th February 1900.
Arkonam	... 26th February and 2nd July 1900.
Coonoor	... 23rd April 1900.
Chingleput	... 28th June 1900.
Calicut	... 24th August 1900.
Badagara	... 25th August 1900.
Tellicherry	... 26th August 1900.
Cannanore	... 29th August 1900.
Hosdrug	... 31st August 1900.
Kasaragod	... 1st September 1900.
Rajahmundry	... 8th October 1900.
Aska	... 14th October 1900.

Visitors.

92. A table showing, as usual, the visits paid to jails by official and non-official visitors is appended:—

Number of visits.												
Jails.	Sessions Judges.	Presidency, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates.	Surgeon-General.	Sanitary Commissioner.	Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.	Names.	No. of visits.	Non-official Visitors.				No. of visits.
								Names.	No. of visits.	Names.	No. of visits.	
Rajahmundry C.J.	2	7	1	...	* 1	The Hon'ble N. Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	3	F. S. G. Walton, Esq.	2	M.R.Ry. A. Sundararamiah Pantulu Garu.	...	
Vellore C.J.	...	3	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. T. K. Devaji Rao Avergal.	15	Rev. John Scudder (deceased). Rev. W. J. Chamberlain.	1 2	M.R.Ry. N. Krishnamachary Avergal.	4	
Trichinopoly C.J.	2	3	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. N. G. Gopala Aiyar Avergal.	1	W. H. Spalding, Esq.	3	H. Davies, Esq.	3	
Coimbatore C.J.	2	7	1	...	...	Robert Stanes, Esq.	4	C. V. Narasiah, Esq.	3	Rev. A. W. Brough (vacated). L. C. Hodgson, Esq.	1 1	
Cannanore C.J.	2	2	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. Koyama Elaya Avergal.	2	M.R.Ry. M. Soorabji.	11	M.R.Ry. Arakal Ali Rajah Ahmed Ali Rajah Avergal.	6	
Salem C.J.	3	2	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avergal.	36	...	...	...	...	
The Penitentiary	...	33	1	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	3	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishniah Pantulu Garu.	...	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. Danakoti Mudaliar Avergal.	...	
Russellkonda Hill J.	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Berhampur D.J.	4	7	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. Daniel Mahanty Garu.	5	M.R.Ry. Sadasiva Misri Garu.	5	...	...	
Vizagapatam D.J.	1	5	1	...	* 1	M.R.Ry. R. Dharma Rao Naidu Garu Dewan Bahadur.	8	...	...	...	...	
Nellore D.J.	7	7	1	...	* 1	Rev. D. Downie	1	M.R.Ry. C. Kottayya Garu.	8	Rev. W. L. Ferguson.	1	
Bellary D.J.	2	3	...	...	...	M.R.Ry. S. Marisidappa Garu.	13	M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao Garu.	4	...	...	
Cuddalore D.J.	4	5	1	...	* 1	M.R.Ry. P. T. Sadagopa Chariar Avergal.	4	M.R.Ry. V. Sankariah Naidu Garu.	4	...	...	
Tanjore D.J.	3	6	1	...	* 1	M.R.Ry. A. Annasamy Thever Avergal.	7	...	...	...	...	
Madura D.J.	8	11	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. D. S. Rangachariar Avergal.	4	R. Fisher, Esq.	2	...	...	
Palamcottah D.J.	1	1	1	...	...	M.R.Ry. P. N. Venkatachellam Aiyar Avergal.	3	E. Winckler, Esq.	2	...	...	
Mangalore D.J.	...	8	1	...	...	D'Vas, Esq.	5	M.R.Ry. M. Rama Rao Avergal (deceased).	1	J. W. Boys, Esq.	...	
Guntur D.J.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Jail, Madras	...	8	...	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishniah Pantulu Garu.	...	M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur A. Danakoti Mudaliar Avergal.	...	
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	...	6	1	...	...	H. Beauchamp, Esq.	1	...	...	...	...	
Total	41	127	14	...	* 5		116		48		16	
Total of 1899	58	137	13	6	2		141		57		2	

* Director-General, I.M.S.

93. M.R.Ry. A. Sundararamayya Pantulu Garu and M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishniah Garu, non-official visitors of the Rajahmundry Central Jail and the Penitentiary, respectively, were unable to pay any visit owing to continued ill-health; M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur Dhanakoti Mudaliar another non-official visitor of the Penitentiary and Civil Jail, Madras, paid no visit and has not replied to a reference regarding his failure to visit these jails during the year. Mr. J. W. Boys was appointed non-official visitor to the Mangalore District Jail only at the end of the year.

94. The names of officers who held executive charge of Central and District Jails during the year are shown in the following table, which, however, excludes transfer of charge to Assistant Surgeons during the District Surgeon's absence on tour:—

Jails.	From	To	Names of Officers.
CENTRAL JAILS.			
Rajahmundry	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Captain C. F. Fearnside, I.M.S.
Vellore	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. G. Cloney.
Trichinopoly	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. R. L. Shubrick.
Coimbatore	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. E. H. Gadsden.
Cannanore	1st January 1900. 14th March 1900.	13th March 1900. 31st December 1900.	Mr. S. W. Upshon. Captain C. M. Mathew, I.M.S.
Salem	1st January 1900. 17th April 1900.	16th April 1900. 31st December 1900.	Mr. W. Chamier. Mr. J. E. Young.
Penitentiary	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. D. A. McCready.
DISTRICT JAILS.			
Russellkonda	1st January 1900. 1st February 1900. 29th April 1900.	31st January 1900. 28th April 1900. 31st December 1900.	Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S. Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S. Mr. P. L. Moore, I.C.S.
Berhampur	1st January 1900. 27th January 1900. 1st February 1900. 11th August 1900.	26th January 1900. 31st January 1900. 10th August 1900. 31st December 1900.	Major E. R. DeCosta, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Powell. Captain R. K. Mitter, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon C. T. Saldanha.
Vizagapatam	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Lt.-Col. A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S.
Nellore	1st January 1900. 9th June 1900. 14th August 1900. 10th September 1900.	8th June 1900. 13th August 1900. 9th September 1900. 31st December 1900.	Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S. Major F. C. Pereira, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon R. W. Chester. Assistant Surgeon A. J. Hesterlow.
Bellary	1st January 1900. 20th April 1900. 1st May 1900. 18th June 1900.	28th April 1900. 30th April 1900. 17th June 1900. 31st December 1900.	Lt.-Col. J. W. Evans, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon V. Verghese. Mr. J. J. Srinivasagam Pillai. Lt.-Col. R. Pemberton, I.M.S.
Cuddalore	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. H. E. Upshon.
Tanjore	1st January 1900. 24th March 1900.	23rd March 1900. 31st December 1900.	Mr. E. C. Dean. Mr. S. W. Upshon.
Madura	1st January 1900. 13th March 1900. 17th March 1900.	12th March 1900. 16th March 1900. 31st December 1900.	Lt.-Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon Khaja Latifuddin Saib. Lt.-Col. W. F. Thomas, I.M.S.
Palamcottah	1st January 1900. 25th April 1900.	24th April 1900. 31st December 1900.	Mr. George Gainsford. Mr. W. Chamier.
Mangalore	1st January 1900. 28th August 1900. 29th September 1900.	27th August 1900. 28th September 1900. 31st December 1900.	Major K. C. Sanjana, I.M.S. Assistant Surgeon L. W. Ferreira. Assistant Surgeon B. F. Gonsalves.
Guntur	1st January 1900.	31st March 1900.	Assistant Surgeon A. P. Fernandez.
Criminal Leper Ward	1st January 1900. 15th March 1900.	14th March 1900. 31st December 1900.	Lt.-Col. W. A. Lee, I.M.S. Lt.-Col. F. C. Reeves, I.M.S.
Civil Jail, Madras	1st January 1900.	31st December 1900.	Mr. D. A. McCready.

95. Appendix II furnishes details of expenditure on jail buildings; no expenditure was incurred in the erection of warders' huts during the year.
Jail buildings.
96. The rules regarding the maintenance of service registers and the record of finger impressions therein were duly observed. Inventories have been kept of all valuable stock and the periodical destruction of records has been duly carried out.
Service Registers, valuable stock and records.
97. In accordance with G.O. No. 491, Judicial, dated 19th March 1874, the reports received from the Superintendents of Central Jails and the Penitentiary, Madras, are herewith forwarded for perusal and favour of return.
Superintendents' reports.

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.

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 1900.

Serial number.	Jails.	Received by transfer.										Transferred to other jails.			
		A.					B.					To undergo sentence.	For transportation seas, &c.		
		Remained at the close of the previous year.					To undergo sentence.								
		Total.					Grand Total.								
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.															
1	Rajahmundry	683	25	1,760	121	2,363	111	408	14	2,431	128	145	1	16	1
2	Vellore	1,044	51	2,416	121	3,257	152	653	13	3,757	188	3,915	2	7	2
3	Tiruchinopoly	969	...	1,316	...	2,285	...	...	...	2,480	...	2,480	...	...	...
4	Channarayana	982	...	1,355	...	2,337	...	...	...	2,686	...	2,686	...	...	...
5	Channarayana	591	...	1,129	...	2,023	...	...	...	2,702	...	2,702	...	...	...
6	Salem	472	...	821	...	1,293	...	...	...	1,717	...	1,717	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	911	37	3,255	204	4,196	241	363	27	4,880	275	5,155	11	...	...
	Total	5,567	122	11,703	227	17,270	649	2,722	51	19,720	722	20,942	4	311	5
District Jails.															
8	Russellkonda	73	...	253	...	326	...	...	...	326	...	326	...	...	...
9	Perthampur	121	...	624	...	745	...	...	...	745	...	745	...	...	...
10	Channarayana	161	...	1,318	...	1,479	...	...	...	1,479	...	1,479	...	...	...
11	Nellore	206	...	1,088	...	1,294	...	...	...	1,294	...	1,294	...	...	...
12	Belhambury	312	...	1,057	...	1,369	...	...	...	1,369	...	1,369	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	300	...	757	...	1,057	...	...	...	1,057	...	1,057	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	289	...	1,013	...	1,302	...	...	...	1,302	...	1,302	...	...	...
15	Madurai	215	...	894	...	1,109	...	...	...	1,109	...	1,109	...	...	...
16	Madurai	182	...	812	...	994	...	...	...	994	...	994	...	...	...
17	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,517	59	9,052	326	11,569	385	112	2	11,981	387	12,398	2,080	52	70
Total, Central and District Jails															
19	Criminal Madras	8,081	181	20,755	823	28,839	1,034	2,984	56	32,301	1,169	33,310	3,080	56	181
	Subsidiary Jails	15	...	15	...	15	...	17	...	32	...	32	1	...	...
	Total	8,096	181	20,770	823	28,854	1,051	3,001	56	32,333	1,169	33,342	3,081	57	181
	Grand Total	8,096	181	20,770	823	28,854	1,051	3,001	56	32,333	1,169	33,342	3,081	57	181
	Grand Total for 1899	8,955	210	27,966	2,853	36,904	3,063	2,117	86	36,722	3,172	40,080	498	92	12

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 1900—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	Released during the year.										Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.				Escaped.				Died.				Remaining at the end of the present year.				Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		By order of Government.										Trans-ported beyond seas.				M.				F.				M.					F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Under remission rules.										M.				F.				M.				F.					M.				F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		On expiry of sentence.										M.				F.				M.				F.					M.				F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		On appeal.										M.				F.				M.				F.					M.				F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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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 1900.

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

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the courtiers admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900—concluded.

• Excludes one male criminal lunatic.

† Excludes two male criminal lunatics.

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

[illegible][illegible]

- Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.
- Excludes twelve male and one female criminal lunatics remained in the jail at the end of the year.
- Excludes one male criminal remained in the jail at the end of the year.

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 1900 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

1	2	3	4	5																			
			Numbers according to length of sentences.																				
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	Not exceeding 1 month.												Total.								
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.			G.		H.		I.		J.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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.	13	2	5	1	18	2	5	28	25	1	7	23	11	5	46	23	78	25	11	5	
			47	16	311	11	269	6	71	7	1	28	25	1	7	23	11	46	23	78	25	11	5
		Total admissions	60	9	316	12	287	9	85	30	26	1	7	23	11	5	885	30	865	23	11	5	
		Total remaining on the 31st December	2		56	1	130	5	21	9	12			4			228	6	234				
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.	7	42	15	36	16	11	2	28	1	37	3	72	41	1	17	2	1	23	72	19	
		Total admissions	40	15	409	57	296	23	115	4	44	3	72	41	1	17	2	1	23	1,188	104		
		Total remaining on the 31st December	1		43	5	70	8	90	5	45	3	17	51	1	10	2	2	7	367	23		
13	Cuddalore	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.	18	120	2	8	352	17	1	23	3	34		35			4			27	1		
		Total admissions	178	2	361	18	354	4	91	3	49		36			4			1,057	27			
		Total remaining on the 31st December	6		120		82		69		62		15	6		2			401				

14 Tanjore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	25	10	2	187	18	32	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	46	203	15	15	9	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15 Madras	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	71	317	258	93	40	34	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	15	35	90	56	47	67	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16 Palamcottah	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	71	6	11	11	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
17 Mangalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	126	30	383	40	94	1	31	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	1	20	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 Gunter	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	9	1	9	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	120	319	38	83	1	25	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total, Central and District Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	440	34	155	40	78	7	60	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment	3,680	277	6,270	312	208	1	114	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total admissions		4,140	311	6,513	352	5,100	136	2,205	28	1,450	13	908	4	305	1	81	1
Total remaining on the 31st December		220	18	1,067	46	1,900	57	2,117	23	1,475	18	2,100	17	1,193	18	113	1

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

† Excludes one male admitted into the jail during the year.

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 1900 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1		2		3		4		5																			
Serial number.		Jails.		Numbers according to length of sentences.												Total.											
		Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.		A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 6 months.		C. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		D. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		E. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		F. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		G. Above 10 years and not exceeding 15 years.		H. Exceeding 15 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
19	Criminal Leger Ward, Madras.	Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
20	Subsidiary Jails.	Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
21	Grand Total	Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
22	Grand Total for 1899.	Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									
		Total remaining on the 31st December *																									
		Total admissions																									

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

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

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency, during the year 1900, who had been previously convicted.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number previously convicted.												Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School, Act, 1867).	
		Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.		Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.		Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.	
Serial number.	Jails.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.	Number admitted during the year.												Number previously convicted.	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
2	District Jails.	Number admitted during the year.												Number previously convicted.	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
3	Total, Central and District Jails.	Number admitted during the year.												Number previously convicted.	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
4	Subsidiary Jails.	Number admitted during the year.												Number previously convicted.	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
5	Grand Total for 1899.	Number admitted during the year.												Number previously convicted.	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	
		Total												Total	

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 1900.

Serial number.	Jails.	3 Remaining unrecaptured on the 31st December 1899 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	4 Escaped during the year.			5 Recaptured during the year.			6 Remained unrecaptured.			7 Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	14	2	2	2	2	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
2	Vellore	6	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	Trichinopoly	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Coimbatore	3				1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Cannanore	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Salem	3						3	3	3	3	3	3	3
7	Penitentiary													
	Total	28	3	3	1	2	3	27	1	28	3			
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	Berhampur	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	Vizagapatam	2	7	7	2	2	2	5	7	7	7	7	7	7
11	Nellore													
12	Bellary		1	1	1	1								
13	Cuddalore	1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Tanjore		1	1	1	1	1							
15	Madurai	4	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16	Palamcottah		6	6	4	4		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
17	Mangalore													
18	Guntur	1					1		1		1		1	
	Total	10	14	4	18	11	11	10	7	17	7	11		
	Total, Central and District Jails	38	14	7	21	13	14	37	8	45	10	11		
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras		2	2	1	1		1	1	1	1	2		
	Subsidiary Jails	11	5	15	18	18	11	2	13	20				
	Grand Total	49	21	22	43	32	33	48	11	59	20	13		
	Grand Total for 1899	47	12	11	23	15	17	45	8	53	12	10		

* One struck off having escaped more than ten years ago.
† Those were recaptured by the Police in December 1900, but one of them was received by recommitment in the Palamcottah District Jail in January 1901, and the other is reported to have died of cholera while in sub-jail.
‡ This convict is reported to have been recaptured by the Police subsequent to the closing of the Guntur District Jail.
§ Three struck off having escaped more than ten years ago.

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 1900.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.										Offences dealt with by Superintendents.										Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.	
		Daily average population.										Punishments inflicted by Superintendents.											
		By Criminal Courts.					By Superintendents.					By Criminal Courts.					By Superintendents.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Central Jails.																							
1	Rajahmundry	1,682	24	3	126	315	61	35	3	5	105	220	288	643	18	229	288	1,016	29,904	108.44	108.44	108.44	108.44
2	Vellore	1,053	27	44	511	1,441	91	331	28	41	73	136	632	1,914	46	455	632	1,233	31,706	108.44	108.44	108.44	108.44
3	Trichinopoly	1,087	21	12	15	232	24	220	12	14	244	65	908	1	137	138	138	138	82,811	35,744	108.44	108.44	108.44
4	Coimbatore	728	40	9	11	253	9	144	6	7	22	332	46	735	214	59	29	10	815	5,990	111.89	111.89	111.89
5	Cannanore	482	31	17	1	206	17	61	3	25	56	250	484	1	178	173	35	5	1,053	6,530	111.89	111.89	111.89
6	Salem	1,081	92	12	83	312	22	198	12	14	59	462	216	1,176	1	143	112	13	1,388	108,746	123.72	123.72	123.72
7	Penitentiary	7,190	48	117	7	1,040	3,708	200	1,065	117	163	410	1,741	1,773	7	2,165	498	280	1,099	3,043	6,964	121	121
Total		8,765	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50	108.50
District Jails.																							
8	Russellkonda	88	903	10	57	57	10	57	0	0	9	46	89	210	3	52	32	10	16	55	25	203	319
9	Berhampur	550	10	2	28	107	68	30	2	1	47	64	134	293	2	107	148	22	1	331	4	306	11
10	Vizagapatnam	212	45	14	14	172	18	48	1	6	17	86	40	432	1	207	89	6	258	101	444	11	11
11	Nellore	396	53	1	115	75	19	130	2	2	12	56	142	301	2	329	349	40	7	75	238	914	3
12	Cuddalore	898	44	2	46	401	16	254	3	2	207	72	108	625	2	249	249	40	7	75	238	914	3
13	Tanjore	841	50	2	64	331	19	48	1	4	24	178	106	625	10	106	106	10	106	106	106	106	106
14	Madurai	290	32	6	143	322	6	66	2	2	21	106	170	856	10	361	361	10	361	361	361	361	361
15	Palamcottah	44	51	5	23	219	8	32	...	...	17	123	48	328	1	18	18	82	2	103	8	83	83
16	Madurai	44	51	5	23	219	8	32	...	...	17	123	48	328	1	18	18	82	2	103	8	83	83
17	Guntur	2,872	26	18	648	2,624	108	741	13	24	136	1,195	924	4,884	13	2,245	228	91	1,450	914	4,884	17	17
Total		9,601	47	25	1,604	6,839	398	1,836	130	187	605	2,986	2,897	11,691	23	3,340	726	830	2,549	3,157	11,862	138	138
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.																							
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails		817	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		10,433	31	25	1,604	6,839	398	1,836	130	187	605	2,986	2,897	11,691	23	3,340	726	830	2,549	3,157	11,862	138	138
Grand Total for 1899		8,801	17	26	1,776	6,344	333	2,022	123	190	678	3,376	2,980	11,693	26	4,508	956	328	2,204	4,315	13,911	118	118

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 1900.

Serial Number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7	
		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	952.24	30.00	55.34	...	5.81	...	160	...	34	...
2	Vellore	1,241.57	61.40	111.27	5.21	8.94	8.48	246	9	128	1
3	Trichinopoly	1,053.65	...	92.79	...	8.81	...	185	...	104	...
4	Coimbatore	1,083.73	56	92.67	...	8.55	...	189	...	99	...
5	Cannanore	7.6.08	12.32	55.27	7.7	7.72	6.2	116	1	97	...
6	Salem	492.61	...	40.82	...	8.29	...	75	...	18	...
7	Penitentiary	1,041.91	40.01	78.35	2.00	7.52	5.00	127	3	142	3
	Total	6,584.19	141.29	526.51	7.98	8.00	5.53	1,098	13	622	4
District Jails.											
8	Russellkonda	88.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	129.74	6.12	1.00	...	7.7	...	1	...	1	...
10	Vizagapatam	556.64	05	10.02	...	1.80	...	14	...	3	...
11	Nellore	206.52	5.93	12.88	...	6.24	...	36	...	9	...
12	Bellary	353.63	22.81	23.02	...	6.51	...	41	...	15	...
13	Cuddalore	366.31	27	13.74	...	3.75	...	30	...	16	...
14	Tanjore	328.49	...	17.04	...	5.19	...	56	...	21	...
15	Madura	326.50	15.00	16.46	...	5.04	...	55	...	7	...
16	Palamcottah	290.32	...	22.11	...	7.62	...	34	...	6	...
17	Mangalore	125.59	6.53	5.05	...	4.02	...	12	...	4	...
18	Guntur	42.54	1.97	2.99	...	7.03	...	31	...	1	...
	Total	2,814.31	58.68	124.31	...	4.42	...	310	...	83	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	9,398.50	202.97	650.82	7.98	6.92	3.93	1,408	13	705	4
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	16.52	...	2.00	...	12.11	...	3	...	...	...
	Grand Total	9,415.02	202.97	652.82	7.98	6.93	3.93	1,411	13	705	4
	Grand Total for 1899	8,011.96	185.27	586.40	8.36	7.44	4.51	1,234	13	605	8

NOTE.—Column 6 includes Night watchmen, 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 1900.

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	3	4
Potatoes ...	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables ...	6	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	6	...	6	6	...
Flour ...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolung or soojee meal ...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhāl meal ...	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 ...	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
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.
	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Coffee ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
Dinner	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Soup ...	1 "	1 "
		Potatoes ...	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice ...	4 "	4 "
	Saturday	Suet pudding ...	12 "	...
		Meat, roasted or fried ...	7 "	4 oz.
		Potatoes ...	8 "	6 "
Supper	Daily	Rice ...	4 "	6 "
		Suet pudding ...	12 "	6 "
		Rice ...	8 "	8 oz.
		Meat curried into mulligatany ...	12 "	...
		Bread ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Tea ...	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Gruel ...	1 pint.	1 pint.
			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, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. sugar.

Suet pudding will not be issued to prisoners when their sentence does not exceed three months, nor until the expiration of three months when their sentence exceeds that period, but the increased ration of rice allowed for 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 1900.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	
Rice	24	24	25	24	24	24	25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhāl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish ..	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat 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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Garlic	drachm.	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. 14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	25 oz. of either grain daily.	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week. 12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	21 oz. daily.
Dhāl	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Rice	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil.
Oil, gingelly or coconut.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 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.
or 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. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in providing and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.			
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	
Jails.													
Central Jails.													
1	982.24	5.31	9.33	196.85	23.313	24,648	24 11 7	30,050	107	13	30,290	30 10 3	
2	1,305.97	20	13.58	1,317.25	24,269	18 6 9	51	30,584	520	51	40,086	30 10 3	
3	1,005.05	30.58	30.58	1,005.05	651	26,536	24 14 1	30,586	424	10	31,001	29 5 11	
4	1,286.50	30.58	30.58	1,286.50	906	15,327	24 0 0	32,780	734	132	33,512	31 13 5	
5	1,286.50	30.58	30.58	1,286.50	906	15,327	24 0 0	32,780	734	132	33,512	31 13 5	
6	463.51	30.70	7.24	1,593.55	20,490	13,328	30 13 5	37,844	585	166	38,429	35 7 6	
7	1,081.92	11.91	7.24	1,093.83	24,548	810	25.358	18,184	515	69	18,799	35 7 6	
Total	6,728.48	104.77	78.27	6,913.22	1,63,475	5,273	1,68,748	2,16,023	2,214	178	2,18,192	31 14 6	
District Jails.													
8	88.03	8.10	2.35	96.22	3,867	85	4.082	2,862	100	104	2,768	28 12 3	
9	135.86	14.90	4.88	149.76	6,019	337	5.366	3,413	70	73	3,483	32 11 4	
10	212.45	10.67	4.88	223.10	1,652	160	4.812	8,304	16	66	10,586	35 9 8	
11	976.44	20.46	5.32	996.22	7,112	1,254	8.346	14,047	188	55	14,245	35 13 3	
12	386.58	5.83	6.71	392.12	11,065	178	11.273	12,508	283	3	12,890	34 8 4	
13	348.46	6.79	10.71	355.36	10,071	162	10.333	11,250	110	2	11,360	34 8 4	
14	248.50	4.22	14.25	262.72	41,953	1,356	11.571	42,780	49	306	43,270	34 6 7	
15	390.22	11.36	6.58	401.58	150.08	4,925	5.424	3,470	49	89	3,569	31 14 10	
16	1,081.92	11.91	7.24	1,093.83	24,548	810	25.358	18,184	515	69	18,799	35 7 6	
17	44.5	.07	.30	44.88	1,352	30	2 0	485	1	1	486	10 14 5	
Total	2,476.90	248.54	75.58	2,700.92	71,052	530	76,253	23 13 7	1,280	663	5	99,285	31 12 5
18	16.52	...	...	16.52	660	39	15 3	555	7	...	562	34 0 1	
19	57.86	...	...	57.86	2,307	89	3 4	1	...	...	1	...	
Total Jails	9,617.99	983.31	176.71	10,151.70	2,37,491	10,474	2,47,968	3,15,365	3,420	841	3,18,123	33 13 11	
Subsidiary Jails	817.3	1,869.02	4.83	2,681.17	18,213	32	12 8	1,03,584	73	23	1,03,658	38 11 10	
Grand Total	10,427.31	2,212.33	184.54	12,862.18	2,55,707	10,474	2,68,181	3,18,950	3,533	818	3,19,483	38 5 2	
Total for 1889	8,801.17	1,766.06	180.22	10,747.48	2,72,933	7,414	2,80,367	26 1 5	2,96,720	4,120	511	3,00,338	28 6 2

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

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Mo.ning 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)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial Number.	6—cont.			7			8			9		
	Hospital charges—cont.			Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.		
	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Jails.	Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.
Central Jails.												
1. Rajahmundry	53	2,961	2 13 6	99 13 10	5,867	5 15 1	20	956	...	985	0 15 10	3 8 6
2. Vellore	143	2,313	1 12 1	88 6 2	4,814	3 6 0	84	30	...	64	0 9 9	2 10 6
3. Trichinopoly	242	2,226	2 1 5	82 0 2	4,314	3 6 0	84	1,580	...	1,580	1 9 5	2 2 8
4. Coimbatore	18	1,768	1 8 5	172 1 4	3,311	3 7 7	35	31	...	180	0 2 5	1 8 5
5. Bangalore	38	1,623	1 8 6	172 1 4	3,311	3 7 7	35	31	...	180	0 2 5	1 8 5
6. Salem	28	1,623	1 8 6	172 1 4	3,311	3 7 7	35	31	...	180	0 2 5	1 8 5
7. Penitentiary	28	1,623	1 8 6	172 1 4	3,311	3 7 7	35	31	...	180	0 2 5	1 8 5
Total	572	15,523	2 3 11	100 9 6	25,487	3 11 8	1,105	5,790	650	7,545	1 1 6	2 7 2
District Jails.												
8. Russellkonda	11	247	2 9 1	118 2 11	250	2 11 1	4	26	...	135	1 9 9	0 9 0
9. Bellary	...	1,082	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
10. Mysore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
11. Bellary	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
12. Channarayana	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
13. Channarayana	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
14. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
15. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
16. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
17. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
18. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
19. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
20. Tanjore	...	1,405	1 14 5	62 5 11	2,072	3 10 3	51	13	...	673	1 2 11	1 13 9
Total	46	7,488	2 5 6	105 15 10	10,981	3 8 2	279	1,082	445	1,754	0 8 10	3 10 3
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras												
21. Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	...	396	14 4 7	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	0 3 10	7 8 1
Total Jails	618	23,270	2 4 8	103 6 7	36,489	3 10 6	1,429	6,889	1,053	9,471	0 14 11	2 13 3
Subsidiary Jails	...	1,290	0 7 8	26 2 5	1,711	0 10 3	2,044	902	96	2,445	0 14 7	7 2 6
Grand Total	618	24,560	1 14 7	94 15 6	38,200	3 0 3	3,473	7,891	1,152	11,905	0 14 10	3 11 5
Total for 1899	501	17,977	1 10 9	76 6 10	24,110	2 4 6	3,171	4,400	46	7,417	0 11 4	2 14 5

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses shown in column 13-H are divided between the district and hospital charges in the proportion in which the number of the High was used for the general listing of the prisoners or for the sick and labour.

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 1900, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial Number.	10			11			12		
	Charges for miscellaneous services and supplies.			Travelling allowances.			Contingencies.		
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
Jails.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual cost of uniform and accounts of warders.	Money paid to reward for services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.
Central Jails.									
1. Rajahmundry	246	104	1,446	197	5	216	2,217	2 3 7	278
2. Vellore	443	78	1,891	307	6	239	2,463	3 5 8	178
3. Trichinopoly	419	51	1,083	334	10	182	1,627	1 11 0	186
4. Coimbatore	388	65	723	178	6	134	1,443	1 15 10	337
5. Bangalore	169	11	563	251	26	30	1,110	2 1 1	131
6. Salem	749	204	1,100	322	10	235	2,700	2 7 6	272
7. Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,863	540	7,211	1,865	63	1,188	13,790	1 15 9	1,549
District Jails.									
8. Russellkonda	60	10	392	437	62	637	6,380	2 1 0	1,600
9. Bellary	119	19	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Mysore	242	51	466	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Bellary	103	9	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Channarayana	175	23	686	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Channarayana	68	7	431	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Tanjore	187	1	320	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Tanjore	218	27	319	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Tanjore	102	4	295	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Tanjore	17	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,364	167	5,692	437	62	637	6,380	2 1 0	1,600
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras									
19. Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	25	3	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Civil Jail, Madras	92	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Jails	4,344	700	11,242	2,305	125	1,835	20,531	2 0 5	2,439
Subsidiary Jails	4,533	224	533	15	...	724	9,020	2 4 0	98
Grand Total	8,877	924	11,775	2,320	125	2,559	26,550	2 1 2	2,737
Total for 1899	8,092	744	7,405	2,061	139	1,865	20,506	1 14 6	2,217

Charges for repairs and maintenance of buildings, furniture, and other contingencies.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Extraordinary charges for livestock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.										Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.
		Conservancy and water supply deadstock.	Dietary deadstock.	Hospital deadstock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting deadstock.	Discipline and deadstock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live plant (excluding maintenance).	Drought cattle, sheep, which goes under 10 E.).	Other miscellaneous deadstock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Central Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
2	Bajamundry	441	68	3	146	185	34	1	...	...	51	929	0.14 11
3	Vellore	180	380	12	...	12	20	2	...	...	3	77,583	0.7 6
4	Trichinopoly	...	328	...	40	15	221	...	170	...	23	71,803	0.11 8
5	Coimbatore	344	550	...	...	...	30	...	361	...	28	18,537	0.3 2
6	Salem	...	72	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	19	48,837	0.3 2
7	Penitentiary	...	376	217	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	829	0.12 2
	Total	1,939	2,068	282	181	211	356	10	347	5	138	5,455	0.12 8
8	District Jails.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
9	Russellkonda	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	34	74	0.12 4
10	Berampur	...	54	25	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	134	0.14 6
11	Nagapattinam	...	62	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1	32	0.2 2
12	Bellary	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	62	0.2 6
13	Cuddalore	...	9	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	30	61	0.2 7
14	Tanjore	...	31	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	11	443	1.3 11
15	Madura	...	2	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	117	0.6 8
16	Madras	...	94	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	481	372	168	...	...	169	...	74	...	284	1,550	0.7 9
19	Criminal Leger Ward, Madras	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0.7 9
20	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Jails	2,420	2,446	454	180	216	525	10	421	5	422	7,019	0.11 1
	Subsidiary Jails	...	107	...	50	78	55	...	...	...	46	738	0.4 5
	Grand Total	2,513	2,553	454	230	294	580	10	421	5	468	7,757	0.9 8
	Total for 1899	1,567	1,677	185	12	168	2,304	21	187	263	130	6,751	0.10 1

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons

Do.

RS. 22,000

RS. 3,016

RS. 1,834

RS. 3,114

RS. 38,222

Includes Rs. 467 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 1900 (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			
		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.			
Serial Number.	Jails.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																									
1	Bajamundry	22 6	47 2	49 5	24 12	29 7	41 6	22 11	30 10	5 15	11 8	1 6	3 15	2 7	3 15	2 12	3 7	1 9	1 9	3 2	9 4	2 11	3 8	3 8	
2	Vellore	25 13	19 12	22 6	18 7	28 8	29 15	29 10	33 3	3 3	2 11	1 12	2 12	2 1	2 12	2 14	4 3	1 1	1 1	3 2	9 4	2 11	3 8	3 8	
3	Trichinopoly	32 6	35 1	27 10	24 0	37 2	31 11	31 8	33 5	2 5	2 6	1 6	2 11	2 1	2 14	2 9	3 8	0 6	0 6	2 15	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	
4	Coimbatore	31 6	25 14	30 6	24 0	37 2	31 11	31 8	33 5	2 5	2 6	1 6	2 11	2 1	2 14	2 9	3 8	0 6	0 6	2 15	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	
5	Salem	33 13	34 14	41 7	30 13	33 5	33 11	33 5	35 2	3 14	3 3	1 2	2 9	3 10	2 15	3 12	2 12	0 5	0 5	3 5	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	
6	Penitentiary	29 2	27 15	29 4	29 3	34 3	37 7	30 2	35 7	3 14	3 3	1 2	2 9	3 10	2 15	3 12	2 12	0 5	0 5	3 5	2 10	2 15	2 15	2 15	
Total		28 7	27 7	31 4	24 7	31 8	32 13	27 9	31 14	3 14	3 1	1 12	2 4	2 4	3 4	2 12	3 12	2 6	1 1	2 13	2 11	1 15	2 7	2 7	
<i>District Jails.</i>																									
8	Russellkonda	60 13	44 6	44 6	42 7	27 7	33 11	21 11	28 12	3 7	2 12	1 8	2 9	2 9	3 12	3 13	3 4	0 3	0 3	2 7	2 7	1 0	0 13	0 9	
9	Berampur	37 5	35 12	41 13	36 3	33 5	32 5	26 13	23 11	5 7	2 1	1 9	2 9	2 9	3 12	3 13	3 4	0 3	0 3	2 7	2 7	1 0	0 13	0 9	
10	Nagapattinam	18 14	17 9	19 14	12 7	27 7	27 7	27 0	29 2	1 11	2 13	1 1	1 14	1 13	2 10	2 11	3 10	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
11	Madras	28 16	23 6	22 6	20 13	23 5	20 14	23 0	25 0	2 7	1 12	5 8	1 12	1 13	2 10	2 11	3 9	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
12	Bellary	21 13	22 6	22 6	20 13	23 5	20 14	23 0	25 0	2 7	1 12	5 8	1 12	1 13	2 10	2 11	3 9	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
13	Cuddalore	25 1	27 2	28 1	23 13	23 7	23 7	23 0	25 0	2 7	1 12	5 8	1 12	1 13	2 10	2 11	3 9	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
14	Tanjore	27 8	27 12	28 1	28 8	24 4	23 4	23 0	25 0	2 7	1 12	5 8	1 12	1 13	2 10	2 11	3 9	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
15	Madura	18 3	18 0	21 2	17 0	32 9	33 3	26 14	30 7	1 13	1 6	1 14	2 0	2 1	2 4	2 4	2 6	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
16	Palamcottah	20 7	19 11	19 2	27 13	20 11	20 11	20 11	20 11	1 14	1 13	1 13	2 0	2 1	2 4	2 4	2 6	0 2	0 2	9 12	3 15	3 15	3 15	3 15	
17	Madras	38 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	38 13	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	3 7	
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		25 3	24 1	26 4	23 14	28 7	32 10	25 2	31 12	3 0	2 7	2 3	2 5	1 14	2 15	2 6	3 8	0 5	0 5	3 10	3 4	2 13	3 10	3 10	
<i>Criminal Leger Ward, Madras</i>																									
19	Madras	47 11	41 12	37 0	30 15	31 10	37 10	23 12	34 0	14 2	16 9	18 2	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Civil Jail, Madras	64 15	67 9	66 1	6 13	38 11	39 14	35 13	38 12	0 11	0 5	0 15	0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total		23 13	22 14	26 1	20 12	32 2	34 2	28 6	33 5	3 0	2 7	1 11	1 15	1 14	2 12	2 4	3 0	1 10	0 15	0 15	3 8	3 6	2 14	3 12	

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditures in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditures on the same account in each of the three preceding years—continued.

Serial Number.	9				10				11				12				13			
	Cost of Miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of Traveling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost purchased of average strength.			
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Central Jails.																				
1. Reformatory	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
2. Yellow	2 5	3 2	3 1	2 4	0 5	1 2	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 11	0 9	0 5	0 6	2 2	1 1	0 15	69 14	124 10	82 10	72 3
3. Reddell	1 14	1 7	1 12	1 6	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 3	1 1	0 5	0 7	67 1	60 8	60 10	58 11
4. Reddell	2 12	1 1	1 12	2 5	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 3	0 5	1 1	0 5	0 12	70 14	68 5	68 5	67 5
5. Caranore	2 12	1 15	1 5	2 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 3	0 5	0 8	2 9	0 12	1 9	87 2	89 6	84 7	85 7
6. Salem	1 18	1 9	1 5	2 1	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 8	1 10	1 13	1 13	71 7	72 11	69 6	68 7
7. Penitentiary	2 7	2 5	2 7	2 7	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 4	3 0	3 6	2 12	2 5	1 2	0 13	1 5	0 12	82 9	85 2	77 15	78 4
Total	2 4	1 11	1 13	2 0	0 3	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 11	0 12	0 11	0 9	0 7	1 4	0 10	0 13	74 9	74 3	69 1	69 0
District Jails.																				
8. Bangalore	1 6	2 3	2 10	4 11	1 14	1 11	0 1	0 2	1 22	1 25	1 0	1 2	5 6	1 1	0 4	0 12	106 3	90 1	73 11	85 4
9. Bangalore	2 16	1 10	1 15	3 19	0 8	0 11	0 5	0 5	0 12	1 5	1 6	1 3	2 14	3 16	1 8	0 14	54 8	57 11	57 11	77 14
10. Mysore	2 16	1 10	1 15	3 19	0 8	0 11	0 5	0 5	0 12	1 5	1 6	1 3	2 14	3 16	1 8	0 14	54 8	57 11	57 11	77 14
11. Bellary	1 12	1 10	2 1	1 12	0 1	0 13	0 4	0 6	1 10	0 11	1 5	1 3	2 14	3 16	1 8	0 14	62 6	68 3	68 3	74 8
12. Bellary	1 13	1 10	1 11	2 7	0 1	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 4	1 10	2 15	0 7	2 2	1 2	0 4	0 3	59 10	72 13	70 2	73 9
13. Bellary	1 11	1 12	1 5	1 9	0 4	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 8	0 9	0 3	0 7	0 13	1 2	0 8	1 4	59 10	66 7	56 11	69 10
14. Madras	1 13	1 7	1 4	1 9	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 3	0 8	0 13	1 2	0 8	1 4	59 10	66 7	56 11	69 10
15. Madras	1 13	1 7	1 4	1 9	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 6	0 3	0 8	0 13	1 2	0 8	1 4	59 10	66 7	56 11	69 10
16. Palamcottah	0 15	1 10	1 5	2 8	0 4	0 2	0 1	0 4	0 9	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 12	0 3	59 10	66 7	56 11	69 10
17. Palamcottah	0 15	1 10	1 5	2 8	0 4	0 2	0 1	0 4	0 9	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 12	0 3	59 10	66 7	56 11	69 10
18. Gunjur	...	2 5	1 13	2 0	...	1 14	0 8	0 15	1 4	2 15	1 12	5 7	...	1 2	1 2	1 15	81 2	88 9	69 11	73 11
Total	1 12	1 10	1 10	2 1	0 6	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 13	0 15	1 3	0 14	1 1	0 13	0 11	0 8	65 11	68 12	62 7	68 11
Criminal Leper Ward.																				
19. Madras	4 3	4 0	2 15	3 11	0 8	1 2	1 5	...	2 4	5 13	0 11	1 1	...	0 11	2 3	0 8	106 11	112 14	89 6	101 4
20. Subordinate Jails	2 15	2 10	2 10	2 4	2 1	...	0 1	0 1	3 15	12 59	16 6	13 11	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 4	57 10	58 11	58 11	57 8
Grand Total	2 4	1 14	1 14	2 1	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 3	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 10	0 10	0 15	0 10	0 10	69 3	69 13	63 2	66 11

Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

№. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

[illegible]

• *E.g., as being en route, on peral diet, in quarantin, &c.*

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, <i>minus</i> column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, <i>minus</i> column 6).	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	71,967	72 3	5,135 4	5 2	66,831 12	67 1	
2	Vellore	77,583	58 14	28,046 18	21 5	49,536 3	37 9	
3	Trichinopoly	71,803	67 5	16,360 1	15 5	55,442 15	52 0	
4	Coimbatore	76,751	66 7	15,856 2	13 12	60,895 14	52 11	
5	Cannanore	68,837	65 9	6,189 1	8 5	62,647 15	57 4	
6	Salem	44,612	83 2	883 7	1 10	43,728 9	81 8	
7	Penitentiary	85,574	78 4	31,523 1	28 13	54,050 15	49 7	
	Total	6,77,127	69 0	1,03,973 13	15 1	5,73,153 3	53 15	
<i>District Jails.</i>								
8	Russellkonda	8,204	85 4	1,169 9	12 2	7,034 7	73 2	
9	Bechampur	11,533	77 14	514 12	3 8	11,018 4	74 6	
10	Vizagapatam	30,554	53 11	3,638 4	6 6	26,915 12	47 5	
11	Nellore	16,747	71 14	675 0	2 14	16,072 0	69 0	
12	Kelbary	29,065	74 8	3,306 9	8 4	25,758 7	66 4	
13	Cuddalore	27,804	73 9	5,828 13	15 6	21,975 3	58 3	
14	Tanjore	24,751	69 10	9,450 1	26 9	15,300 15	43 1	
15	Madurai	22,928	56 14	3,424 15	8 8	19,503 1	48 6	
16	Palamedottai	31,316	75 5	4,441 12	10 11	26,874 4	64 10	
17	Mangalore	12,352	82 5	1,167 7	7 12	11,184 9	74 8	
18	Guntur	3,367	73 11	580 3	12 15	2,786 13	60 12	
	Total	2,19,551	68 11	34,197 5	10 11	1,85,353 11	58 0	
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	1,673	101 4	...	...	1,673 0	101 4	
20	Civil Jail, Madras	5,028	117 1	...	...	3,028 0	117 1	
	Total Jails	7,01,379	69 1	1,38,171 2	19 10	5,63,207 14	55 7	
	Subsidiary Jails	1,54,155	57 8	1,184 15	0 7	1,52,970 1	57 1	
	Grand-Total	8,55,534	66 11	1,39,356 1	10 14	7,16,177 15	55 13	
	Total for 1899	6,99,695	65 2	1,15,475 13	10 12	5,84,219 3	54 6	

No. XIV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails : Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

No. XVII.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8										
Serial Number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			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	50450	4	7.93	255.92	3	11.72	147.83	2	13.53	36.07	2	54.54	55.75	...	...	...
2	Vellore	62708	4	6.38	168.42	2	11.88	151.33	4	26.43	128.84	2	15.52	137.25	1	6.75	...
3	Trichinopoly	41033	7	17.03	224.25	13	37.97	159.17	7	43.98	126.42	3	23.73	118.75	3	108.75	9.20
4	Coimbatore	29042	12	41.32	220.83	3	13.58	292.58	3	10.25	114.00	3	20.32	119.83	2	25.26	...
5	Cannanore	31150	17	54.57	109.75	3	27.33	97.50	6	61.54	91.07	5	54.54	88.91	4	54.75	73.06
6	Salem	18258	3	16.43	98.33	2	20.34	108.92	1	9.18	30.22	2	19.28	37.41	3	33.25	90.23
7	Penitentiary	49417	7	14.17	199.17	7	35.15	263.88	4	15.18	103.75	2	19.28	37.41	2	28.67	...
Total		282058	54	19.14	1270.67	33	25.85	1204.91	27	22.11	638.27	17	26.63	572.98	10	261.75	305.56
<i>District Jails.</i>																	
8	Russellkonda	6217	6	96.51	9.42	...	...	11.50	...	...	4.58	1	218.31	41	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	12058	2	16.63	9.17	...	...	3.17	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	44650	21	47.03	72.17	6	83.14	17.00	1	58.82	9.33	...	...	18.41	...	...	...
11	Nellore	19617	10	50.98	16.25	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bellary	25958	6	23.11	46.33	...	...	44.92	1	22.26	18.75	...	...	83	1	1204.82	...
13	Cuddalore	24908	3	12.04	64.25	1	15.56	27.83	1	35.93	14.67	...	...	8.42	1	118.76	...
14	Tanjore	21084	5	23.71	55.00	4	72.73	27.58	...	...	21.95	2	94.12	10.75	1	130.02	...
15	Madura	25725	4	15.55	52.75	2	37.91	25.08	...	...	5.75	...	...	4.92	...	...	...
16	Palamcottah	20558	7	34.05	23.17	1	43.16	27.01	...	...	17.67	...	...	20.92	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	10825	...	...	17.17	...	...	2.83	...	...	1.17	...	...	1.66	...	...	...
18	Guntur	3225	1	31.01	75	...	...	58	...	...	08	...	...	17	...	...	...
Total		214825	65	30.26	366.43	14	38.21	186.73	3	15.80	93.91	3	31.95	76.07	3	317	315.46
<i>Total, Central and District Jails</i>																	
Total, Central and District Jails		499883	119	23.55	1643.10	47	28.60	1400.64	30	21.28	732.18	20	27.32	649.05	13	264.92	333.97
<i>Criminal Leper Ward, Madras</i>																	
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras		616	...	...	25	...	...	292	...	...	200	1	500.00	5.00	...	...	...
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																	
Subsidiary Jails		81525	48	58.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		579024	167	28.84	1643.35	47	28.60	1412.56	30	21.24	734.18	21	28.80	654.05	13	264.92	333.97
Grand Total for 1899		438983	65	14.81	1356.10	21	15.49	1330.26	28	21.05	618.91	8	12.01	727.54	20	326.25	153.33

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, &c.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1900.	
		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		Total.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	7	2	63	1	70	3	78	5	522	109	531	30	2	32	37	1	38	2	1	...
2	Vellore	1	...	4	...	5	...	20	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	34	3	644	34	678	37	716	193	4895	498	5058	426	29	455	269	8	217	11	...	
4	Coimbatore	26	...	502	1	503	...	538	17	3277	320	3071	...	...	330	161	...	...	...	...	
5	Cannanore	15	...	226	14	241	...	255	69	1191	72	1191	...	6	75	146	4	150	1	...	
6	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Total	83	5	1440	49	1523	54	1577	232	10477	851	10477	851	37	888	554	13	567	17	193	
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
8	Russellkonda	4	...	178	4	182	...	186	814	...	819	90	4	...	20	138	3	139	...	5	
9	Berhampur	17	...	372	6	378	...	386	1937	...	390	137	3	...	140	161	3	164	6	...	
10	Vizagapatnam	40	...	266	8	274	...	282	1370	...	1295	167	...	...	170	135	4	139	...	...	
11	Nellore	7	...	965	17	982	...	999	1982	...	2046	113	6	...	110	174	7	181	62	...	
12	Bellary	4	...	141	7	148	...	152	556	...	583	70	1	...	71	38	5	38	...	...	
13	Cuddalore	16	...	190	2	192	...	196	689	...	712	268	...	...	268	2	269	...	...	...	
14	Tanjore	34	...	584	7	591	...	606	4332	...	4533	269	...	...	568	422	2	422	73	...	
15	Madura	57	...	289	11	299	...	300	1136	...	1158	147	6	...	153	113	4	117	...	...	
16	Palamcottah	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		683	2	2911	61	3064	63	3267	24631	228	24851	1609	24	1633	1626	29	1655	183	4	187	
Total, Central and District Jails		776	7	4351	110	5127	117	5244	34876	475	35331	2460	61	2321	2190	42	2222	200	4	201	
Subsidiary Jails		1203	25	39205	1209	40468	1234	41702	181819	4085	183902	13275	434	13700	7417	388	7805	18029	357	1836	
Grand Total		2099	32	49556	1319	45555	1331	46946	216695	4578	221238	15735	465	16239	9507	490	10027	18229	361	18300	
Grand Total for 1899		1351	33	33170	1015	34521	1048	35549	175096	3573	176709	11965	424	12280	6598	298	6866	13453	200	14243	

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 1900—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 1900 in the part of the Jail devoted to																Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.		
			Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Jury-able Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superintending wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.				By Public Works Department.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							F.				
District Jails—cont.																							
12	Bellary	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total Total average population	38	6	20	4	5	56	5	5	5	21	178	93	80	75	7	3,723	11	8	{ Juveniles were confined in separate cells. Surplus prisoners were accommodated in the bowing work shop.		
		38	6	20	4	5	56	5	5	5	21	178	93	80	75	7	3,723	11	8				
		10	24	43	11	13	...	5	20	19	65	20	2	45	32	01	402	22	...	...		...	
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	256	276	246	1,482	15	0	482		12	3
13	Cuddalore	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total Total average population	23	4	54	18	34	34	50	2	2	17	256	276	246	1,482	15	0	482	12	3	{ Female under-trials were confined in the black surplus males were confined in general workshop and juveniles in available wards.	
		23	4	54	18	34	34	50	2	2	17	256	276	246	1,482	15	0	482	12	3			
		7	25	02	50	50	...	6	71	5	40	27	08	25	308	64	35	9	12	...	...		...
		16	10	19	30	30	12	12	8	8	8	8	257	276	272	1,199	5	9	...	...	...		{ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in the civil debtors' barracks.
14	Tanjore	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total Total average population	5	49	18	02	20	06	6	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Surplus male convicts were accommodated in the civil debtors' barracks.	
		5	49	18	02	20	06	6	08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		40	7	20	...	40	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
15	Madura	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total Total average population	28	7	20	...	40	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Excess male convicts and prisoners were accommodated in one of the wards of No. 4 Block.	
		28	7	20	...	40	29	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		8	53	75	11	75	...	19	14	41	35	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
16	Palamcottah	Cells with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total Total average population	15	...	30	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ Excess under-trial and civil prisoners were accommodated in No. 3 workshops and in tents. Juveniles were accommodated in cells.	
		15	...	30	...	12	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		8	30	27	34	...	14	20	109	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
		250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

[illegible]

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

Serial Number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	1,701	286	...	460	442	146	1,048	...	230	108	20	367
2	Vellore	2,212	230	10	616	719	340	1,685	8	206	62	21	297
3	Trichinopoly	897	133	76	168	209	90	543	51	96	52	22	221
4	Coimbatore	1,328	242	117	318	239	97	771	81	165	50	19	315
5	Cannanore	1,578	242	236	452	152	82	922	157	187	49	21	414
6	Salem	771	199	...	233	103	54	390	...	141	33	...	182
7	Penitentiary	* 3,477	1,621	618	540	202	99	1,459	191	151	38	15	395
	Total	11,954	2,953	1,067	2,787	2,066	908	6,818	488	1,176	392	135	2,191
District Jails.													
8	Russellkonda	247	35	15	69	47	15	146	14	38	12	2	66
9	Berhampur	550	78	58	162	62	18	300	44	97	24	7	172
10	Visagapatam	1,014	80	112	363	186	100	761	75	74	20	4	173
11	Nellore	640	63	17	206	194	69	486	1	57	26	7	91
12	Bellary	916	69	111	339	164	86	700	51	81	14	1	147
13	Cuddalore	888	126	81	274	181	79	615	35	79	27	6	147
14	Tanjore	734	147	65	205	126	69	465	23	60	29	10	122
15	Madera	795	227	54	202	138	86	480	19	46	16	7	88
16	Palamecottah	448	53	42	122	86	43	293	30	51	21	...	102
17	Mangalore	711	120	...	273	114	32	419	...	140	30	2	172
18	Cuntur	199	25	19	60	24	8	111	10	40	11	2	63
	Total	7,142	1,023	574	2,275	1,322	605	4,776	302	763	230	48	1,343
	Total, Central and District Jails	19,106	3,976	1,631	5,062	3,388	1,513	11,594	790	1,939	622	183	3,534
19	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	13	...	...	3	2	4	9	...	2	2	...	4
	Grand Total	* 19,119	3,976	1,631	5,065	3,390	1,517	11,603	790	1,941	624	183	3,538
	Total for 1899	17,327	3,100	1,842	4,273	2,952	1,402	10,460	853	2,069	666	170	3,758

* Column 3 includes, but columns 4, 5 and 6 exclude two convicts who were released on Medical grounds.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the mark system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

Showing the working of the mark system on the convicts of the Madras Prison during the year 1899.													
Serial Number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the mark system for industry but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										
			Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										
			Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.										
Sentenced to													
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STATE

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

1 Sections of Penal Code classified.	Convicts admitted into							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.								
Chap. VII, all sections.								
Chap. VIII, all sections.								
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	401	23	474	10	146		120	1
All other sections.	13		6		1			
Chap. X, all sections.	21		10		4			
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	317	12	20		11		1	
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	27	3	45	6	32	2	16	2
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	1		7		1		2	
Chap. XI, Sec. 211.	12	2	26	4	12	2	12	3
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	33	1	54		22		19	
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	10	1	19		10		4	
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	3		2		1			
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	14	1	5	2	13		7	1
All other sections.					3		6	
Chap. XIII, all sections.	6	3	2	1				
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	67	1	6		1			
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	136	7	3					
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	36	13	4					
Chap. XV, all sections.	4		2	2				
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.						1	2	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	2		13		7		6	
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	20	12	17	6	8		3	
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.								
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.		2	3	9	1	7	1	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	763	46	329	3	125		68	
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	128	10	187	3	103	2	48	
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341, to 348.	49	2	32		9		9	
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353, to 357.	97	5	158	1	73		4	
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	1	1	4	3	7		12	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.								
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.								
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.								
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.								
	2,191	347	2,092	168	2,604	68	645	14

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900.

2

3

Jail during the year 1900 under sentences not exceeding

														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,204	34	1,238
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	12	361
6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	136	16	152
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	11	74
5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	1	135
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	44
3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	4	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	1	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	7	146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	13	53
3	1	25	3	10	...	...	...	115	7	6	...	88	...	6	2	8
19	2	24	...	18	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	249	13	262
...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	2	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	18	70
...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	24	29
41	...	19	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1,326	49	1,375
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	15	552
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	2	104
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	6	344
5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	5	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
351	1	165	...	33	1	1	...	11	...	18	...	...	...	9,101	599	9,700

STATEMENT D—

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		Sections of Penal Code classified.							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	21	1	20	...	23	...	11	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	1	...	1	2	1	...	4	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft	8	...	16	...	77	7	182	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	66	10	57	3	16	...	6	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	116	21	175	9	110	2	39	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	72	27	133	6	87	8	38	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	33	1	37	2	27	...	9	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	9	...	7	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	170	3	145	3	106	1	19	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass	181	7	69	...	15	...	4	...
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	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass	289	48	860	37	1,082	26	495	1
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	4	...	14	1	5	...	12	1
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage	26	4	43	4	34	...	10	1
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	7	...	2	2	1	...	1	...
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	109	11	24	2	13	...	4	...
G.C.P., Chap. VIII and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	2	...	28	...	108	6	347	1
	Offences against other laws	11,677	2,342	1,066	81	164	3	38	...
Total for Central and District Jails		4,140	311	6,513	352	5,160	136	2,205	28
Add for Subsidiary Jails		13,010	2,656	620	19	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		17,150	2,967	7,133	371	5,160	136	2,205	28
Grand Total for 1899		14,915	2,390	5,439	276	4,254	130	1,577	23

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1900 under sentences not exceeding														Total.		
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.				
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life. For a term.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	1	82
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	11
148	...	21	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	460	7	467
23	...	506	...	206	...	78	...	56	...	65	...	...	...	944	...	944
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	13	158
23	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	32	505
18	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	362	41	403
10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	3	123
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	7	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	7	276
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
212	1	61	...	14	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	3,017	114	3,131
15	1	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	3	85
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	9	123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	13	165
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	506	7	513
4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,951	2,426	15,377
1,059	13	908	4	305	1	81	...	192	8	99	...	88	...	20,750	853	21,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,630	2,675	16,305
1,059	13	908	4	305	1	81	...	192	8	99	...	88	...	34,380	3,528	37,908
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 1900.

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	4,043	1	245	...	38	...	36	...	...	...	4,362	1
PART II.												
For safe custody	26	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	32	...
Total	4,369	1	245	...	44	...	36	...	...	...	4,394	1
Total for 1899	3,531	1	409	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	3,960	1

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1900 (vide G. O., No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	
			Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.							
			Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.					Total.
Serial Number.	Districts.	Number of Subj- diary Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily aver- age number of sick.	Total Num- ber of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.
1	Ganjam	13	1,380	1,302	...	2,682	2644	4635	...	7279	699	149	1374
2	Visagapatam	22	6,845	3,880	1	10,806	13836	9498	05	25339	832	1100	18181
3	Giddavari	18	1,470	1,786	1	3,257	2896	7730	01	10627	719	132	1882
4	Kistna	20	1,672	2,503	...	4,205	2241	13786	...	16007	489	180	1874
5	Nellore	15	1,726	1,478	3	3,207	2901	6001	02	8904	614	203	...
6	Kurnool	12	1,417	1,999	...	3,416	3298	9756	...	13054	850	225	706
7	Bellary	9	555	1,052	...	1,607	967	4191	...	5158	636	43	...
8	Anantapur	7	340	814	1	1,155	989	4044	03	5046	1072	83	...
9	Cuddapah	14	1,903	2,278	...	4,181	3287	12533	...	15920	650	450	1884
10	North Arcot	19	1,785	3,435	...	5,210	2034	16118	...	13147	416	298	551
11	Salem	18	1,082	1,690	...	2,781	2867	8569	...	11426	867	275	...
12	Chingleput	11	2,246	2,036	...	4,282	3585	5633	...	9218	563	152	1085
13	South Arcot	18	2,665	2,900	...	5,565	3129	11795	...	14924	429	180	1340
14	Tanjore	18	1,658	1,836	1	3,495	2169	6036	...	8805	477	227	1136
15	Trichinopoly	9	771	1,271	...	2,042	925	5833	...	6767	438	314	2960
16	Madura	18	1,026	2,484	1	3,511	1879	11948	04	13826	669	225	2170
17	Tinnevelly	15	631	2,321	...	2,952	2217	16380	...	18603	1282	570	4638
18	Malabar	21	9,352	2,912	3	12,267	20873	14170	07	35150	819	851	1138
19	South Canara	8	969	608	...	1,567	2169	2571	...	4740	826	150	...
20	Coimbatore	15	1,984	2,619	1	4,604	3994	13030	01	17025	735	473	587
21	Nilgris	3	509	429	31	969	622	1080	460	2162	446	46	...
Total			303	42076	41702	83821	81732	1,85902	483	2,68117	709	6402	2707
Total for 1899			304	30,782	30,473	61,328	60394	1,31294	676	1,82304	716	4485	2028

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

		13			14										15							
		Contingencies.										Extraordinary charges for live-stock tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.										
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.									
		Rents, rates and taxes.		Service postage.		Telegrams and telephone charges.		Current (Office expenses (including country stationery).		Office furniture.		Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department).		Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.		Number of Subsidiary Jails.		Districts.		
Serial Number.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ganjam ..	13	28	..	..	..	..	38	0 8 4	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,620	
2	Vizagapatnam ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	75	0 4 9	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,314	
3	Godavari ..	18	61	..	..	..	..	105	0 15 10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,024	
4	Kistna ..	20	5	..	..	..	..	5	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,314	
5	Nellore ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	0 0 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,806	
6	Karnool ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,656	
7	Bellary ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	27	0 8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,262	
8	Anantapur ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,402	
9	Cuddapah ..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	0 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,440	
10	North Arcot ..	19	46	..	..	..	..	56	0 4 11	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,806	
11	Salem ..	16	8	..	..	..	..	9	0 1 3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,876	
12	Chingleput ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	5	0 0 10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,806	
13	South Arcot ..	18	44	..	..	..	..	47	0 5 0	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,101	
14	Tanjore ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	8	0 1 5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,831	
15	Trichinopoly ..	9	132	..	..	..	..	152	2 4 0	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,855	
16	Madura ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	12	0 1 5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,681	
17	Tinnevely ..	15	25	..	..	..	..	36	0 3 1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,573	
18	Malabar ..	21	18	..	..	..	..	144	0 6 7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,086	
19	South Canara ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	0 2 0	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,268	
20	Coimbatore ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	13	0 1 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,366	
21	Nilgiris ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57 7 11	
Total ..		303	387	75	52	115	82	47	758	0 4 6	93	407	..	59	78	55	..	..	46	738	0 4 5	1,54,155
Total for 1899 ..		304	333	23	232	157	18	776	0 5 5	92	415	17	35	63	96	..	50	..	68	836	0 6 11	1,08,472
Konaput for 1900 ..		..	..	35	26	..	..	18	73	0 11 2	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	0 7 2	6,867
Calicut ..		..	..	40	3	2	..	28	73	0 12 1	13	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	1 9 5	6,294	

APPENDIX II.

BUILDINGS.

The total expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Jail and the Public Works Departments during the year 1900 amounted to Rs. 95,384-9-2.

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

Classes of jails.	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Central Jails ..	21,726	2	9	40,588	10	10
District Jails ..	15,149	11	5	15,172	9	7
Civil Jail, Madras ..	29	7	6	917	7	2
Subsidiary Jails ..	1,169	9	6	630	14	5
Total ..	38,074	15	2	57,309	10	0

3. In the accompanying table the expenditure incurred during 1900 is compared with that of four preceding years :—

	By the Jail Department.			By the Public Works Department.			Total.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1896 ..	31,819	..	..	54,239	..	..	86,058
1897 ..	44,065	..	..	45,959	..	..	90,024
1898 ..	56,418	..	..	47,296	..	..	1,03,714
1899 ..	30,765	..	..	96,192	..	..	1,26,957
1900 ..	38,075	..	..	57,310	..	..	95,385

4. The following is a summary of works either in progress or completed on which expenditure was incurred during the year and given in order of each jail.

Rajahmundry Central Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a total cost of Rs. 2,527-12-0 : converting blocks into cells, Rs. 101-15-3 ; constructing bunks in the close prison, Rs. 175-14-11 ; repairing the terrace of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 42-12-7 ; erecting a washing platform for the jail hospital, Rs. 59-1-0 ; fixing two isolation sheds, Rs. 83-8-8 ; reconstructing 12 bathing platforms, Rs. 30-8-3 ; surki plastering the drains, Rs. 475-7-6 ; covering the drinking-water well, Rs. 59-7-11 ; constructing a shed over the pump Rs. 240-3-4 ; erecting 4 stone pillars in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 95-12-0 ; and engine, Rs. 325-9-4 ; converting one side of No. V workshop into wire-netting the ends of workshops, Rs. 98-4-2 ; erecting a temporary shed in the quarantine yard, a temporary sleeping ward, Rs. 156-15-6 ; building masonry seats for Rs. 153-14-9 ; white-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 80-4-9 ; putting up shelves for sandals in the store-room, Rs. 43-15-2 ; convict weavers, Rs. 23-8-0 ; erecting masonry dyevats, Rs. 25-9-7 ; putting up a bell building S-shaped drains, Rs. 10-1-0 ; repairs to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 25-9-6 ; communication to the solitary cells, Rs. 35-7-0 ; repairs to hospital kitchen and latrine, repairing garden drains and cisterns, Rs. 35-7-0 ; repairs to hospital kitchen and latrine, Rs. 23 ; putting up glass panes for the hospital doors and sundry repairs to doors and windows of the hospital, Rs. 39-15-6 ; renewing tatties in the Jailor's and Assistant Jailor's quarters, and the repairing office chicks, Rs. 5-1-8 ; the roofs of the cattle and engine-sheds, water tank, the main gate, and the gateways of the Jailor's and Deputy Jailor's quarters were repaired at an aggregate cost of Rs. 30-10-3.

Besides these, the Public Works Department expended Rs. 5,463-7-11 on the following works : constructing latrine for warders, Rs. 325-1-11 ; repairs to warders' lines attached to the jail, Rs. 757-8-0 ; repairing iron gratings and providing doors to hospital buildings, Rs. 509-6-11 ; repairs to roof of tiled blocks, Rs. 1,430-5-3 ; repairs to Jailor's quarters, Rs. 749-2-0 ; repairing Deputy Jailor's quarters and outhouses, Rs. 401-10-11 ; the quarters of the two Assistant Jailors, two Hospital Assistants, Store-keeper and Chief Warder were repaired at a cost of Rs. 291-9-7, Rs. 638-11-8, Rs. 173-3-10, and Rs. 186-11-10, respectively.

Vellore Central Jail.—The following are the particulars of the works carried out by the Jail Department during 1900 : erecting a new verandah on both sides of the kitchen and paving all

round with stone slabs Rs. 424-15-9; constructing a night recess in the hospital Rs. 105-4-8; a sum of Rs. 67-13-6 was expended in renewing and repairing chicks to the Superintendent's quarters, and Rs. 35-1-2, in providing blinds and chicks to subordinates' quarters. The construction of a new kitchen to the civil debtor's yards cost Rs. 446-0-9; while the sum spent on the construction of four additional cells for condemned prisoners amounted to Rs. 1,000. A new verandah to Store-keeper's store-rooms was put up at a cost of Rs. 999-11-1, and a sum of Rs. 287 was spent on putting down a stone-flooring to the guard room. The quarters of the Chief Warder and the Matron were matted at a cost of Rs. 35-8-0, and wooden posts in the verandah of kitchen and godown at the Superintendent's quarters were replaced by stone pillars at a total cost of Rs. 64. The jail buildings were repaired and white-and-colour-washed at a cost of Rs. 87-10-10.

A sum of Rs. 4,414-1-9 was laid out by the Public Works Department in repairing the jail buildings.

Trichinopoly Central Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 2,243-4-0 was spent departmentally on the following works: fitting perforated pipes for the bathing platform, Rs. 38-10-0; alterations to the bathing water-pipe, Rs. 13-1-0; repairs to hospital kitchen, Rs. 116-9-0; laying water-pipe to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 7-7-0; constructing quarters for the Store-keeper, Rs. 758-5-4; closing the ends of workshops with wire-netting, Rs. 103-8-0; repairing the drain from the kitchen to the main compound wall, Rs. 114-0-5; fitting Stoney's punkah wheels to the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 16-8-0; repairs and alterations to the staircase in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 138-7-0; setting Cuddapah slabs on a brick basement in the kitchen, Rs. 44-12-0; reroofing the quarantine workshop, Rs. 150; erecting temporary sheds to accommodate excess jail population, Rs. 300; white-and-colour-washing and sundry repairs to the jail buildings, Rs. 306-0-3; corah matting, jail officials' quarters, Rs. 136.

In addition to these, other works were executed by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 9,586-14-3 as detailed below: providing cubicles in block No. V, Rs. 327-9-11; constructing a well in the jail camping ground, Rs. 667-14-7; reroofing the ration-shed of the jail, Rs. 3,305-11-10; repairing the double work-shed, Rs. 412-0-11; repairs to the Superintendent's quarters and outhouses, Rs. 511-4-1; ordinary repairs to the jail buildings, Rs. 697-4-1; and repairs to blocks No. IV and V, Rs. 3,665-0-10.

Coimbatore Central Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,886-0-10 on the following works: repairs to subordinates' quarters, Rs. 124-2-0; building a store-room in No. 8 workshop, Rs. 150; repairing and painting six bamboo chicks of Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 18; erecting an engine-shed, Rs. 209-15-10; white-and-colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 290-6-6; converting tiled roof of main entrance gate into a terrace roof, Rs. 868-3-3; petty repairs to hospital buildings, Rs. 43-5-4; repairing cattle-shed, Rs. 100; providing new matting to the Superintendent's bungalow, Rs. 152-7-0; deepening and widening a well in No. 1 garden, Rs. 200; building an additional manufactory store-room, Rs. 690; sundry repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 39-8-11.

The Public Works Department executed the following additional works to the value of Rs. 14,391-5-1: water-supply to and deepening the main gate well in the jail, Rs. 6,276-11-6; providing an impervious flooring of cutstone slabs in the hospital buildings, Rs. 398-11-8; extension and improvements to the kitchen, Rs. 1,055-7-8; repairs to the tread mill, Rs. 629-4-11; examining the roof timbers in the jail, Rs. 514-2-10; repairs to the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 2,226-8-3. The buildings throughout the jail suffered considerably from the effects of the earthquake which occurred on the 8th February. The central tower was completely stripped of tiles on two sides and all the arches were more or less cracked. Several other buildings were rather seriously damaged. These repairs were carried out at a cost of Rs. 3,290-6-3.

Cannanore Central Jail.—The total sum expended departmentally by this jail was Rs. 1,393-5-2: hospital, ration and manufactory store-rooms were provided with skylights at a cost of Rs. 76-4-0; to enclose the verandah and three doors round the female block with wire-netting, Rs. 52-11-6 were spent. The timber yard was converted into a farm yard at a cost of Rs. 80, and a cinerator erected for Rs. 55. The ragi pounding room was extended at a cost of Rs. 851-6-10, and the jail buildings were repaired and white-and-colour-washed for Rs. 99-6-8. Annual monsoon repairs to Superintendent's and Subordinates' quarters cost Rs. 178-8-2.

Besides the sum spent departmentally, the Public Works Department expended Rs. 2,420, of which Rs. 1,430 were spent on repairs to jail buildings and the frames of the iron-barred windows in the hospital were renewed at a cost of Rs. 990.

Salem Central Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were: the construction of a partition wall with iron railings across the quarantine yard, Rs. 50; white-and-colour-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 514-12-3; conversion of the jail into a cellular one with new locking arrangements, Rs. 2,000; removing and reconstructing the ragi-grinding room and removing three doors of the grain stores and refixing them on the opposite side, Rs. 58; deepening warder line well and reconstructing the collapsed wall around, Rs. 390; alterations and general repairs to six latrines, Rs. 112-10-5; erecting a temporary shed in the quarantine yard, Rs. 48-14-5; repairing godowns in the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 339-6-3; providing tiles

for water channels in garden Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 30-13-9; repairing the wood work of four workshops and dyers' workshops, Rs. 468-10-2; providing and repairing chicks, and corah matting the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 280; recoping *pisé* walls on warders' lines and round the quarters of the medical subordinates, Rs. 17; and sundry repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 108-5-7.

In addition to the above sum, the Public Works Department expended a sum of Rs. 1,105 on two works, viz., (1) fixing lightning conductors on the principal buildings of the jail, Rs. 263-8-10; and (2) repairing the blocks, Rs. 841-7-2.

The Penitentiary, Madras.—Departmentally the following works were executed at a cost of Rs. 4,704-10-2; converting the old latrine into a store-room and constructing a new latrine for Hospital Assistant, Rs. 300; repairing the bamboo mats for Deputy Jailor's quarters, Rs. 9; extending the water-pipe to the trough for washing convicts' clothing, Rs. 25-13-0; renewing bamboo matting for workshop and ragi room, Rs. 17; white-and-colour-washing 114 close prison cells with cement plastering for the floor, Rs. 901-9-0; enlarging the ragi-grinding and pudding rooms, Rs. 827; constructing a store-room in the north-east corner of the tent shop, Rs. 185-2-6; strengthening the wood work of windows in certain blocks, Rs. 80; repairing the tread mill, Rs. 19-6-6; constructing a store-room for storing firewood, Rs. 668-13-3; improving the present ragi-grinding and pudding rooms, Rs. 410; enlarging curry powder and miscellaneous store-rooms with provision of shelves and putting down Cuddapah slab flooring, Rs. 250; white-and-colour-washing and painting the hospital and female yard, Rs. 24-5-0; extending the Cuddapah slab flooring of the ragi-grinding shed, ragi-drying platform and ragi-washing cistern in the female yard, Rs. 323. Besides these, alterations were effected in the press rooms, viz., constructing three ridge ventilators, Rs. 450; placing additional upper windows to admit sufficient light, Rs. 33; putting up bamboo and mat sunshades, Rs. 22-9-3; altering glass window shutters and renewing panes, Rs. 12-12-0; and repairing a valve at the press and renewing, piping, &c., Rs. 20-5-0. Also sundry repairs were made to the jail buildings to the value of Rs. 36-15-4.

The main works undertaken by the Public Works Department (providing their own funds) during the year were (1) the construction of cells, Rs. 2,257-5-4; (2) erecting a magazine for storing ammunition, &c., Rs. 697-3-1; and (3) ordinary repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 511-4-4.

Russellkonda Hill Jail.—The undermentioned works were carried out departmentally in this jail at a cost of Rs. 829-6-2; construction of the new office building, Rs. 247-12-9; repairs to warders' lines, Rs. 112-5-8; removing pump over the well and replacing it by pulley, Rs. 7-5-8; construction of two quarantine sheds, Rs. 87-1-5; removing six doors of ward No. 1 and supporting main doors by iron-barred ones, Rs. 57-5-9; petty repairs, Rs. 317-6-11. Rs. 221-9-7 were spent by the Public Works Department on this jail in repairing the buildings.

Berhampur District Jail.—The Jail Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,047-6-2 on the following works: providing a drain along the line of the female block, Rs. 75; opening arched door ways in the blocks, Rs. 36; converting the former hospital latrine into a ward for treating special cases, Rs. 120; white-and-colour-washing and sundry repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 87-8-0; repairs to the masonry staircase leading to the jail office tower, Rs. 10; construction of a workshop, Rs. 508-11-7; erecting a dead-house, Rs. 150-4-2; renewing protection of two wells inside the jail, Rs. 42; repairs to weavers and bullocks thatched sheds, Rs. 8-11-5; altering and repairing cook-room washing cisterns, Rs. 9-3-0.

The total amount spent by the Public Works Department in connection with certain additions and improvements to this jail was Rs. 9,296-1-6, the details of which are as follow: construction of a quarantine shed, Rs. 4,968-0-1; reroofing and reconstructing the main entrance, Rs. 3,010-11-0; and improvements to block No. 4, Rs. 1,322-4-5.

Vizagapatam District Jail.—In this jail a sum of Rs. 535-6-6 was expended departmentally on the following works: enclosing the two verandahs of the old kitchen with wire-netting, Rs. 30-8-0; repairs to four temporary sheds, Rs. 40; erecting a new shed near the quarantine, Rs. 31-9-2; repairing a cistern in the garden, Rs. 7; erecting three new sheds inside the jail, Rs. 86-7-5; repairing oil-mill shed, Rs. 6-8-8; removing old wooden work of the gallows and replacing it by new wood, Rs. 257-7-3; general sundry repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 75-14-0.

No expenditure was incurred by the Public Works Department.

Nellore District Jail.—The total sum spent by the Jail Department in this jail was Rs. 641: construction of a new latrine, Rs. 165; annual white-and-colour-washing, Rs. 197; putting up iron door and windows to old guard room, Rs. 30; raising the wall of the female yard by 3 feet, Rs. 16; removing and retiling the quarantine and the jail hospital, Rs. 233.

The Public Works Department incurred no expenditure for this jail.

Bellary District Jail.—The works executed by the Jail Department in this jail were the construction of a magazine for storing ammunition, Rs. 3-15-6; the putting up of two grass tatties in the office verandah, Rs. 6-5-0; the repairs to the revetment of the garden wall, Rs. 22-14-9; the painting of the doors and windows of the jail with coal tar, Rs. 22-11-0; the construction of sheds for condemned prisoners' guard, Rs. 1-6-8; the repairs to the ventilators and doors of store-rooms, Rs. 6-1-8 white-and-colour-washing the jail buildings and the Jailor's quarters, and repairing the outer gates of the Jailors' compound, Rs. 12-1-0.

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial Number.	Districts.	Number of Subsidary Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.				Dieting charges.				Hospital charges.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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* Note.—In arriving at the figures for these two columns the expenses, excluding those shown in column 14—H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the Dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1900 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

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No. 762, JUDICIAL, 22ND MAY 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, dated 24th March 1901, No. A.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting the report on the administration of the jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the calendar year 1900, together with the several prescribed statistical returns.

ORDER—No. 762, Judicial, dated 22nd May 1901.

The foregoing report on the administration of the Jail department during 1900 has been punctually submitted.

2. Apart from the conclusions drawn from the statements appended to the report, which are fully dealt with by the Inspector-General, the only point calling for orders is that referred to in paragraph 13. The Inspector-General's suggestions in that paragraph should form the subject of a separate communication.

3. The salient features of the year's administration have been summarised in paragraph 88, and the principal events of administrative interest during the year have been recorded in paragraph 90 of the report. The Government notes with satisfaction the improvement discernible in the working of the department and endorses the Inspector-General's commendation of the officers named in paragraph 89 of the report.

4. The following letter will be despatched to the Government of India :—

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

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The Public Works Department executed the following additional works at a cost of Rs. 3,723-11-8:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Constructing a circular cooking range and ragi-pudding shed	115	8	0
Reroofing weaving and bowing shed	1,573	5	5
Erecting a compound wall around the jail	1,999	0	6
Repairs to store-room	35	13	9
Total	3,723	11	8

Cuddalore District Jail.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,482-15-0 was incurred by the Jail Department in the execution of the following works: additions to rear verandahs of the Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 4-12-0; constructing ragi-drying platforms, Rs. 65; fixing a teakwood frame to lower storey of office room, Rs. 12; constructing an additional bath room to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 64-11-7; repairs to gallows, Rs. 80-1-5; constructing retaining walls to the verandahs of blocks, Rs. 440; constructing and repairing temporary huts for four warders, Rs. 58; white-washing jail buildings and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 78-6-0; constructing coach house and stabling to Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 680.

The Public Works Department repaired the jail buildings during the year at a cost of Rs. 482-12-3.

Tanjore District Jail.—Departmentally an expenditure of Rs. 1,199-5-9 was incurred on the following works: providing Cuddappah slabs for moulding puddings on, Rs. 57-14-0; extension of the kitchen in the civil debtors' yard, Rs. 25-15-9; constructing cement plastered pials in the solitary cells and convict warder guard room, Rs. 40; repairing roof of manufactory show room, Rs. 157-6-9; altering gallows, Rs. 50; providing washing platform in the kitchen with a stone flooring, Rs. 27; matting Superintendent's quarters, Rs. 37-4-0; constructing a drain in the rear of quarantine block, Rs. 50; rethatching the cowshed outside the jail, and the verandahs of the Superintendent's and subordinates' quarters, Rs. 65; constructing cement plastered pials in civil debtors' ward, under-trial, juvenile and association blocks, Rs. 246-6-0; providing Jailor's quarters with bamboo blinds, Rs. 35; re-tiling pent roofs of jail buildings, Rs. 47-2-9; plastering with cement the platforms and bathing cisterns, Rs. 359-14-0; sundry repairs, Rs. 6-6.

Madura District Jail.—The following works were executed departmentally at a cost of Rs. 5,676-0-11: erecting a cistern for bathing purposes, Rs. 158-12-1; constructing a new wooden palisading for gateways opening into blocks, Rs. 24-6-5; constructing two solitary cells, Rs. 904; rebuilding the workshop in No. I block, Rs. 780; putting up a new door frame to the main ward of the jail hospital, Rs. 41-12-0; white-washing and repairing the Assistant Jailor's and Hospital Assistant's quarters, Rs. 368-4-0; erecting masonry bins within the store-room, Rs. 90; constructing two additional solitary cells, Rs. 673-12-0; repairs to hospital verandah, Rs. 415-13-0; white-and-colour-washing the jail buildings with sundry repairs and tarring, Rs. 310; repairing warders' lines, Rs. 529-10-0; fencing the workshop of No. IV block with wire-netting, Rs. 199-15-3; repairing the walls of the wells attached to the kitchen, quarantine and inner garden, Rs. 250-11-0.

Besides these a sum of Rs. 929-1-2 was paid to the Madura Municipality for the distribution of water-supply from the road to the interior of the jail.

Palmcottah District Jail.—The Jail Department executed the following works at a total outlay of Rs. 2,080-0-10: repairing ovens in the kitchen, Rs. 295-5-10; painting doors and windows, Rs. 165-2-0; extending Jailor's quarters, Rs. 773; matting and providing blinds to Jailor's quarters, Rs. 57; plastering drinking-water cistern, Rs. 6-4-9; erecting a screen in the workshop, Rs. 2-13-8; constructing a washing and disinfecting place for new admissions and a latrine for warders on duty, Rs. 177; repairing the well between the Hospital Assistant's and the Executive Assistant Jailor's quarters, Rs. 29-14-6; providing urinals to workshops, Rs. 98-1-2; cementing drains and repairing leaky roofs, Rs. 168-9-0; enclosing the workshop with wire-netting, Rs. 204-6-3; erecting masonry loompits, Rs. 20-1-0; general repairs and white-washing the jail buildings, Rs. 82-6-8. The only work carried out by the Public Works Department during the year was the providing of strong staples to doors, on which that department spent Rs. 225-7-1.

Mangalore District Jail.—The jail executed the following works departmentally at a cost of Rs. 1,568-14-6: constructing isolation sheds for patients and attendants, Rs. 719-9-6; repairing the chimney in the kitchen, Rs. 5-6-0; monsoon repairs to jail buildings, Rs. 65-10-0; adding verandah to the under-trial and quarantine blocks, Rs. 714-5-0; providing the kitchen with sky-lights and ventilators, Rs. 19; erecting a platform near the kitchen for cleaning cooking pots, &c., Rs. 45.

Besides the outlay incurred departmentally, the Public Works Department spent Rs. 1,279-15-11 on two additional works, viz., (i) the construction of a dead-house outside the jail, Rs. 702-8-8, and (ii) repairs to drains, Rs. 577-7-3.

Guntur District Jail.—The only work undertaken by the Jail Department during the existence of this jail in the early part of the year was the repairing the floor of the hospital and office room to the value of Rs. 13-12-0.

The Civil Jail, Madras.—Rupees 20-7-6 was spent departmentally on the repairing of the compound wall, and door of pipe in front of the main gate, repairs to hearths of civil prisoners' kitchen and reconstructing kitchen of Jailor's quarters. The Public Works Department spent Rs. 917-7-2 in repairing the jail buildings.

Subsidiary Jails.—The total expenditure incurred on sub-jail buildings amounted to Rs. 1,800-7-11, of which Rs. 1,169-9-6 were spent by the Jail Department and Rs. 630-14-5 by the Public Works Department.

By the Jail Department.—The total amount is accounted for in order of each district in which there was any expenditure during the year.

Vizagapatam District.—Rs. 2 only was spent in white-washing the sub-jail at Koraput.

Guddavari District.—Some of the sub-jails were repaired at a total outlay of Rs. 149-3-3.

Cuddapah District.—The prison wards, the latrine, and the office room of the Cuddapah sub-jail which were in a dangerous condition were repaired at a cost of Rs. 301 on the advice of the local Executive Engineer.

North Arcot District.—The sub-jail at Kuppam was repaired at a cost of Rs. 4-11-0.

Salem District.—The total sum spent in this district during the year amounted to Rs. 226-5-3: the latrine and cook-room at Pennagram were repaired for Rs. 17, and the sub-jail cells of Hosur were tarred for Rs. 7-10-8. The wooden frames of the windows of the cells at Denkanikota were removed and iron ones were refixed at a cost of Rs. 26-5-0; while the repairs to the sub-jail at Harur such as plastering, tarring and white-washing the walls and the deepening of two wells cost Rs. 52-7-8. The sub-jails at Vaniyambadi, Atur, Uttangarai, Omalur, Tiruchengodu, Dharmapuri, and Tiruppattur were white-washed at a total cost of Rs. 63-5-11. The latrine and the floor of the cells at Paramathi were rebuilt and plastered at a cost of Rs. 59-8-0.

Trichinopoly District.—A sum of Rs. 112 was expended during the year for certain repairs to most of the sub-jails in the district. The sub-jails at Perambalur, Ariyalur and Jayankondasholapuram were white-washed for Rs. 7, 2 and 25 respectively, while the cement plastering and tarring the fort sub-jail buildings cost Rs. 54. Improvements to the doors and the white-washing and the tarring of the A and E wards of the sub-jail at Musiri were carried out at a cost of Rs. 24.

Malabar District.—The cook-room attached to the sub-jail at Ponnani was improved at a cost of Rs. 63, while the amount spent in ordinary repairs to the Cochin sub-jail was Rs. 39.

South Canara District.—The floor of the Coondapur sub-jail latrine was repaired for Rs. 5-9-0, and the walls of the sub-jail were white-washed and the door repaired for Rs. 6-10-0. A new latrine to the sub-jail at Udipi was constructed at a cost of Rs. 131-8-0. The well in this sub-jail was provided with a parapet wall and the iron bars of windows and weather boards were tarred at an aggregate cost of Rs. 87-6-0.

Coimbatore District.—The only work of any importance carried out in this district during the year was the repairs to the latrine at Palladam sub-jail to the value of Rs. 41-5-0.

By the Public Works Department.—This department executed the following works at the cost specified against each:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Laying service pipe and constructing bathing platform at the Trichinopoly sub-jail	55	12	11
Repairing the compound wall of Trichinopoly sub-jail	167	15	0
Repairs to the roofs of wards in do	143	7	7
Improvements to the well of the sub-jail at Negapatam	83	7	3
Repairing the roofs of the sub-jail at Nannilam	1	2	0
Annual repairs to sub-jail buildings at Ootacamund	179	1	7