

செப்பனுவலுப் பெயர்
 செப்பனுவலுதற்காக எடுத்த
 கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நாள் 28/1/94
 1994
 கருவரகும்
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 கையொப்பம்
 உதவியாளர்
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ADMINIST

OF 1

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
 FOR THE YEAR 1904.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
 16th March 1905.

From

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

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Administration of the Prison Department of the Madras Presidency for the year 1904.

2. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons was held by me from January to 5th August and from 13th October to December. Mr. E. H. Gadsden officiated as Inspector-General in the intervening period, during which I was to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras, for the purpose of the conditions laid down in paragraph 35, Army Regulations, India, Vol.

3. The number of Central (7) and District Jails (10) remained as also the number of Subsidiary Jails (304). Number of different classes of jails. a new Sub-Jail at Kollur in the Kist sanctioned in G.O., No. 1313, Judicial, dated 1904, but the arrangements for giving effect to this order had not before the expiry of the year.

4. Orders of the Government of India on the subject of condensation of the statistical tables not having been received in my office, the statistical tables have been cast in the usual forms.

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MARY, STATEMENTS Nos. I
STATEMENTS C AND D.

lation of 10,791 prisoners. The year was 77,384 (being only ending year), and considerably less namely, 86,603. The number of that the year closed with a larger ment. The average period of detention rose from 10,647.57 to 10,975.98, an with the average of the previous decade. Prison population was comparatively low.

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Remained at the commencement of the year	9,647	9,671	10,273	10,710	10,733	11,045	13,621	13,238	11,476	10,791
Received during the year	69,995	70,411	90,318	94,282	85,499	113,188	102,390	88,694	77,368	77,384
Total	79,642	80,082	100,591	104,992	96,232	124,233	116,511	101,932	88,844	88,175
Discharged from all causes during the year	69,971	69,809	89,881	94,257	85,187	110,612	103,273	90,456	78,053	76,871
Remained at the end of the year	9,671	10,273	10,710	10,735	11,045	13,621	13,238	11,476	10,791	11,304
Daily average number.	9,790.14	9,586.59	10,327.61	10,836.42	10,747.43	12,532.18	13,020.37	12,491.13	10,547.57	10,975.98

ences for which prisoners were committed to jails were much the same as in previous years, but it is noticeable that, while the total number of persons convicted decreased, the number sent to prison for failure to give security and as belonging to gangs rose from 798 to 1,319. This would indicate that the police have come to a larger use of their powers in taking security and preventing commission of crime. The percentage of "security" to those convicted for offences committed increased from 3.34 to 5.92. The percentage of offences committed under the Penal Code was 15,996 against 1903 and those under other laws—Special and Local—was 7,619 against 1903 and the percentage of convictions under the former (inclusive of committals preventive sections of the law) to the total number was 67.74, while that latter was 32.26 as compared with 64.03 and 35.97, respectively, in 1903.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of convicts received by direct committal declined from 24,731 to 23,618 and is lower than that recorded in any year since 1889. Decreases are returned against all districts except the Godavari, Bellary, North and Madras and Madras districts. The Malabar, Godavari and Madras had the largest number of convictions. The daily average number of prisoners under trial increased from 35,035 to 35,523 or by 2.5 per cent., but the daily average fell from 1,523 or by 3.7 per cent., thus showing that the period of detention was less than in the preceding year.

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year. The percentage of convictions has been falling since 1901 as the following figures show :—

1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.2
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.5
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.0
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5

There were 33 escapes during the year among this class of prisoners, all from subsidiary jails, but this number though higher than the previous year is lower than that of any year since 1891, except 1892 and 1896 when the number was 33 and 23 respectively.

9. The number of civil prisoners increased during the year from 1,451 to 1,659, the resulting daily average being 181.04 against 166.37 in 1903. There were two deaths as against one the year before amongst civil prisoners.

10. Besides the three State prisoners who remained at the end of the previous year, one was admitted into the Berhampur District Jail temporarily for detention with a view to his being handed over to the District Magistrate after the necessary arrangements had been made for his future residence. Of these four State prisoners, two were released and kept under Police surveillance, one at Rajahmundry and the other at Chatrapur—(G.Os., No. 1585, Judicial, dated 21st October 1903, and No. 287, Judicial, dated 16th February 1904), leaving two in the jails at the end of the year.

11. There was a noticeable increase among Native Christian convicts, male and female, the numbers having risen from 334 males and 36 females to 463 and 52 respectively. Of the 23,615 convicts admitted during the year (excluding three criminal lunatics), 2.4 per cent. were Christians, 9.0 per cent. Muhammadans and 88.5 per cent. Hindus and Sikhs as compared with 1.7, 9.1 and 89.2 per cent., respectively, in 1903.

12. The only head under which an increase occurred was that of juveniles or prisoners "under 16 years of age" (Whipping Act, 1864), the number having risen from 469 to 507. There were 343 boys and 164 girls as compared with 335 and 134 the year previous. The percentage of juveniles to the total number of convicts admitted advanced from 1.90 to 2.15.

13. The number of literate convicts was relatively higher and that of illiterate convicts relatively lower than in the preceding year. Of the number admitted, 85.7 per cent. were illiterate and 14.3 per cent. literate against 87.7 and 12.3 during 1903.

14. Increases are noted against persons engaged in commerce and trade as also persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc. Of females, there were 248 "unmarried" against 219 in 1903.

15. As might be expected from an increase in the daily average number of convicts when combined with a reduction in the total number admitted, the numbers of convicts sentenced to periods exceeding one month but not exceeding one year, were larger than in the preceding year. There were increases also in the numbers of those sentenced to imprisonment above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years, of transportation prisoners and of prisoners sentenced to death.

16. The year under report shows a still further reduction in the number of previously convicted prisoners, for, while the admissions declined by 1,113 or 4.5 per cent., the number of persons previously convicted fell by 135 or 5.0 per cent. The number classed or identified as *habituals* registered 2,137 against 2,034 in 1903, but though the number of *habituals* was higher, there was a reduction in the

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percentage of such prisoners in the total number sentenced. It has been noted that of the 2,137 prisoners sentenced in the subject institutions in 1934, 114 were persons who were committed for failure to give security for good behavior, etc. These prisoners have been included in the figures of prisoners sentenced there appears to be no reason why they should be excluded. It has, however, been noted that there was a considerable increase in the number of sentences of security prisoners during the year (see paragraph 6 above), the reduction in the number of such prisoners. This reduction in the percentage of security prisoners has been maintained since 1931, the ratio for that year being 17.18 in that year, 1932 at 17.07, 1933 at 16.85 and 1934 at 16.81. It is noted for information that the number of prisoners committed for failure to give security has been steadily growing proportionately less in recent years and that this has taken place notwithstanding the improvement in the method of distribution by the Police.

Year	Number of prisoners sentenced				Number of prisoners committed for failure to give security				Number of prisoners committed for failure to give security				Number of prisoners committed for failure to give security			
	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	1931	1932	1933	1934
Prisoners	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137
Security	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
Other	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023	2,023
Total	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137	2,137

* This includes the percentage prisoners for failure to give security.

17. The number of youthful offenders under fifteen years of age committed to jail has fallen from 341 to 263, notwithstanding that the total number of convicts sentenced declined by 1,118 as noted above. The percentage of youthful offenders in the total sentenced has fallen from 15.5 to 12.3. The number of girls has fallen from 111 to 103. There appears to be no reason why this should be the case. It is noted for information that the commitment of youthful offenders is primarily the result of the hands of the Magistrates concerned the recent consideration that it deserves. From the large majority that has been committed to secondary jails (prisoners with better terms of imprisonment) it would appear that the commitment to police of youthful offenders have been made chiefly by the Police and Magistrates. The largest number of commitments occurred in the districts of South Africa (26), the Cape (26), Natal (26) and Transvaal (26). The average number of commitments of such offenders in the subject districts was 10.33. In all, 15 prisoners were sent to the Johannesburg Prison during the year ending 31st March 1934 and 15 to the Johannesburg Prison during the year ending 31st March 1935. The percentage of youthful offenders committed to jail has fallen from 15.5 to 12.3. The percentage of youthful offenders committed to jail has fallen from 15.5 to 12.3. The percentage of youthful offenders committed to jail has fallen from 15.5 to 12.3.

18. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114.

19. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114.

20. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114.

21. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114. The number of prisoners committed to jail for failure to give security has fallen from 114 to 114.

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number of offences and punishments, the Superintendent of the previous year being in charge of this jail up to the 25th July, when he was relieved by an officer of ripe experience. The numbers of offences for the first and second half year were 1,994 and 815, respectively, and of punishments 2,017 and 818. It is satisfactory to note that separate cellular and solitary confinement as a punishment was more freely resorted to by Superintendents as the higher figures recorded indicate.

20. As regards the general question, what is the relative proportion of punishments inflicted on habituals as compared with the casual population of a jail, it may be remarked that the statistics for the year 1904 go to show that in the larger, or Central, Jails where, as a rule, habitual criminals are congregated, the proportion which this class bears to the total number of convicts is about 35 per cent. The total number of prisoners punished was 13,274, while the total number of habituals punished was 4,679 or 35.2 per cent. The total number of punishments awarded to convicts was 14,478, and of these 5,627 or 38.8 per cent. were awarded to habituals. Again, of the 34 corporal punishments awarded, no less than 20 were inflicted on habituals. The general inference is that the habituals commit themselves in the same proportion as the casual convicts, but, while in both cases a certain percentage escapes punishment altogether, the offending habitual is, comparatively, more obstructive than the casual convict and in consequence receives the severer forms of punishment. Offending habituals would also appear to lay themselves open to punishment more frequently than the casual offenders. 8,595 casual convicts received 8,851 punishments, while 4,679 habituals received 5,627 punishments, the proportion being 102.9 against 120.2. The increase in the case of the habituals may, in part, be due to the combination of punishments. Speaking generally, it cannot be said that, in the Madras Presidency Jails, habitual offenders are less frequently punished than casuals. Every care is taken to reduce to a minimum the opportunities of habitual prisoners for contaminating casuals. They are, as far as possible, kept apart, are confined separately or in separate cells at night, are kept together at meals and on Sundays. They are not promoted to prison officers. They, however, work in association with casuals in the workshops, but, being under constant supervision and under the necessity of performing their tasks, can have but little opportunity of conversing with their fellow-workers. It must, however, be remembered that in a few instances habituals are not recognised as such and their non-recognition offers a certain risk of contamination. Such risks, however, are inconsiderable and are reduced by the careful enquiries conducted in jails and by the system of finger-prints which is everywhere adopted.

21. Fetters were imposed in 3,988 cases, of which 3,908 represented jail punishments and the remaining 80 cases "for safe custody." The corresponding figures for 1903 were 4,447 and 194, respectively, or a total of 4,641 cases in which fetters were imposed.

22. In consequence of the special arrangements made in the previous year (see paragraph 23 of the Annual Report), the 10 per cent. limit of convict officers was not exceeded in any Central or District Jail. The Criminal Leper Ward being a Special Jail in which the conditions are exceptional and the population small, the number of such officers could not be restricted within the sanctioned scale. Reductions and punishments of prison officers increased from 778 to 881, the increase being noticeable among Central Jails. No special reasons have been assigned by the Superintendents concerned, but it may be inferred that a high standard of efficiency was insisted upon.

23. The number released under the remission system has returned to the normal, the drop in the previous year being due to the Coronation releases which affected the numbers that would otherwise have been shown as released under remission rules. 2,620 convicts were released under the remission system against 2,364 in 1903 and 2,656 in 1902. Seven convicts failed to earn any remission as compared with three in the year preceding. The maximum gratuity paid was Rs. 21-6-9 against Rs. 12-4-9 in 1903. It may be asserted in this connection that further experience

shows that the generality of convicts in the Madras Jails understands and appreciates the advantages of the mark system and makes an honest effort to profit by it. In evidence of which may be adduced their knowledge of the amount of remission to their credit and their readiness to bring to notice any error in its award. The award of fifteen days' special remission for good conduct appeals strongly to all prisoners coming under the mark rules; but, as might be expected, those who benefit are, in the majority, employed on immeasurable or 'untasked' labour. The fact that even a 'warning' recorded against a prisoner operates as an interruption of good conduct tells hardly on those prisoners who are subjected to *tasked labour*, but who are otherwise generally well-behaved. The incidence of the award is, I consider, unequal in its operation on the two classes concerned. During the year, 998 convicts were granted good conduct remission against 916 in the previous year.

24. The prescribed diet scales have been in force throughout the year without change of any kind and the results, judged by the health-statistics, have again confirmed the opinion that the dietary is both suitable and sufficient.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX to XIII AND STATEMENT G.

25. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department as recorded in the registers of my office amounted to Rs. 11,94,802-12-8 as compared with Rs. 11,94,140-10-6 in the Finance Accounts. The difference of Rs. 662-2-2 is due to the adjustments necessary in respect to items debitable or non-debitable to the jails and which were erroneously excluded or included in the Finance Accounts. All discrepancies have been pointed out to the Accountant-General, who will effect the reconciliation of the figures before the completion of the official year. The expenditure in 1904 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 44,089. The following table compares the expenditure of the two years under the main heads of classification:—

	1903. RS.	1904. RS.
General supervision	41,095	38,311
Establishment	2,57,724	2,75,128
Dietary charges	2,79,155	2,84,814
Hospital charges	24,473	24,352
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	17,479	20,594
Sanitation charges	14,880	22,938
Charges for moving prisoners	36,238	36,110
Miscellaneous services and supplies	25,821	27,296
Travelling and conveyance allowances—		
Gazetted officers	1,303	1,277
Non-gazetted officers	2,878	3,469
Contingencies	9,174	8,975
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plants	7,158	17,314
Petty construction and repairs	34,686	40,621
Total	7,52,064	8,01,229
Manufactures	3,88,289	3,82,900
Charges on account of other provinces	264	1,874
Charges for police custody	10,072	8,800
Refunds	25	...
Grand Total	11,50,714	11,94,803

26. It will be seen that there was increased expenditure under Establishment (Rs. 17,404), Dietary charges (Rs. 5,689), Clothing and bedding (Rs. 3,115), Sanitation charges (Rs. 8,058), Miscellaneous services and supplies (Rs. 1,475), Extraordinary charges (Rs. 10,156) and Petty construction and repairs (Rs. 5,935). The increase was in part balanced by a reduced expenditure under General supervision (Rs. 2,784), Manufactures (Rs. 5,389), and Charges for police custody (Rs. 1,272). The larger expenditure under establishment is attributable to the debit of twelve as against eleven months' salaries in the previous year. The cost of dieting prisoners was

actually less than in the year preceding as will be seen from the facts that, while the total expenditure rose by Rs. 5,689, the value of stocks of rations in hand on the 31st December 1904, amounted to Rs. 56,883 as compared with Rs. 48,414 at the commencement of the year, and that the daily average number of prisoners rose by 328.41. The expenditure under Clothing and bedding, though higher than that of the previous year in consequence of an increase in the prison population, is considerably less than the outlay in 1902, being Rs. 20,594 as compared with Rs. 25,267. The advance under Sanitation charges is ascribable to the renewal of camp equipment for emergencies, namely, tents, ropes, etc.; to the payment of enhanced rates to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and conservancy; and also to a larger expenditure for the segregation of prisoners in quarantine outside the jails during the prevalence of epidemics. The expenditure under Miscellaneous services and supplies is variable, the increase during the year under report being due to improvements in the uniform for warders and in the lighting arrangements in certain jails. The abnormal rise under Extraordinary charges is attributable to the cost of rearmament in certain jails with the Martini-Henry Rifles in place of the smooth-bore Sniders hitherto in use which are being returned to the Arsenal and for which it is presumed that credit will eventually be allowed. The outlay on Petty construction and repairs is restricted within the budget provision and is regulated in accordance with the actual requirements of individual jails. The expenditure under General supervision approximates that of the year 1902, being Rs. 38,311 as compared with Rs. 38,879, the conditions as regards the increased expenditure of 1903 being exceptional as explained in the report for that year. The drawings under Manufactures were smaller in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras; in the former case, due to the cessation of work in the Weaving department during the first three months of the year in consequence of an outbreak of epidemic plague in the town; and in the latter case, to the absence of orders for tents from the Ordnance Department until towards the end of the year. The drawings in several jails were larger than those of last year, but the net result was a decline in the total drawings as compared with the preceding year. The charges for Police custody, which are under the control of the High Court, call for no remark.

27. Statement No. IX shows in detail the expenditure incurred by individual jails under certain selected heads. The total expenditure included in this statement, namely, Rs. 7,18,145 differs from the gross expenditure noted in paragraph 25 *supra*, by a sum of Rs. 4,76,658 which is thus accounted for:—

Deduct (from gross expenditure).		RS.
General supervision	...	38,311
Travelling and conveyance allowances of Gazetted officers	...	1,277
Petty construction and repairs	...	40,621
Manufactures	...	3,82,900
Charges debited on account of other provinces	...	1,874
Charges for police custody	...	8,800
Sale-proceeds of vegetables, unserviceable stores, etc.	...	3,958
Total	...	4,77,741
Add the amount representing the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department	...	1,083
Net difference	...	4,76,658

28. The expenditure under Central Jails increased by Rs. 42,036, and under District Jails (including the Criminal Leper Ward and Civil Jail, Madras) by Rs. 7,354, while under Subsidiary Jails the expenditure fell by Rs. 2,293. The daily average population in the two former classes of jails rose by 362 and 104, respectively, and in the latter declined by 138. The cost per head in Central Jails increased from Rs. 63-9-7 to Rs. 66-9-10 or by Rs. 3-0-3 per head; in District Jails from

Rs. 63-11-8 to Rs. 63-15-5 or by Re. 0-3-9 per head; and in Subsidiary Jails from Rs. 59-15-3 to Rs. 63-9-6 or by Rs. 3-10-3 per head. The total expenditure for all classes of jails increased from Rs. 63-0-5 to Rs. 65-6-10, or by Rs. 2-6-5 per head.

29. The charges under Establishment represent the payments made in accordance with sanctioned scales and call for no special remark. Twelve months' salaries were drawn in all jails against eleven in the previous year, and this combined with an increase or decrease in the daily average population accounts for the variations in the cost per head in individual jails.

30. The average cost of dieting a prisoner in Central Jails amounted to Rs. 24-7-4 as compared with Rs. 24-2-2 in the preceding year; that in District Jails amounted to Rs. 24-11-2 against Rs. 25-6-9, while the total for all jails averaged Rs. 24-8-7 as compared with Rs. 24-8-11 in 1903. The Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem Central Jails show a rate above the average for this class of jails, but all these jails had a larger stock of rations in hand at the end of the year than at the commencement. Excepting Rajahmundry, this was not the case in other Central Jails. The Berhampur, Bellary, Cuddalore, Madura and Mangalore Jails show a rate above the average for District Jails, but, as in the case of the Central Jails noted above, all these jails also had a larger stock of rations in hand at the end of the year, while the remaining District Jails (except Palamcottah) had not. The cost per head, however, 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 is exhibited in Statement E which is furnished only for the information of the Local Government in Appendix II. According to this statement, the average cost of dieting a prisoner in Central and District Jails works out to Rs. 23-12-0 and Rs. 23-5-2, respectively. The Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest rate among Central Jails. The Superintendent explains that a considerable quantity of ragi became damaged by the inundation of the Cooum during the first week in January; also, that supplies having run out in consequence of a rise in the convict population, additional purchases had to be made towards the end of the year when rates were not favourable. The Trichinopoly Jail shows the next highest rate, but the Superintendent explains that the issue of a superior and more expensive quality of dhál (in lieu of the kind hitherto used and which was regarded as injurious to the health of the prisoners) tended to raise the cost per head in his jail. As compared, however, with the previous year, this jail shows a reduction of Rs. 1-14-0 per head. The Cannanore Jail was unable to lay in a sufficient stock of grain for the year owing to the want of store rooms. [Plan and estimate for the construction of a granary for this jail have recently been sanctioned by Government.] In view of this disability, purchases had to be made at different times when rates were not favourable. The Coimbatore Jail was obliged to procure its supplies from places outside the district during the prevalence of plague, and this explains the slight increase noted against this jail. Among District Jails, the Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Mangalore Jails show a rate above the average for this class. In the Berhampur Jail sufficient attention had not been paid to the farm and garden, a matter for which the Jailer was largely responsible. This officer has been duly punished. The reason for the higher rate shown by the Vizagapatam District Jail is not apparent; the Superintendent in his annual report merely refers to the reduction in the cost per head as shown in Statement No. IX from Rs. 27-6-2 to Rs. 22-10-9. He appears to have omitted from consideration the fact that the value of stocks in hand at the end of the year was only Rs. 2,338 against Rs. 3,406 at the beginning. From the Board's season reports it is seen that prices of food-grains in the Vizagapatam district and in the Northern Circars generally were more favourable than in other parts of the Presidency. The further explanation of the Superintendent will be obtained. The prevalence of plague in the Bellary and South Canara districts affected the prices of foodstuffs in those localities and the jails consequently show higher rates.

31. The heavier expenditure incurred by the Penitentiary was due to the purchase of Medical Stores for the Cholera camp equipment (kept always as a reserve in this jail to meet emergencies in

other jails), and also to the presence of an unusually large body of sickly prisoners in the jail. The Trichinopoly Jail receives large numbers of prisoners from the neighbouring districts. The Medical officer reports that, as in the previous year, ague and bowel complaints were the chief causes of admission to hospital during the year; but, as compared with the previous year, the cost per head declined by Rs. 1-12-1. This jail has been made one of the receiving jails for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis and this cannot but affect the expenditure under hospital charges. The Bellary Jail was debited with the cost of medicines procured from the Medical Stores in the previous year and this raised the cost per head. This jail has also been constituted a receiving jail for the treatment of convicts suffering from Tuberculosis. The Russellkonda, Berhampur and Mangalore Jails show a relatively higher cost per head in consequence of a lower daily average population.

32. The charges under this head call for no special remark.

33. The enhancement of the rates paid for conservancy and water-supply and the renewal of the camp equipment maintained at the Penitentiary account for the high cost shown by this jail. The cost of temporary establishment to guard prisoners segregated in the extramural quarantine shed at the Mangalore District Jail and a low daily average population combined to raise the rate per head noted against this jail.

34. These charges depend upon the number of prisoners released; the amount of railway fares and batta, etc., paid, and these circumstances explain the variations in the cost per head in individual jails.

35. The increased expenditure is accounted for by the improvement in the lighting arrangements and warders' uniform as already explained in paragraph 26 *supra*. It may be remarked that the cost of carriage of all articles (except articles of diet) required by the jail is included in sub-head (f) 'other miscellaneous charges' under which an increase of Rs. 538 is noted.

36. The transfers of subordinate officers are conducted in accordance with the exigencies of the public service and the incidence of these charges therefore depends on the number of officers transferred to individual jails as well as the distances over which they are moved. As far as possible arrangements are made which involve the least amount of inconvenience to the department as a whole. The transfers of the medical subordinates are, however, controlled by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

37. The Penitentiary, Madras, is the only Central Jail which incurs a large expenditure under rents, rates and taxes which raises the cost per head in this Jail. Several District Jails also incur expenditure under this head.

38. Certain jails were supplied with conservancy carts, iron cooking-pots, aluminium moulds and milk-vessels, and galvanized locks, while some incurred special expenditure on arms and accoutrements. Under the last-mentioned sub-head the expenditure aggregated Rs. 6,841 against Rs. 230 in the previous year. These supplies affected the cost per head against the jails concerned.

39. The increase in the cost per head under Subsidiary Jails was higher than under Central and District Jails as pointed out in paragraph 28 *supra*. This is explainable to some extent by the facts that, while there was a rise in the daily average in the latter classes of jails, there was a fall in that of Subsidiary Jails. The only noticeable advances occurred under Sanitation charges, Charges for moving prisoners, and under Miscellaneous services and supplies. The debit to the head 'Sanitation Charges' of the

ages paid to the scavenging establishment represents the charges incurred during the twelve months, while in the previous year such charges were not similarly debited until after the receipt of G.O., No. 614, Judicial, dated 27th April 1903. The special precautions taken against plague in certain districts also contributed towards raising expenditure under this head. The further development of the scheme for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners by transfer to the larger jails explains the increase noted under charges for moving prisoners. The total number of prisoners so removed from Subsidiary Jails to Central and District Jails during the year aggregated 1,767. The advance under the sub-head 'Miscellaneous services and supplies' is attributable to improved lighting arrangements in a large number of sub-jails and to the higher expenditure under warders' uniform. As regards dietary charges in individual districts, it will be observed that the cost per head varies from Rs. 28-9-3 in the Tanjore district to Rs. 46-6-8 in the Nilgiri district—the average for the Presidency being Rs. 35-3-2. It is noticeable that while in the Nellore district the rate was only Rs. 28-15-6, that in the adjoining district of Kistna was Rs. 37-11-0. The Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot and Madura districts also show a relatively high rate of expenditure. The prices of food-grains were comparatively favourable in the Salem and Madura districts (except during the last quarter) as compared with other parts of the Presidency and there appears to be no reason why these two districts should show a rate above the average for the Presidency. The Chingleput and South Arcot districts were adversely situated as regards the prices of food-grains and this, no doubt, accounts for these districts showing higher rates of expenditure. The Koraput and Calicut Sub-Jails show, as usual, a low cost per head under dietary charges. These Sub-Jails are under the direct control of the Inspector-General.

40. Consistently with the rise in the daily average convict population, the average number 'under sentence of labour on working days' advanced from 8,710-31 to 9,085-45. The main features of this statement are a reduction in the numbers employed on 'gardening' and on additions and alterations to jail buildings under the Public Works Department, and an increase in the number employed on 'manufactures'. The decrease in the number employed on gardening operations occurred chiefly in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, the Vizagapatam District Jail and to a less extent in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The decrease in the case of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Jails was due to the absence of timely rains which necessitated the suspension of gardening and farming operations for a time. The prevalence of plague in the early part of the year in Coimbatore led to a restriction in the numbers employed extramurally. As regards the number employed on jail buildings under the Public Works Department the decline (by a daily average of over 200 prisoners) is due to a smaller number of such works being sanctioned for execution as will be seen from the reduced expenditure recorded in paragraph 66 *infra*. The diminution in the number of prisoners employed on public works simultaneously with an increase in the daily average population resulted in the employment of a larger number on manufactures which rose from 3,195 to 3,833 or from 37 to 42 per cent. of the total number under sentence of labour.

41. The most prominent features of Statement No. XII are a reduction in the drawings from and an advance in the amount paid into the Government Treasuries under manufactures. The decline in the former case (inclusive of the cash balances in hand at the beginning of the year) was equivalent to a reduction of Rs. 8,484 in the 'working capital', while the payments (inclusive of the cash balances) increased by Rs. 43,935. The net cash earnings advanced from Rs. 80,282-11-0 to Rs. 1,32,652-6-0 or by Rs. 52,419-11-0. The average cash earnings for the previous decade was Rs. 1,22,014. The commercial profits accruing from the manufacturing operations in jails are estimated as shown in Statement No. XII-A (Appendix II). According to this statement, the net results represent a profit of Rs. 1,47,764-10-0 as compared with Rs. 1,31,701-10-0 in 1903 or an advance over the results of the previous year by Rs. 16,063. Viewed from either stand-point, the manufacturing results for the year 1904 may be regarded as satisfactory.

42. It will be observed that the Salem Central Jail and the Vizagapatam District Jail show no *cash* profits in Statement No. XII. In the Salem Jail supplies were made from the Manufactory department to certain Public Departments to the value of Rs. 12,878, but for which no payments had been made within the year. These amounts will, however, be adjusted within the financial year ending 31st March 1905. The Vizagapatam Jail had outstandings due to the manufacturing department to the amount of Rs. 2,372 at the end of the year; the greater portion of this sum has since been recovered. In Statement No. XII-A these two jails show a profit of Rs. 5,730 and Rs. 3,056 respectively. Among Central Jails the Rajahmundry, Vellore and Cannanore Jails show reduced earnings as compared with the previous year. The Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Jail explains that the decrease in his jail was due to a paucity of orders received and to the rise in the price of cotton and leather. The making of sandals for the Police at the usual contract rates left no margin for profit. In the Vellore Jail, carpets were supplied at reduced rates to certain firms in order to procure orders to keep the looms fully engaged throughout the year. Further, the prices of tents supplied to Public Departments were reduced by 5 per cent. in accordance with the orders of Government, Nos. 72 and 73, Judicial, dated 11th January 1904. Besides, tent cloths were purchased from the Coimbatore Jail at enhanced rates in consequence of a rise in the price of cotton; this also affected the profits obtained from articles of miscellaneous weaving in this jail. The Cannanore Jail, like the Rajahmundry Jail, had its earnings diminished by the rise in the price of leather in connection with the supplies of sandals to the Police Department. The price paid for cut-sandals was 12 annas a pair against 9 annas 9 pies in 1903. There was a falling off in the number of orders received for carpentry and carving work, on account of which a smaller number of prisoners was employed on these industries. Among District Jails, the Bellary, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Mangalore Jails show reduced earnings as compared with those of 1903. The Superintendent of the Bellary Jail explains that the supply of police cumbies (which form the staple industry of the jail) brought but little profit owing to higher prices paid for wool obtained from sources uninfected by Plague, and in part to mismanagement in the manufacture whereby a larger amount of wastage was incurred than was previously allowed. The jailor is said to have been responsible for this and the matter is still under consideration. The Cuddalore Jail derives its profits from the sale of articles of miscellaneous weaving and from ground-nut oil-pressing. The rise in the price of cotton affected the former adversely, while the cost of repairs to the oil-presses and the fact that the mills were not employed throughout the year explain the diminished earnings under the latter industry. The Palamcottah Jail in order to recover the contract from the Stationery Department for the supply of tape which it had lost in the previous year was obliged to work up to a better sample at the same rate at which previous supplies were made, and this, notwithstanding the rise in the price of cotton. The amount of yarn used in the new kind of tape is reported to be half as much again as the quantity hitherto required. These circumstances tended to reduce the margin of profit, but the outturn shows a net decrease of Rs. 287 only as compared with the previous year. The reduction in the profits earned by the Mangalore Jail amounts to only Rs. 40 and calls for no special remark. Turning to jails in which the manufacturing results were particularly successful, it will be seen that the Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest profits in both Statements Nos. XII and XII-A. The earnings from the Press advanced from Rs. 15,047 to Rs. 32,411, but this was in a great measure owing to a strike in the Government Press which necessitated the amount of work being entrusted to the Penitentiary Branch for execution than would otherwise have been the case. There were no orders for tents from the Ordnance Department until towards the close of the year, and, but for the employment of a larger number of convicts on Press-work, this jail would not have been able to show such favourable manufactory results. The Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail explains that the profits of his jail would have been larger but for the higher rates paid for cotton twist and for the fact that, during the first quarter of the year, the power-looms were practically at a standstill in consequence of the outbreak of Plague in the town, as this jail obtains its supplies of cotton twist from

the local spinning mills on bobbins. The profits increased from Rs. 23,779 to Rs. 25,406 notwithstanding. It is satisfactory to note that the Trichinopoly Jail shows a net earning of Rs. 14,381 as compared with Rs. 7,031 in 1903. The transfer of such orders for the supply of police cumbies as the Bellary Jail could not meet and a large order for the supply of coir-matting (4,500 square yards) to the Mysore Gold Mining Company helped to swell the profits of this jail. The Tanjore and Madura District Jails, which show the best results among this class of jail, acquitted themselves very creditably.

43. The net cost to Government per prisoner declined from Rs. 55-7-0 to Rs. 53-6-0 or by Rs. 2-1-0 per head. This improvement is attributable to the larger cash earnings under manufactures and occurred in spite of an increase in the cost of maintenance from Rs. 63-0-5 to Rs. 65-6-10 or by Rs. 2-6-5 per head.

44. The total value of the supplies made to Military departments during the year aggregated Rs. 74,535 against Rs. 1,09,830 in 1903 and Rs. 1,85,735 in 1902. The decline is due to a paucity of orders from the departments concerned.

45. The value of articles manufactured or produced in jails for the use or consumption of prisoners is estimated to have amounted to Rs. 46,637 (as compared with Rs. 26,048 in 1903 and Rs. 36,003 in 1902) under clothing and bedding of prisoners, warders' uniform and articles of diet, etc.; besides, the value of garden and farm produce supplied to jails is estimated to have amounted to Rs. 17,615 (as compared with Rs. 17,037 in 1903 and Rs. 19,705 in 1902). The value of convict labour utilized by the Public Works Department during the year is reported to have amounted to Rs. 8,215 (as compared with Rs. 19,987 in 1903 and Rs. 9,746 in 1902). The Salem Jail which supplied the bulk of the labour earned a sum of Rs. 5,373, whereas, if the prisoners employed on building works had been employed on manufactures, the profits under the latter head would have been greater.

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

46. The general vital and medical statistics for the year are the most favourable on record and indicate the assiduous care and attention paid by Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails to all matters relating to food, hygiene and medical treatment. It will be seen from the following table (which gives particulars regarding the number and ratio per mille of daily sick and the number of deaths for all classes of prisoners for the last ten years) that the ratio of daily sick was slightly lower than that of last year which was the lowest on record during the past decade; and that the death-rate per mille during 1904 was only 16.1 against 18.1 during the year previous. Exclusive of cholera the mortality during the year reaches the low figure 15.7.

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1895	9,790	257	26.2	11	167	178	1.1	17.1	18.2
1896	9,587	244	25.5	6	181	187	.6	18.9	19.5
1897	10,328	312	30.2	236	254	490	22.9	24.6	47.5
1898	10,336	294	28.9	9	278	287	.8	25.4	26.2
1899	10,717	235	21.9	11	171	182	1.0	15.9	16.9
1900	12,832	289	22.5	55	271	326	4.3	21.1	25.4
1901	13,020	314	24.1	46	237	283	3.5	18.2	21.7
1902	12,491	272	21.8	7	216	223	.5	17.3	17.8
1903	10,648	211	19.8	16	177	193	1.5	16.6	18.1
1904	10,976	215	19.6	4	173	177	.4	15.7	16.1

The ratio per mille of the total number of prisoners of all classes admitted to hospital during 1904 was 526.51 as against 538.90 in the year previous.

47. There has been a decline in the figures showing the death-rate in both Central and District Jails from 18.19 and 21.43 to 15.40 and 19.07, respectively, while the mortality in Subsidiary Jails rose from 12.92 to 13.40.

Classes of jails.	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails	102	17.71	153	22.14	163	22.14	132	18.33	108	15.19	97	15.40
District Jails	40	13.25	97	30.84	81	26.37	60	18.93	62	21.43	57	19.07
Subsidiary Jails	39	20.28	75	27.97	38	14.90	30	14.33	23	12.92	22	13.40
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1	54.05	1	60.53	1	71.02	1	62.77	...	...	1	78.12
Total	182	16.93	326	25.40	283	21.71	223	17.85	193	18.13	177	16.13

48. In none of the Central Jails did the mortality reach 24 per mille and in only two jails, viz., Cannanore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, was the ratio per mille in excess of 20. In the former, the mortality during the year was lower than the average of five previous years, but there was an increase in the admissions to hospital and the daily average sick. Enteric fever and chicken pox—reported to be prevalent in the town and district—occurred in the jail. All precautionary and protective measures were adopted and special attention paid to the water-supply. In the latter, 13 out of 25 deaths recorded were from Tuberculosis and as many as ten deaths occurred in the first month of the year; these were old chronic cases which should in the opinion of the medical officer “properly be credited to the previous year.” This fact being considered, “the year under review has been comparatively a good one as regards the health of the prisoners.”

49. The only jails calling for remark are those of Bellary, Tanjore, Berhampur and Russellkonda Hill Jail. In the Bellary District Jail the death-rate per mille rose to 26.65 which is considerably higher than the average for the past five years. The medical officer attributes the increased rate of mortality to the bad state of health in which prisoners were received into jail. This jail receives prisoners from two of the most malarious districts of the Presidency and “nearly all convicts coming from them are found to be suffering from enlarged spleens and livers.” Of the deaths recorded, six were due to Tubercle of lungs and one to Plague.

50. The admissions to hospital, daily average sick and ratio of mortality in this jail, have been greater than the average of five previous years. The medical officer ascribes the increase to the bad condition of health in which a relatively large proportion of the prisoners was admitted “and the causes could not in any case be considered jail borne.” Of the prisoners admitted to hospital for Dysentery, many are said to have had histories of previous attacks in their own homes. In confirmation of the views of the medical officer, it is found that there was in this jail an unusually large proportion of deaths from Anamia. Throughout the year special attention was paid to the subject of food supply, and the ragi ration was alternated with that of white cholam. Special measures have been taken with respect to nursing, extras and transfers of invalids to improve the health conditions of this jail.

51. In the Berhampur and Russellkonda Jails, there were respectively 4 and 2 deaths during the year, and the high ratio is due to the small daily average population of 108 and 98, respectively. The causes of the deaths reported were in no way connected with life in jail.

52. In the Subsidiary Jails there were 22 deaths as against 23 in 1903, but the mortality rose from 12.92 in 1903 to 13.40 in 1904. The deaths are distributed among 14 districts, the highest number, viz., five, occurring in the Salem district. Amongst the recorded causes of death are Cholera, injury, poisoning, tetanus and plague.

53. The following table compares the ratio of admissions and deaths from special diseases among the convict population of Central and District Jails for a period of four years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	8.95	3.33	3.30	3.00	2.48	1.30	4.45	2.22
Dysentery	61.63	2.88	43.39	1.99	46.61	2.01	45.02	2.13
Malarial fevers	145.33	7.0	111.31	8.0	89.22	1.05	88.14	1.12
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.	11.93	4.08	11.47	3.99	11.92	3.07	10.78	4.15
Anamia and debility	3.28	...	2.09	1.0	2.66	1.2	5.95	3.4
Other general diseases	129.52	3.48	96.95	3.39	77.42	2.21	80.95	2.02
Pneumonia	19.93	2.19	21.84	...	27.73	3.5	28.07	3.67
Other respiratory diseases	24.45	1.0	...	...	45.32	2.12	34.47	1.01
Diarrhoea	68.09	1.29	57.05	2.09	43.80	1.2	38.20	...
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	53.60	1.0	37.90	...	...	...	105.32	2.59
All other causes	104.87	5.06	87.90	3.89	75.22	4.01	...	...
Total	601.38	23.85	479.96	18.65	433.46	18.35	412.94	16.92

54. There were only 4 attacks and 2 deaths during the year as compared with 21 and 11, respectively, of last year. Of the cases, there was one fatal attack at Coimbatore, two attacks with one death at Madura and one attack which recovered at Nellore.

55. The ratio of admissions and deaths was below the average of the four previous years and does not call for special remark.

In the Penitentiary, the admissions fell from 113 to 89, but there were six deaths as compared with two of the previous year. In Cannanore, both admissions and deaths were higher than last year, while in Coimbatore they were less.

56. There was a considerable reduction in the number of admissions in the Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly Central Jails and in the Penitentiary and an increase in the District Jails of Berhampur, Bellary and Madura as compared with last year. There was but little variation in the ratios of the total admissions and deaths during the year from those of the previous year.

Quinine prophylaxis was employed in ten jails where malaria is prevalent and attention was paid to the destruction of the anopheles larvæ in the vicinity of affected jails.

57. A slight decrease in the rate of admission and a slight increase in mortality rate are noticed. Special attention is paid to the infective character of these diseases and two central receiving capitals—built on a standard design—have been sanctioned for tubercular patients the jails of Trichinopoly and Bellary. The hospital at the former station was brought into use during the year.

58. The variations occurring in the record of these diseases are no doubt due in a measure to the idiosyncrasies of medical officers: it is, however, noteworthy that 17 cases and 3 deaths are returned against Tanjore District Jail during the year under review.

59. There has been a satisfactory and material reduction in the ratio of admissions and deaths from this disease, which for the year has been lower than that of the previous five years.

60. So also with Diarrhoea, the ratio of mortality has been about one half of that of the year preceding. Vellore returns no case and Cannanore only one of this ailment.

61. As usual, of the 150 convicts who died during the year 73 or nearly a half had been in jail for less than six months. Excepting in those who had served in jail above three years and not exceeding seven years, the ratio of deaths per mille of average number was for the year under review less than that recorded in any of the other periods for the preceding year.

62. Though less favourable than last year yet the results show that more than a half gained weight, 20 per cent. neither gained nor lost and less than a quarter lost weight. Of the total number of prisoners admitted to jail, 75.68 per cent. were in good health, 19.79 in indifferent health and 4.53 in bad health.

ACCOMMODATION IN JAILS (MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT A) AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

63. The total available accommodation rose during the year from 11,638 to 11,959. The increase is due to the construction of 361 additional cells and to the reduction of barrack accommodation for 40 prisoners, the latter being converted into cells. The daily average population was in excess of the available accommodation in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura Jails, but overcrowding was avoided in each case by accommodating excess prisoners in temporary sheds or workshops and by timely transfers. The total cellular accommodation increased from 2,896 to 3,257, or from 25 to 27 per cent. of the total available accommodation. There were 280 cells under construction or nearing completion at the end of the year; these are not included in the above figures which refer only to cells available for occupation on the 31st December last.

64. There were 151 visits paid by official visitors to jails against 169 in 1903. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited ten jails, while the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, visited the Penitentiary, Madras, during the year. The Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners visited five jails. The District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, and the Sessions Judges at Trichinopoly and Salem failed to visit the jails at these stations. The number of visits paid by non-official visitors was 228 as compared with 255 in 1903. The rules in connection with the appointment of non-official visitors were revised by Government during the year—G.O., No. 949, Judicial, dated 18th June 1904. Tenure of office is for three years only (instead of five as formerly), and non-official visitors are required to visit the jails to which they are respectively appointed at least once a quarter and in the event of failure to do so to forward an explanation to the Inspector-General. The largest number of visits were paid by M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Row (36), M.R.Ry. S. Marisidappa Garu (16) and Mr. M. Soorabji (12). The attention of those gentlemen who failed to visit regularly was drawn to the requirements of the rules. The nomination of non-official visitors in the mofussil is made by the District Magistrate and in the case of the Presidency Town by the Inspector-General. Superintendents of Jails have been instructed to furnish non-official visitors with copies of the amended rules if they have not already done so.

65. The Inspector-General inspected every Central and District Jail during the year; the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, was inspected twice, the Coimbatore Central Jail three times and the Presidency Jail four times. Besides, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, the Lunatic Asylums at Madras, Walhair and Calicut, and 11 Subsidiary Jails were also inspected. The total number of visits paid to Subsidiary Jails by the District and Divisional Magistrates and by District Medical Officers was 1,440, which distributed among 304 sub-jails gives an average of 4.74 or less than five visits per jail during the year. The detailed information for individual districts is embodied in Statement F (Appendix II). From this it would appear that in the district of Vizagapatam, the average number of visits by District Officers was only two per jail *per annum*, and in Ganjam, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely only three, while in the Cuddapah, the Nilgiri and Chingleput districts, the average number of visits paid was 19, 15 and 10 *per annum*, respectively.

66. The total expenditure incurred on jail buildings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,90,841-4-6 against Rs. 2,88,135-13-6 in 1903. Of this amount, Rs. 1,50,220-2-3 were spent by the Public Works Department against Rs. 2,53,450-6-0 the year previous and Rs. 40,621-2-3 by the Jails under Petty construction and repairs against Rs. 34,685-7-6. The details of expenditure on individual jails are furnished in Statement A (columns 19 and 20). The decrease in the expenditure is due to a smaller number of public works being sanctioned for execution than in the previous year when special grants were allotted by the Government of India for jail works. It is satisfactory to record that, exclusive of convict labour, the savings effected on the Public Works' estimates for jail works completed during the year are reported to amount to Rs. 16,499-9-10. The Salem Jail undertook the execution of urgent and important public works and completed the same to the entire satisfaction of the Public Works authorities. The Chief Engineer to Government in the Public Works Department on inspecting the buildings wrote as follows: "The work of strengthening the buildings of this jail . . . has been carried out by the Jail Superintendent with convict labour and it is approaching completion. Mr. Young has done a somewhat difficult piece of work in a very creditable manner and I was very pleased with all I saw, the work being soundly built and neatly finished. The iron work made in the jail is excellent. All the buildings treated are now, I believe, quite safe."

The expenditure on Subsidiary Jails amounted to Rs. 7,763-5-1 (against Rs. 21,195-4-5 in 1903), of which a sum of Rs. 4,002-11-7 was expended by the Public Works Department against Rs. 17,962-11-2 and a sum of Rs. 3,760-9-6, departmentally, under Petty construction and repairs against Rs. 3,232-9-3. A sum of Rs. 69-0-3 was expended by the Public Works Department on repairs to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. A sum of Rs. 689-1-0 was expended by the Public Works Department on the construction of warders' huts at Russellkonka, the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Sub-jail, Koraput, during the year and a sum of Rs. 262-5-9 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 975 was incurred by the Bellary District Jail on the construction of 15 warders' huts departmentally. This information is furnished with reference to G.O., No. 2446, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894.

67. The rules for the maintenance of service registers, stock-books, of civil stores, and the destruction of records, etc., were duly observed.

68. As regards the warder force it may be remarked that the rules for the award of good-conduct stripes and allowances and of black marks have been in operation since 1894. These have been helpful in the interests of discipline and good behaviour. The award of good-conduct allowances for uninterrupted good service for seven years has come to be more appreciated in proportion as the number of its recipients has gradually increased, but this number is at present only 63 against a possible 138 (the 20 per cent. limit) out of a total permanent strength of 689 members. The minimum pay

of the warder class is Rs. 7 and in the circumstances the men are drawn from the poorer classes of the population with the result that the personnel is by no means as satisfactory and efficient as it might be. One-third of the force consists of pensioned sepoys or reservists of the native army, and from the nature of their previous training these men are more self-reliant and more amenable to discipline than their confreres. The presence of an uniform staff of highly-trained intelligent and capable warders is a desideratum in Indian prison administration. During the year under report, there were thirteen criminal prosecutions of warders chiefly for negligence in permitting the escape of prisoners from custody; 1,730 departmental punishments, of which 143 consisted of award of black marks (with or without reduction), reductions alone 17, fines with black marks or forfeiture of pay 611, extra duty and drill 274, dismissals and services dispensed with 79 and recorded warnings 606.

69. The very satisfactory results achieved during the year as regards the maintenance of health, reduction in cost under dieting charges, discipline and manufactory profits point to the assiduous care and personal attention and interest of Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails. Of Jailors who have been specially brought to notice for building and manufactory operations, I would mention the names of Mr. Marshall, M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmaniam Aiyar, Mr. Rice and Sheik Muctoom Sahib.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

General features of the year.

70. The salient features of the year under report may be thus summarized :—

- (1) A reduction in the number of admissions of convicts to jail, but under relatively longer periods of detention than last year, and resulting in an increase in the total daily average population of all classes of prisoners.
- (2) A slight increase in the number of under-trial prisoners received into jails, but with relatively shorter periods of detention resulting in a reduction in the daily average number of this class of prisoner.
- (3) A further slight declension in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted to jails with a reduction in the percentage of such prisoners to the total number.
- (4) An increase in the number of juveniles committed to jail.
- (5) A reduction in the numbers of offences and punishments of convicts.
- (6) A slightly larger expenditure in the aggregate as compared with previous year, but with a reduction in the cost per head under dietary charges.
- (7) A reduced expenditure on manufactures accompanied by a satisfactory advance in cash as well as commercial profits.
- (8) A decrease in the ratio of sick prisoners to total population and a death-rate—the lowest on record.
- (9) A further increase in the total available cellular prisoners.

EVENTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST DURING THE YEAR.

Changes and improvements of Administrative interest.

71. The following are the principal administrative interest during the year :—

- (1) Proposal to raise the status of the Bellary District Central Jail.
- (2) The concentration of prisoners suffering from Tubercular diseases—the Trichinopoly and Bellary Jails—for treatment and designed for the purpose.
- (3) Arrangements for making railway warrants issued to prisoners release available only for the date of issue or date of reaching the nearest rail station.

(4) Improvements in the administration of the Civil Debtors' Jail, Madras, in connection with the regulation of hours for visitors, etc.

(5) Successful competition of the jails at the Bombay and Madras Exhibitions of Art and Industry, Horticultural products, etc.

(6) The issue and publication of revised rules for the notification of residence and change of residence in the case of convicts released under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(7) Consideration of proposals for the provision of cellular accommodation in jails, in accordance with a definite scheme, for future requirements.

(8) The introduction from 1st March of the scheme for reorganization of the warder establishment of the Penitentiary, Madras, a system providing for the intramural guarding being entirely conducted by a staff of European warders.

(9) The abolition on the 31st December of the Government Workhouse hitherto located in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(10) The efficiency of the precautionary measures adopted for preventing the introduction of Plague into jails situated in infected centres.

(11) The sanction of Government to the system for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners (in sixteen districts) as a permanent arrangement.

(12) The execution of important building works at the Salem, Coimbatore and Bellary Jails by jail agency.

(13) The delegation of authority to the Inspector-General of Prisons to order the removal of members of criminal tribes and police-registered prisoners, not being natives of the province in which they are sentenced, to the prison of the district to which they belong or to the prison nearest to their native place, and the appointment of special prisons as the receiving depots for prisoners removed from other provinces.

72. In accordance with G.O., No. 491, Judicial, dated 19th March 1874, the annual reports of the Superintendents of Central Jails are herewith submitted for perusal and favour of return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Inspector-General of Prisons.

2/11

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX II—SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry, Central Jail		Convicts ...	730	22	805	1,788	154	1,942	2,574	178	2,750
		Under-trial ...	3	5	8	100	7	107	105	7	112
		Civil ...	20	...	20	121	...	121	141	...	141
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	1,059	30	1,098	1,318	123	1,441	2,407	101	2,508
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	11	...	11	43	...	43	54	...	54
Tiruchinopoly.	Do.	Convicts ...	775	...	775	927	...	927	1,562	...	1,562
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	44	...	44	51	...	51
Chinnalore	Do.	Convicts ...	990	...	990	1,310	5	1,315	2,308	5	2,313
		Under-trial ...	33	...	33	742	17	759	775	17	792
		Civil ...	22	...	22	135	...	135	160	...	160
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts ...	798	0	804	1,580	30	1,610	2,384	33	2,417
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	24	...	24	130	...	130	154	...	154
Salem	Do.	Convicts ...	592	...	592	838	...	838	1,450	...	1,450
		Under-trial ...	32	...	32	435	...	435	487	...	487
		Civil ...	11	...	11	71	...	71	82	...	82
Madras	Do.	Convicts ...	929	18	947	2,702	223	2,925	3,621	233	3,854
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	427	21	448	440	21	461
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuzhikkonda, Hill Jail		Convicts ...	106	...	106	184	...	184	290	...	290
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	85	...	85	87	...	87
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berampur, District Jail		Convicts ...	139	3	142	323	23	346	402	26	428
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	103	6	109	109	6	115
		Civil ...	2	...	2	15	...	15	20	...	20
Vizagapatnam	Do.	Convicts ...	417	1	418	882	8	890	1,200	9	1,209
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	270	12	282	282	13	295
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	Do.	Convicts ...	184	5	189	595	25	620	770	30	800
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	332	12	344	357	12	369
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	Do.	Convicts ...	519	18	537	1,155	74	1,229	1,704	92	1,796
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	327	15	342	341	15	356
		Civil ...	5	...	5	40	...	40	45	...	45
Madaloro	Do.	Convicts ...	330	...	330	712	10	722	1,063	10	1,073
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	44	1	45	45	...	45
		Civil ...	2	...	2	47	...	47	49	...	49
Bangalore	Do.	Convicts ...	308	...	308	774	...	774	1,082	...	1,082
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	22	...	22	114	...	114	114	...	114
Madras	Do.	Convicts ...	345	17	362	1,010	96	1,106	1,375	118	1,493
		Under-trial ...	45	...	45	700	28	728	751	28	779
		Civil ...	20	...	20	185	...	185	206	...	206
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts ...	316	...	316	619	...	619	935	...	935
		Under-trial ...	16	...	16	129	...	129	139	...	139
		Civil ...	17	...	17	84	...	84	191	...	191
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts ...	125	2	127	417	38	455	542	40	582
		Under-trial ...	28	...	28	160	15	175	213	16	229
		Civil ...	11	...	11	62	...	62	93	...	93
Total, Central and District Jails		Convicts ...	8,767	181	8,948	17,640	814	18,454	26,416	845	27,261
		Under-trial ...	219	...	219	3,962	140	4,102	4,185	140	4,325
		Civil ...	174	...	174	1,178	...	1,178	1,350	...	1,350
Total			9,164	186	9,350	22,787	954	23,741	31,951	1,025	32,976
Madras, Criminal Lunatic Ward		Convicts ...	17	...	17	19	...	19	26	...	26
Madras, Civil Jail		Civil ...	41	...	41	454	...	454	458	...	458
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts ...	275	...	275	21,341	1,362	22,703	21,816	1,370	23,186
		Under-trial ...	1,110	...	1,110	20,311	1,127	20,438	20,421	1,161	21,582
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			1,385	...	1,385	21,661	2,489	22,150	22,237	2,531	24,768
Grand Total		Convicts ...	9,350	189	9,539	22,808	963	23,771	32,188	1,056	33,244
		Under-trial ...	219	...	219	3,962	140	4,102	4,185	140	4,325
		Civil ...	174	...	174	1,178	...	1,178	1,350	...	1,350
Total			9,743	189	9,932	26,840	1,243	28,083	36,673	1,196	37,869
Grand Total for 1903			11,247	229	11,476	73,911	3,427	77,338	85,188	3,656	88,844

SUMMARY.

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

7	8			9			10		
	Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,073	131	6	1,089	893	42	935	773'98	30'00	803'98
129	...	...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,383	114	1	1,497	1,024	47	1,071	1,017'36	30'62	1,056'98
48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
777	...	...	777	...	...	...	870'69	...	870'69
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,327	5	...	1,332	1,321	...	1,321	1,016'18	13	1,009'26
715	16	...	731	61	...	61	48'93	74	48'93
182	...	...	182	28	...	28	16'21	...	16'21
2,016	31	...	2,047	...	...	...	741'85	5'12	732'00
127	...	...	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
816	...	...	816	...	...	...	589'47	...	589'47
490	...	...	490	...	...	...	22'69	...	22'69
49	...	...	49	...	...	...	9'85	...	9'85
2,700	197	...	2,897	1,935	41	1,976	1,023'66	42'18	1,064'84
417	21	...	438	...	...	...	25'00	70	25'00
207	...	...	207	...	...	...	94'55	...	94'55
85	...	...	85	...	...	...	3'31	14	3'31
405	20	...	425	...	...	...	93'62	5'52	99'14
106	...	...	106	...	...	...	6'71	16	6'71
17	...	...	17	...	...	...	2'00	...	2'00
809	9	...	818	430	...	430	456'73	34	457'07
276	13	...	289	...	...	...	10'29	22	10'29
682	27	...	709	197	3	200	194'53	5'84	200'37
325	12	...	337	32	...	32	10'84	55	10'84
13	...	...	13	...	...	...	1'87	...	1'87
1,238	66	...	1,304	468	23	491	477'79	18'02	455'81
323	11	...	334	18	...	18	23'09	87	23'09
30	...	...	30	...	...	...	5'65	...	5'65
764	10	...	774	293	...	293	323'69	11	323'69
53	...	...	53	...	...	...	2'08	...	2'08
41	...	...	41	...	...	...	4'77	...	4'77
700	...	...	700	323	...	322	312'84	...	312'84
112	...	...	112	...	...	...	9'31	...	9'31
155	...	...	155	...	...	...	17'12	...	17'12
935	98	...	1,033	380	15	395	337'31	16'06	353'37
693	33	...	726	...	...	...	45'07	2'30	45'07
177	...	...	177	...	...	...	20'41	...	20'41
586	...	...	586	339	...	339	326'27	...	326'27
131	...	...	131	...	...	...	14'69	...	14'69
82	...	...	82	...	...	...	16'39	...	16'39
454	70	...	524	...	...	...	95'30	4'57	99'87
191	16	...	207	...	...	...	8'27	1'09	9'37
82	...	...	82	...	...	...	8'08	...	8'08
17,691	756	...	18,447	8,815	189	9,004	8,722'40	171'41	8,893'81
3,923	111	...	4,034	...	...	...	243'15	7'05	250'20
1,733	...	...	1,733	...	...	...	144'02	...	144'02
22,657	827	...	23,484	9,294	106	9,400	9,103'57	178'46	9,282'03
15	...	...	15	...	...	...	12'80	...	12'80
454	...	...	454	...	...	...	34'43	...	34'43
21,325	1,369	...	22,694	...	...	...	342'80	22'17	364'97
20,010	1,125	...	21,135	1,411	36	1,447	1,206'55	30'61	1,237'16
28	...	...	28	...	...	...	3'59	...	3'59
50,533	2,485	...	53,018	1,793	46	1,839	1,585'04	53'78	1,638'82
23,941	2,116	...	26,057	2,127	100	2,227	2,078'00	193'55	2,271'55
32,333	1,265	...	33,598	1,673	43	1,716	1,379'70	43'66	1,423'36
1,615	...	...	1,615	...	...	...	181'04	...	181'04
73,459	3,332	...	76,791	11,962	242	12,204	10,723'74	237'24	10,960'98
74,373	2,475	...	76,848	10,610	181	10,791	10,423'85	215'72	10,639'57

தென்புலவூர் பெயர்
 செப்பவருவதற்காக எழுத்து
 தொலைப்பட்ட நாள் 28/1/94
 1994
 கருவரகும்
 உதவியாளர்
 கையொப்பம்

ADMINIST

OF 1

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS
 FOR THE YEAR 1904.

No. A.

OOTACAHUND,
 16th March 1905.

From

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

To

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

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the Administration of the Prison Department of the Madras Presidency for the year 1904.

2. The office of Inspector-General of Prisons was held by me from January to 5th August and from 13th October to December. Mr. E. H. Gadsden officiated as Inspector-General in the intervening period, during which I was to the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Madras, for the purpose of the conditions laid down in paragraph 35, Army Regulations, India, Vol.

3. The number of Central (7) and District Jails (10) remain as also the number of Subsidiary Jails (304). Number of different classes of jails. a new Sub-Jail at Kollur in the Kist sanctioned in G.O., No. 1313, Judicial, dated 1904, but the arrangements for giving effect to this order had not before the expiry of the year.

4. Orders of the Government of India on the subject of condensation of the statistical tables not having been received in my office, the same have been cast in the usual forms.

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percentage of such prisoners to the total number admitted. It has been ascertained that of the 2,137 prisoners accounted for in the subjoined statement, no less than 414 were persons who were committed for failure to give security for good behaviour, etc. (Such prisoners have been included in the figures of previous years, and there appears to be no reason why they should be excluded). When, however, it is remembered that there was a considerable increase in the number of admissions of security prisoners during the year (see paragraph 6 *supra*), the reduction is the more remarkable. This reduction in the percentage of previously convicted prisoners has been maintained since 1901, the ratio per cent. being 13.19 in that year, 12.58 in 1902, 10.86 in 1903 and 10.81 in 1904. It is cause for gratification that the number of previously convicted persons admitted to jails has been steadily growing proportionately less in recent years and that this has taken place notwithstanding the improvements in the methods of identification by the Police.

Jails.	2			3			4			5			6		
	Number of convicts admitted.			Number of convicts in column (2) identified as habituals before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.			Number of convicts in column (2) not so identified and whose previous convictions did not so appear but who were after arrival in jails identified as having been habituals.			Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.			Total number of habituals.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Rajahmundry ...	1,771	1,469	1,773	246	193	194	...	4	...	...	...	1	246	197	195
Vellore ...	2,129	1,247	1,300	304	174	180	1	5	...	...	...	...	305	179	185
Trichinopoly ...	434	414	476	84	77	96	1	15	21	...	...	8	85	100	123
Coimbatore ...	1,415	1,225	1,169	190	107	133	1	...	...	...	...	...	191	167	133
Cannanore ...	1,307	1,080	1,804	87	70	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	70	86
Salem ...	769	815	782	109	112	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	112	119
Penitentiary ...	2,846	2,302	2,583	316	242	296	...	1	1	...	...	...	316	243	297
Russellkonda ...	201	247	152	...	14	29	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	22	30
Berhampur ...	617	477	362	91	62	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	62	60
Vizagapatam ...	1,027	916	873	307	144	189	10	19	5	6	3	...	323	186	194
Nellore ...	602	599	607	79	81	90	2	...	4	...	...	...	81	81	94
Bellary ...	1,283	1,121	1,207	150	135	144	6	2	2	24	9	19	180	146	165
Cuddalore ...	847	635	707	138	153	81	4	...	5	...	...	...	142	153	86
Tanjore ...	622	721	724	87	113	90	9	...	1	...	...	...	96	113	91
Madura ...	883	1,014	1,078	110	92	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	92	125
Palanecottah ...	491	620	581	49	87	91	...	4	3	12	9	10	61	100	104
Mungalore ...	553	479	452	27	31	34	...	...	1	...	...	...	27	31	35
Total ...	17,673	15,962	16,638	2,374	1,947	2,047	34	50	48	42	37	42	2,450	2,034	2,137*

* This includes 414 prisoners imprisoned for failure to furnish security.

17. The number of youthful offenders "under fifteen years of age" committed to jails rose from 349 to 365, notwithstanding that the total number of convicts admitted declined by 1,113 as noted above. The percentage of youthful offenders to that total advanced from 1.41 to 1.55. The number of girls rose from 121 to 138. These figures seem to point to the fact that the consignment of youthful offenders to prison does not always receive at the hands of the Magistrates concerned the careful consideration that it deserves. From the large majority that has been committed to subsidiary jails (wherein only petty terms of imprisonment can be undergone), it would appear that the commitments to prison of youthful offenders have been made chiefly by the Subordinate Magistracy. The largest number of commitments occurred in the districts of South Arcot (56), Salem (26), Chingleput (23) and Kurnool (20). The average number of commitments of such prisoners in the mofussil districts was 10.95. In all, 43 prisoners were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during the year against 33 in 1903 and 36 in 1902. The experiment of appointing *Special Magistrates* and establishing *Special Courts* for the investigation and trial of offences charged against juveniles has been put into operation in some of the more advanced countries in Europe and in America,

and it seems to me that the special measures provided in this Presidency for dealing with youthful offenders should be capable, if judiciously applied, of effecting a considerable abatement in the numbers annually consigned to jails.

18. Twenty-four prisoners escaped from jail during the year as compared with 11 in 1903. Twelve of these escapes, however, were from subsidiary jails and one from the criminal ward of the Leper Asylum, Madras. The number of escapes, though higher than that of the two preceding years, is lower than the average for the past decade. Of the 11 escapes from Central and District Jails 5 were from inside the jail and 6 from outside, and of these 6 were recaptured during the year. In all cases of escape, the prison officers responsible were prosecuted or otherwise suitably punished. The only occurrences calling for special notice are detailed below:

Trichinopoly. Central Jail.—Mahamuni, a prisoner who had twice previously escaped (once from a sub-jail and once from this jail), was received into jail with a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment. The Superintendent knowing this prisoner's propensity to tamper with the bars of his cell door, directed that he should be locked up in a *different* cell each night. The prisoner, however, effected his escape one night and that, shortly after an alarm parade had been held by the Superintendent. It transpired that the prisoner had managed to force out of the frame one of the bars of the cell door and, with the aid of a rafter, abstracted from a neighbouring workshop, had scaled the main wall. The implement used for loosening the bar of the cell door was a sharp pointed long nail which was subsequently found. The search at lock-up could not have been properly conducted and the tower sentry and convict warder guard on duty could not have been on the alert. All the officers responsible including the Rounds' officer were duly punished. The prisoner has since been recaptured.

Cuddalore District Jail.—Two habituals—one Muniandi Tevan, a notorious jail-breaker, and the other Muthukumaran, a known depredator with four previous convictions—were aided and abetted in their escape on the night of the 29th December 1904 by the convict warder on duty and who, it would appear, intended joining the escaped prisoners, but was intercepted by the Rounds' officer. The Superintendent had received from the Magistrate a special warning in respect to Muniandi Tevan and had adopted unusually elaborate precautionary measures. This prisoner was fettered, placed in a cell to the door of which two padlocks were fitted, and he was specially visited every two hours by the Rounds' officer. Convict warder Ponnuswami Pillai went on duty at 10 p.m., and, in the intervals of "rounds", was seen by two convicts in neighbouring cells to force an entrance into a weaving workshop, provide himself with loom-gear (*i.e.*, bamboos, warps and an iron rod) and then wrench open with an iron rod the locks on the doors of convicts Muniandi Tevan and Muthukumaran. The convict witnesses raised an alarm, but on the immediate arrival of the jail officers it was found that the prisoners had already effected their escape. Muniandi Tevan was a man held in high esteem as a successful Robin Hood and possessed much local influence and he had, no doubt, corrupted the convict warder who succumbed to the temptation of immediate release and the promise of much gain. The convict warder was prosecuted under section 222, Indian Penal Code, convicted and awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment.

19. The aggregate number of recorded offences was 14,346 as compared with 15,275 in the preceding year, while the total convict population was 32,816 against 34,709. In other words, the offences declined by 6.0 per cent., while the number of convicts fell by 5.5 per cent. As usual, the great majority of offences committed related to work, under which 7,946 or 55 per cent. of the offences reported are returned. There were only 15 offences dealt with by Criminal Courts against 19. Decreases are noted under all other heads as well. The number of punishments declined from 15,529 to 14,478 or by 6.7 per cent. The punishments under penal diet fell from 856 to 719 and under "penal diet with solitary confinement" from 43 to 9, while corporal punishments fell from 81 to 34. These features of the statement are satisfactory. The Rajahmundry Jail, as in the preceding year, shows the largest

number of offences and punishments, the Superintendent of the previous year being in charge of this jail up to the 25th July, when he was relieved by an officer of ripe experience. The numbers of offences for the first and second half year were 1,994 and 815, respectively, and of punishments 2,017 and 818. It is satisfactory to note that separate cellular and solitary confinement as a punishment was more freely resorted to by Superintendents as the higher figures recorded indicate.

20. As regards the general question, what is the relative proportion of punishments inflicted on habituals as compared with the casual population of a jail, it may be remarked that the statistics for the year 1904 go to show that in the larger, or Central, Jails where, as a rule, habitual criminals are congregated, the proportion which this class bears to the total number of convicts is about 35 per cent. The total number of prisoners punished was 13,274, while the total number of habituals punished was 4,679 or 35.2 per cent. The total number of punishments awarded to convicts was 14,478, and of these 5,627 or 38.8 per cent. were awarded to habituals. Again, of the 34 corporal punishments awarded, no less than 20 were inflicted on habituals. The general inference is that the habituals commit themselves in the same proportion as the casual convicts, but, while in both cases a certain percentage escapes punishment altogether, the offending habitual is, comparatively, more obstructive than the casual convict and in consequence receives the severer forms of punishment. Offending habituals would also appear to lay themselves open to punishment more frequently than the casual offenders. 8,595 casual convicts received 8,851 punishments, while 4,679 habituals received 5,627 punishments, the proportion being 102.9 against 120.2. The increase in the case of the habituals may, in part, be due to the combination of punishments. Speaking generally, it cannot be said that, in the Madras Presidency Jails, habitual offenders are less frequently punished than casuals. Every care is taken to reduce to a minimum the opportunities of habitual prisoners for contaminating casuals. They are, as far as possible, kept apart, are confined separately or in separate cells at night, are kept together at meals and on Sundays. They are not promoted to prison officers. They, however, work in association with casuals in the workshops, but, being under constant supervision and under the necessity of performing their tasks, can have but little opportunity of conversing with their fellow-workers. It must, however, be remembered that in a few instances habituals are not recognised as such and their non-recognition offers a certain risk of contamination. Such risks, however, are inconsiderable and are reduced by the careful enquiries conducted in jails and by the system of finger-prints which is everywhere adopted.

21. Fetters were imposed in 3,988 cases, of which 3,908 represented jail punishments and the remaining 80 cases "for safe custody." The corresponding figures for 1903 were 4,447 and 194, respectively, or a total of 4,641 cases in which fetters were imposed.

22. In consequence of the special arrangements made in the previous year (see paragraph 23 of the Annual Report), the 10 per cent. limit of convict officers was not exceeded in any Central or District Jail. The Criminal Leper Ward being a Special Jail in which the conditions are exceptional and the population small, the number of such officers could not be restricted within the sanctioned scale. Reductions and punishments of prison officers increased from 778 to 881, the increase being noticeable among Central Jails. No special reasons have been assigned by the Superintendents concerned, but it may be inferred that a high standard of efficiency was insisted upon.

23. The number released under the remission system has returned to the normal, the drop in the previous year being due to the Coronation releases which affected the numbers that would otherwise have been shown as released under remission rules. 2,620 convicts were released under the remission system against 2,364 in 1903 and 2,656 in 1902. Seven convicts failed to earn any remission as compared with three in the year preceding. The maximum gratuity paid was Rs. 21-6-9 against Rs. 12-4-9 in 1903. It may be asserted in this connection that further experience

Punishments inflicted on habitual offenders.

Statement No. VII—
Prison officers.

The mark system—
Statement C.

shows that the generality of convicts in the Madras Jails understands and appreciates the advantages of the mark system and makes an honest effort to profit by it. In evidence of which may be adduced their knowledge of the amount of remission to their credit and their readiness to bring to notice any error in its award. The award of fifteen days' special remission for good conduct appeals strongly to all prisoners coming under the mark rules; but, as might be expected, those who benefit are, in the majority, employed on immeasurable or 'untasked' labour. The fact that even a 'warning' recorded against a prisoner operates as an interruption of good conduct tells hardly on those prisoners who are subjected to *tasked labour*, but who are otherwise generally well-behaved. The incidence of the award is, I consider, unequal in its operation on the two classes concerned. During the year, 998 convicts were granted good conduct remission against 916 in the previous year.

24. The prescribed diet scales have been in force throughout the year without change of any kind and the results, judged by the health-statistics, have again confirmed the opinion that the dietary is both suitable and sufficient.

Statement No. VIII—
Diet scales.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

25. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department as recorded in the registers of my office amounted to Rs. 11,94,802-12-8 as compared with Rs. 11,94,140-10-6 in the Finance Accounts. The difference of Rs. 662-2-2 is due to the adjustments necessary in respect to items debitible or non-debitible to the jails and which were erroneously excluded or included in the Finance Accounts. All discrepancies have been pointed out to the Accountant-General, who will effect the reconciliation of the figures before the completion of the official year. The expenditure in 1904 exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 44,089. The following table compares the expenditure of the two years under the main heads of classification:—

	1903. RS.	1904. RS.
General supervision	41,095	38,311
Establishment	2,57,724	2,75,128
Dietary charges	2,79,155	2,84,844
Hospital charges	24,473	24,352
Clothing and bedding of prisoners	17,479	20,594
Sanitation charges	14,880	22,938
Charges for moving prisoners	36,238	36,110
Miscellaneous services and supplies	25,821	27,296
Travelling and conveyance allowances—		
Gazetted officers	1,303	1,277
Non-gazetted officers	2,878	3,469
Contingencies	9,174	8,975
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plants	7,158	17,314
Petty construction and repairs	34,686	40,621
Total	7,52,064	8,01,229
Manufactures	3,88,289	3,82,900
Charges on account of other provinces	264	1,874
Charges for police custody	10,072	8,800
Refunds	25	...
Grand Total	11,50,714	11,94,803

26. It will be seen that there was increased expenditure under Establishment (Rs. 17,404), Dietary charges (Rs. 5,689), Clothing and bedding (Rs. 3,115), Sanitation charges (Rs. 8,058), Miscellaneous services and supplies (Rs. 1,475), Extraordinary charges (Rs. 10,156) and Petty construction and repairs (Rs. 5,935). The increase was in part balanced by a reduced expenditure under General supervision (Rs. 2,784), Manufactures (Rs. 5,389), and Charges for police custody (Rs. 1,272). The larger expenditure under establishment is attributable to the debit of twelve as against eleven months' salaries in the previous year. The cost of dieting prisoners was

Increases and decreases
of expenditure.

actually less than in the year preceding as will be seen from the facts that, while the total expenditure rose by Rs. 5,689, the value of stocks of rations in hand on the 31st December 1904, amounted to Rs. 56,883 as compared with Rs. 48,414 at the commencement of the year, and that the daily average number of prisoners rose by 328.41. The expenditure under Clothing and bedding, though higher than that of the previous year in consequence of an increase in the prison population, is considerably less than the outlay in 1902, being Rs. 20,594 as compared with Rs. 25,267. The advance under Sanitation charges is ascribable to the renewal of camp equipment for emergencies, namely, tents, ropes, etc.; to the payment of enhanced rates to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and conservancy; and also to a larger expenditure for the segregation of prisoners in quarantine outside the jails during the prevalence of epidemics. The expenditure under Miscellaneous services and supplies is variable, the increase during the year under report being due to improvements in the uniform for warders and in the lighting arrangements in certain jails. The abnormal rise under Extraordinary charges is attributable to the cost of rearmament in certain jails with the Martini-Henry Rifles in place of the smooth-bore Sniders hitherto in use which are being returned to the Arsenal and for which it is presumed that credit will eventually be allowed. The outlay on Petty construction and repairs is restricted within the budget provision and is regulated in accordance with the actual requirements of individual jails. The expenditure under General supervision approximates that of the year 1902, being Rs. 38,311 as compared with Rs. 38,879, the conditions as regards the increased expenditure of 1903 being exceptional as explained in the report for that year. The drawings under Manufactures were smaller in the Coimbatore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras; in the former case, due to the cessation of work in the Weaving department during the first three months of the year in consequence of an outbreak of epidemic plague in the town; and in the latter case, to the absence of orders for tents from the Ordnance Department until towards the end of the year. The drawings in several jails were larger than those of last year, but the net result was a decline in the total drawings as compared with the preceding year. The charges for Police custody, which are under the control of the High Court, call for no remark.

27. Statement No. IX shows in detail the expenditure incurred by individual jails under certain selected heads. The total expenditure included in this statement, namely, Rs. 7,18,145 differs from the gross expenditure noted in paragraph 25 *supra*, by a sum of Rs. 4,76,658 which is thus accounted for:—

Detailed expenditure under special heads as exhibited in Statement No. IX.

Deduct (from gross expenditure).

	RS.
General supervision	38,311
Travelling and conveyance allowances of Gazetted officers ...	1,277
Petty construction and repairs	40,621
Manufactures	3,82,900
Charges debited on account of other provinces	1,874
Charges for police custody	8,800
Sale-proceeds of vegetables, unserviceable stores, etc.	3,958
Total	4,77,741
Add the amount representing the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department	1,083
Net difference	4,76,658

28. The expenditure under Central Jails increased by Rs. 42,036, and under District Jails (including the Criminal Leper Ward and Civil Jail, Madras) by Rs. 7,354, while under Subsidiary Jails the expenditure fell by Rs. 2,293. The daily average population in the two former classes of jails rose by 362 and 104, respectively, and in the latter declined by 138. The cost per head in Central Jails increased from Rs. 63-9-7 to Rs. 66-9-10 or by Rs. 3-0-3 per head; in District Jails from

Rs. 63-11-8 to Rs. 63-15-5 or by Rs. 0-3-9 per head; and in Subsidiary Jails from Rs. 50-15-3 to Rs. 63-9-6 or by Rs. 3-10-3 per head. The total expenditure for all classes of jails increased from Rs. 63-0-5 to Rs. 65-6-10, or by Rs. 2-6-5 per head.

29. The charges under Establishment represent the payments made in accordance with sanctioned scales and call for no special remark. Twelve months' salaries were drawn in all jails against eleven in the previous year, and this combined with an increase or decrease in the daily average population accounts for the variations in the cost per head in individual jails.

30. The average cost of dieting a prisoner in Central Jails amounted to Rs. 24-7-4 as compared with Rs. 24-2-2 in the preceding year, that in District Jails amounted to Rs. 24-11-2 against Rs. 25-6-9, while the total for all jails averaged Rs. 24-8-7 as compared with Rs. 24-8-11 in 1903. The Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Salem Central Jails show a rate above the average for this class of jails, but all these jails had a larger stock of rations in hand at the end of the year than at the commencement. Excepting Rajahmundry, this was not the case in other Central Jails. The Berhampur, Bellary, Cuddalore, Madura and Mangalore Jails show a rate above the average for District Jails, but, as in the case of the Central Jails noted above, all these jails also had a larger stock of rations in hand at the end of the year, while the remaining District Jails (except Palanicothab) had not. The cost per head, however, 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 is exhibited in Statement E which is furnished only for the information of the Local Government in Appendix II. According to this statement, the average cost of dieting a prisoner in Central and District Jails works out to Rs. 23-12-0 and Rs. 23-5-2, respectively. The Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest rate among Central Jails. The Superintendent explains that a considerable quantity of ragi became damaged by the inundation of the Cooum during the first week in January; also, that supplies having run out in consequence of a rise in the convict population, additional purchases had to be made towards the end of the year when rates were not favourable. The Trichinopoly Jail shows the next highest rate, but the Superintendent explains that the issue of a superior and more expensive quality of dhál (in lieu of the kind hitherto used and which was regarded as injurious to the health of the prisoners) tended to raise the cost per head in his jail. As compared, however, with the previous year, this jail shows a reduction of Rs. 1-14-0 per head. The Cannanore Jail was unable to lay in a sufficient stock of grain for the year owing to the want of store rooms. [Plan and estimate for the construction of a granary for this jail have recently been sanctioned by Government.] In view of this disability, purchases had to be made at different times when rates were not favourable. The Coimbatore Jail was obliged to procure its supplies from places outside the district during the prevalence of plague, and this explains the slight increase noted against this jail. Among District Jails, the Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Bellary and Mangalore Jails show a rate above the average for this class. In the Berhampur Jail sufficient attention had not been paid to the farm and garden, a matter for which the Jailor was largely responsible. This officer has been duly punished. The reason for the higher rate shown by the Vizagapatam District Jail is not apparent; the Superintendent in his annual report merely refers to the reduction in the cost per head as shown in Statement No. IX from Rs. 27-6-2 to Rs. 22-10-9. He appears to have omitted from consideration the fact that the value of stocks in hand at the end of the year was only Rs. 2,338 against Rs. 3,406 at the beginning. From the Board's season reports it is seen that prices of food-grains in the Vizagapatam district and in the Northern Circars generally were more favourable than in other parts of the Presidency. The further explanation of the Superintendent will be obtained. The prevalence of plague in the Bellary and South Canara districts affected the prices of foodstuffs in those localities and the jails consequently show higher rates.

31. The heavier expenditure incurred by the Penitentiary was due to the purchase of Medical Stores for the Cholera camp equipment (kept always as a reserve in this jail to meet emergencies in

other jails), and also to the presence of an unusually large body of sickly prisoners in the jail. The Trichinopoly Jail receives large numbers of prisoners from the neighbouring districts. The Medical officer reports that, as in the previous year, ague and bowel complaints were the chief causes of admission to hospital during the year; but, as compared with the previous year, the cost per head declined by Rs. 1-12-1. This jail has been made one of the receiving jails for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis and this cannot but affect the expenditure under hospital charges. The Bellary Jail was debited with the cost of medicines procured from the Medical Stores in the previous year and this raised the cost per head. This jail has also been constituted a receiving jail for the treatment of convicts suffering from Tuberculosis. The Russellkonda, Berhampur and Mangalore Jails show a relatively higher cost per head in consequence of a lower daily average population.

Clothing and Bedding. 32. The charges under this head call for no special remark.

Sanitation Charges. 33. The enhancement of the rates paid for conservancy and water-supply and the renewal of the camp equipment maintained at the Penitentiary account for the high cost shown by this jail. The cost of temporary establishment to guard prisoners segregated in the extramural quarantine shed at the Mangalore District Jail and a low daily average population combined to raise the rate per head noted against this jail.

Charges for moving prisoners. 34. These charges depend upon the number of prisoners released; the amount of railway fares and batta, etc., paid, and these circumstances explain the variations in the cost per head in individual jails.

Miscellaneous services and supplies. 35. The increased expenditure is accounted for by the improvement in the lighting arrangements and warders' uniform as already explained in paragraph 26 *supra*. It may be remarked that the cost of carriage of all articles (except articles of diet) required by the jail is included in sub-head (f) 'other miscellaneous charges' under which an increase of Rs. 538 is noted.

Travelling allowances. 36. The transfers of subordinate officers are conducted in accordance with the exigencies of the public service and the incidence of these charges therefore depends on the number of officers transferred to individual jails as well as the distances over which they are moved. As far as possible arrangements are made which involve the least amount of inconvenience to the department as a whole. The transfers of the medical subordinates are, however, controlled by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.

Contingencies. 37. The Penitentiary, Madras, is the only Central Jail which incurs a large expenditure under rents, rates and taxes which raises the cost per head in this Jail. Several District Jails also incur expenditure under this head.

Extraordinary charges. 38. Certain jails were supplied with conservancy carts, iron cooking-pots, aluminium moulds and milk-vessels, and galvanized locks, while some incurred special expenditure on arms and accoutrements. Under the last-mentioned sub-head the expenditure aggregated Rs. 6,841 against Rs. 230 in the previous year. These supplies affected the cost per head against the jails concerned.

Statement G—Expenditure in Subsidiary Jails. 39. The increase in the cost per head under Subsidiary Jails was higher than under Central and District Jails as pointed out in paragraph 28 *supra*. This is explainable to some extent by the facts that, while there was a rise in the daily average in the latter classes of jails, there was a fall in that of Subsidiary Jails. The only noticeable advances occurred under Sanitation charges, Charges for moving prisoners, and under Miscellaneous services and supplies. The debit to the head 'Sanitation Charges' of the

wages paid to the scavenging establishment represents the charges incurred during the twelve months, while in the previous year such charges were not similarly debited until after the receipt of G.O., No. 614, Judicial, dated 27th April 1903. The special precautions taken against plague in certain districts also contributed towards raising expenditure under this head. The further development of the scheme for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners by transfer to the larger jails explains the increase noted under charges for moving prisoners. The total number of prisoners so removed from Subsidiary Jails to Central and District Jails during the year aggregated 1,767. The advance under the sub-head 'Miscellaneous services and supplies' is attributable to improved lighting arrangements in a large number of sub-jails and to the higher expenditure under warders' uniform. As regards dietary charges in individual districts, it will be observed that the cost per head varies from Rs. 28-9-3 in the Tanjore district to Rs. 46-6-8 in the Nilgiri district—the average for the Presidency being Rs. 35-3-2. It is noticeable that while in the Nellore district the rate was only Rs. 28-15-6, that in the adjoining district of Kistna was Rs. 37-11-0. The Salem, Chingleput, South Arcot and Madura districts also show a relatively high rate of expenditure. The prices of food-grains were comparatively favourable in the Salem and Madura districts (except during the last quarter) as compared with other parts of the Presidency and there appears to be no reason why these two districts should show a rate above the average for the Presidency. The Chingleput and South Arcot districts were adversely situated as regards the prices of food-grains and this, no doubt, accounts for these districts showing higher rates of expenditure. The Koraput and Calicut Sub-Jails show, as usual, a low cost per head under dietary charges. These Sub-Jails are under the direct control of the Inspector-General.

40. Consistently with the rise in the daily average convict population, the average number 'under sentence of labour on working days' advanced from 8,710-31 to 9,085-45. The main features of this statement are a reduction in the numbers employed on 'gardening' and 'on additions and alterations to jail buildings' under the Public Works Department, and an increase in the number employed on 'manufactures'. The decrease in the number employed on gardening operations occurred chiefly in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, the Vizagapatam District Jail and to a less extent in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The decrease in the case of Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Jails was due to the absence of timely rains which necessitated the suspension of gardening and farming operations for a time. The prevalence of plague in the early part of the year in Coimbatore led to a restriction in the numbers employed extramurally. As regards the number employed on jail buildings under the Public Works Department the decline (by a daily average of over 200 prisoners) is due to a smaller number of such works being sanctioned for execution as will be seen from the reduced expenditure recorded in paragraph 66 *infra*. The diminution in the number of prisoners employed on public works simultaneously with an increase in the daily average population resulted in the employment of a larger number on manufactures which rose from 3,195 to 3,833 or from 37 to 42 per cent. of the total number under sentence of labour.

41. The most prominent features of Statement No. XII are a reduction in the drawings from and an advance in the amount paid into the Government Treasuries under manufactures. The decline in the former case (inclusive of the cash balances in hand at the beginning of the year) was equivalent to a reduction of Rs. 8,454 in the 'working capital', while the payments (inclusive of the cash balances) increased by Rs. 43,935. The net cash earnings advanced from Rs. 80,232-11-0 to Rs. 1,22,652-6-0 or by Rs. 52,419-11-0. The average cash earnings for the previous decade was Rs. 1,22,014. The commercial profits accruing from the manufacturing operations in jails are estimated as shown in Statement No. XII-A (Appendix II). According to this statement, the net results represent a profit of Rs. 1,47,764-10-0 as compared with Rs. 1,31,701-10-0 in 1903 or an advance over the results of the previous year by Rs. 16,063. Viewed from either stand-point, the manufacturing results for the year 1904 may be regarded as satisfactory.

42. It will be observed that the Salem Central Jail and the Vizagapatam District Jail show no *cash* profits in Statement No. XII. In the Salem Jail supplies were made from the Manufactory department to certain Public Departments to the value of Rs. 12,878, but for which no payments had been made within the year. These amounts will, however, be adjusted within the financial year ending 31st March 1905. The Vizagapatam Jail had outstandings due to the manufacturing department to the amount of Rs. 2,372 at the end of the year; the greater portion of this sum has since been recovered. In Statement No. XII-A these two jails show a profit of Rs. 5,730 and Rs. 3,056 respectively. Among Central Jails the Rajahmundry, Vellore and Cannanore Jails show reduced earnings as compared with the previous year. The Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Jail explains that the decrease in his jail was due to a paucity of orders received and to the rise in the price of cotton and leather. The making of sandals for the Police at the usual contract rates left no margin for profit. In the Vellore Jail, carpets were supplied at reduced rates to certain firms in order to procure orders to keep the looms fully engaged throughout the year. Further, the prices of tents supplied to Public Departments were reduced by 5 per cent. in accordance with the orders of Government, Nos. 72 and 73, Judicial, dated 11th January 1904. Besides, tent cloths were purchased from the Coimbatore Jail at enhanced rates in consequence of a rise in the price of cotton; this also affected the profits obtained from articles of miscellaneous weaving in this jail. The Cannanore Jail, like the Rajahmundry Jail, had its earnings diminished by the rise in the price of leather in connection with the supplies of sandals to the Police Department. The price paid for cut-sandals was 12 annas a pair against 9 annas 9 pies in 1903. There was a falling off in the number of orders received for carpentry and carving work, on account of which a smaller number of prisoners was employed on these industries. Among District Jails, the Bellary, Cuddalore, Palamcottah and Mangalore Jails show reduced earnings as compared with those of 1903. The Superintendent of the Bellary Jail explains that the supply of police cumbles (which form the staple industry of the jail) brought but little profit owing to higher prices paid for wool obtained from sources uninfected by Plague, and in part to mismanagement in the manufacture whereby a larger amount of wastage was incurred than was previously allowed. The jailor is said to have been responsible for this and the matter is still under consideration. The Cuddalore Jail derives its profits from the sale of articles of miscellaneous weaving and from ground-nut oil-pressing. The rise in the price of cotton affected the former adversely, while the cost of repairs to the oil-presses and the fact that the mills were not employed throughout the year explain the diminished earnings under the latter industry. The Palamcottah Jail in order to recover the contract from the Stationery Department for the supply of tape which it had lost in the previous year was obliged to work up to a better sample at the same rate at which previous supplies were made, and this, notwithstanding the rise in the price of cotton. The amount of yarn used in the new kind of tape is reported to be half as much again as the quantity hitherto required. These circumstances tended to reduce the margin of profit, but the output shows a net decrease of Rs. 287 only as compared with the previous year. The reduction in the profits earned by the Mangalore Jail amounts to only Rs. 40 and calls for no special remark. Turning to jails in which the manufacturing results were particularly successful, it will be seen that the Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest profits in both Statements Nos. XII and XII-A. The earnings from the Press advanced from Rs. 15,047 to Rs. 32,411, but this was in a great measure owing to a strike in the Government Press which necessitated a large amount of work being entrusted to the Penitentiary Press for execution than would otherwise have been the case. There were no orders for tents from the Ordnance Department until towards the close of the year, and, but for the employment of a larger number of convicts on Press-work, this jail would not have been able to show such favourable manufactory results. The Superintendent of the Coimbatore Jail explains that the profits of his jail would have been larger but for the higher rates paid for cotton twist and for the fact that, during the first quarter of the year, the power-looms were practically at a standstill in consequence of the outbreak of Plague in the town, as this jail obtains its supplies of cotton twist from

Results of manufacturing operations in individual jails.

the local spinning mills on bobbins. The profits increased from Rs. 23,779 to Rs. 25,406 notwithstanding. It is satisfactory to note that the Trichinopoly Jail shows a net earning of Rs. 14,381 as compared with Rs. 7,031 in 1903. The transfer of such orders for the supply of police cumbles as the Bellary Jail could not meet and a large order for the supply of coir-matting (4,500 square yards) to the Mysore Gold Mining Company helped to swell the profits of this jail. The Tanjore and Madura District Jails, which show the best results among this class of jail, acquitted themselves very creditably.

43. The net cost to Government per prisoner declined from Rs. 55-7-0 to Rs. 53-6-0 or by Rs. 2-1-0 per head. This improvement is attributable to the larger cash earnings under manufactures and occurred in spite of an increase in the cost of maintenance from Rs. 63-0-5 to Rs. 65-6-10 or by Rs. 2-6-5 per head.

44. The total value of the supplies made to Military departments during the year aggregated Rs. 74,535 against Rs. 1,09,830 in 1903 and Rs. 1,35,735 in 1902. The decline is due to a paucity of orders from the departments concerned.

45. The value of articles manufactured or produced in jails for the use or consumption of prisoners is estimated to have amounted to Rs. 46,637 (as compared with Rs. 26,048 in 1903 and Rs. 36,003 in 1902) under clothing and bedding of prisoners, warders' uniform and articles of diet, etc.; besides, the value of garden and farm produce supplied to jails is estimated to have amounted to Rs. 17,615 (as compared with Rs. 17,037 in 1903 and Rs. 19,705 in 1902). The value of convict labour utilized by the Public Works Department during the year is reported to have amounted to Rs. 8,215 (as compared with Rs. 19,987 in 1903 and Rs. 9,746 in 1902). The Salem Jail which supplied the bulk of the labour earned a sum of Rs. 5,373, whereas, if the prisoners employed on building works had been employed on manufactures, the profits under the latter head would have been greater.

VITAL STATEMENTS NOS. XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

46. The general vital and medical statistics for the year are the most favourable on record and indicate the assiduous care and attention paid by Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails to all matters relating to food, hygiene and medical treatment. It will be seen from the following table (which gives particulars regarding the number and ratio per mille of daily sick and the number of deaths for all classes of prisoners for the last ten years) that the ratio of daily sick was slightly lower than that of last year which was the lowest on record during the past decade; and that the death-rate per mille during 1904 was only 16.1 against 18.1 during the year previous. Exclusive of cholera the mortality during the year reaches the low figure 15.7.

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1895	9,790	257	26.2	11	167	178	1.1	17.1	18.2
1896	9,587	244	25.5	6	181	187	.6	18.9	19.5
1897	10,328	312	30.2	236	254	490	22.9	24.6	47.5
1898	10,936	294	26.9	9	278	287	.8	25.4	26.2
1899	10,747	236	21.9	11	171	182	1.0	15.9	16.9
1900	12,832	259	22.5	55	271	326	4.3	21.1	25.4
1901	13,020	314	24.1	46	237	283	3.5	18.2	21.7
1902	12,491	272	21.8	7	216	223	.5	17.8	17.8
1903	10,648	211	19.8	16	177	193	1.5	16.6	18.1
1904	10,976	215	19.6	4	173	177	.4	15.7	16.1

The ratio per mille of the total number of prisoners of all classes admitted to hospital during 1904 was 526.51 as against 538.90 in the year previous.

47. There has been a decline in the figures showing the death-rate in both Central and District Jails from 18.19 and 21.43 to 15.40 and 19.07, respectively, while the mortality in Subsidiary Jails rose from 12.92 to 13.40.

Classes of jails.	1899.		1900.		1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Central Jails	102	17.71	133	22.14	163	22.14	132	18.38	108	18.19	97	15.40
District Jails	40	13.25	97	30.84	81	26.37	60	18.93	62	21.43	57	19.07
Subsidiary Jails	39	20.28	75	27.97	38	14.90	30	14.33	23	12.92	22	13.40
Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	1	54.05	1	60.53	1	71.02	1	62.77	...	...	1	78.12
Total	182	16.93	326	25.40	283	21.71	223	17.85	193	18.13	177	15.13

48. In none of the Central Jails did the mortality reach 24 per mille and in only two jails, viz., Cannanore Central Jail and the Penitentiary, Madras, was the ratio per mille in excess of 20. In the former, the mortality during the year was lower than the average of five previous years, but there was an increase in the admissions to hospital and the daily average sick. Enteric fever and chicken pox—reported to be prevalent in the town and district—occurred in the jail. All precautionary and protective measures were adopted and special attention paid to the water-supply. In the latter, 13 out of 25 deaths recorded were from Tuberculosis and as many as ten deaths occurred in the first month of the year; these were old chronic cases which should in the opinion of the medical officer “properly be credited to the previous year.” This fact being considered, “the year under review has been comparatively a good one as regards the health of the prisoners.”

49. The only jails calling for remark are those of Bellary, Tanjore, Berhampur and Russellkonda Hill Jail. In the Bellary District Jail the death-rate per mille rose to 26.65 which is considerably higher than the average for the past five years. The medical officer attributes the increased rate of mortality to the bad state of health in which prisoners were received into jail. This jail receives prisoners from two of the most malarious districts of the Presidency and “nearly all convicts coming from them are found to be suffering from enlarged spleens and livers.” Of the deaths recorded, six were due to Tubercle of lungs and one to Plague.

50. The admissions to hospital, daily average sick and ratio of mortality in this jail, have been greater than the average of five previous years. The medical officer ascribes the increase to the bad condition of health in which a relatively large proportion of the prisoners was admitted “and the causes could not in any case be considered jail borne.” Of the prisoners admitted to hospital for Dysentery, many are said to have had histories of previous attacks in their own homes. In confirmation of the views of the medical officer, it is found that there was in this jail an unusually large proportion of deaths from Anæmia. Throughout the year special attention was paid to the subject of food supply, and the ragi ration was alternated with that of white cholam. Special measures have been taken with respect to nursing, extras and transfers of invalids to improve the health conditions of this jail.

51. In the Berhampur and Russellkonda Jails, there were respectively 4 and 2 deaths during the year, and the high ratio is due to the small daily average population of 108 and 98, respectively. The causes of the deaths reported were in no way connected with life in jail.

52. In the Subsidiary Jails there were 22 deaths as against 23 in 1903, but the mortality rose from 12.92 in 1903 to 13.40 in 1904. The deaths are distributed among 14 districts, the highest number, viz., five, occurring in the Salem district. Amongst the recorded causes of death are Cholera, injury, poisoning, tetanus and plague.

53. The following table compares the ratio of admissions and deaths from special diseases among the convict population of Central and District Jails for a period of four years:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	5.05	3.38	30	30	2.18	1.30	45	2.22
Dysentery	61.63	2.88	43.39	1.60	46.61	2.01	45.02	2.13
Malarial fevers	145.33	70	111.31	80	89.22	1.03	88.14	1.12
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle.	11.93	4.08	17.47	3.99	11.92	3.97	10.78	4.15
Anæmia and debility	3.38	2.09	1.0	2.66	1.2	5.95	3.4	...
Other general diseases	123.22	3.48	96.95	3.39	77.42	2.24	80.05	2.02
Pneumonic	10.93	2.19	9.67	1.99	9.68	2.95	7.41	1.35
Other respiratory diseases	24.45	10	21.84	...	27.73	35	28.07	3.67
Diarrhoea	68.99	1.29	57.05	2.09	45.32	2.12	34.47	1.91
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	53.00	10	37.00	29	43.30	12	38.20	...
All other causes	167.57	7.08	87.99	3.89	75.12	4.01	105.32	3.59
Total	601.38	23.89	479.06	18.65	433.46	18.36	443.94	16.62

54. There were only 4 attacks and 2 deaths during the year as compared with 21 and 11, respectively, of last year. Of the cases, there was one fatal attack at Coimbatore, two attacks with one death at Madura and one attack which recovered at Nellore.

55. The ratio of admissions and deaths was below the average of the four previous years and does not call for special remark.

In the Penitentiary, the admissions fell from 113 to 89, but there were six deaths as compared with two of the previous year. In Cannanore, both admissions and deaths were higher than last year, while in Coimbatore they were less.

56. There was a considerable reduction in the number of admissions in the Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly Central Jails and in the Penitentiary and an increase in the District Jails of Berhampur, Bellary and Madura as compared with last year. There was but little variation in the ratios of the total admissions and deaths during the year from those of the previous year.

Quinine prophylaxis was employed in ten jails where malaria is prevalent and attention was paid to the destruction of the anophelis larva in the vicinity of affected jails.

57. A slight decrease in the rate of admission and a slight increase in mortality rate are noticed. Special attention is paid to the infective character of these diseases and two central receiving hospitals—built on a standard design—have been sanctioned for tubercular patients the jails of Trichinopoly and Bellary. The hospital at the former station was brought into use during the year.

58. The variations occurring in the record of these diseases are no doubt due in a measure to the idiosyncrasies of medical officers: it is, however, noteworthy that 17 cases and 3 deaths are returned against Tanjore District Jail during the year under review.

Anæmia and Debility.

59. There has been a satisfactory and material reduction in the ratio of admissions and deaths from this disease, which for the year has been lower than that of the previous five years.

Pneumonia.

60. So also with Diarrhœa, the ratio of mortality has been about one half of that of the year preceding. Vellore returns no case and Cannanore only one of this ailment.

Diarrhœa.

61. As usual, of the 150 convicts who died during the year 73 or nearly a half had been in jail for less than six months. Excepting in those who had served in jail above three years and not exceeding seven years, the ratio of deaths per mille of average number was for the year under review less than that recorded in any of the other periods for the preceding year.

Mortality according to sentences—Statements Nos. XVI and XVII.

62. Though less favourable than last year yet the results show that more than a half gained weight, 20 per cent. neither gained nor lost and less than a quarter lost weight. Of the total number of prisoners admitted to jail, 75.68 per cent. were in good health, 19.79 in indifferent health and 4.53 in bad health.

Prisoners' weight—Miscellaneous Statement B.

ACCOMMODATION IN JAILS (MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT A) AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

63. The total available accommodation rose during the year from 11,638 to 11,959. The increase is due to the construction of 361 additional cells and to the reduction of barrack accommodation for 46 prisoners, the latter being converted into cells. The daily average population was in excess of the available accommodation in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura Jails, but overcrowding was avoided in each case by accommodating excess prisoners in temporary sheds or workshops and by timely transfers. The total cellular accommodation increased from 2,896 to 3,257, or from 25 to 27 per cent. of the total available accommodation. There were 280 cells under construction or nearing completion at the end of the year; these are not included in the above figures which refer only to cells available for occupation on the 31st December last.

Statement A—Accommodation of prisoners.

64. There were 151 visits paid by official visitors to jails against 169 in 1903. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited ten jails, while the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, visited the Penitentiary, Madras, during the year. The Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners visited five jails. The District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, and the Sessions Judges at Trichinopoly and Salem failed to visit the jails at these stations. The number of visits paid by non-official visitors was 228 as compared with 255 in 1903. The rules in connection with the appointment of non-official visitors were revised by Government during the year—G.O., No. 949, Judicial, dated 18th June 1904. Tenure of office is for three years only (instead of five as formerly), and non-official visitors are required to visit the jails to which they are respectively appointed at least once a quarter and in the event of failure to do so to forward an explanation to the Inspector-General. The largest number of visits were paid by M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Row (36), M.R.Ry. S. Marisidappa Garu (16) and Mr. M. Soorabji (12). The attention of those gentlemen who failed to visit regularly was drawn to the requirements of the rules. The nomination of non-official visitors in the mofussil is made by the District Magistrate and in the case of the Presidency Town by the Inspector-General. Superintendents of Jails have been instructed to furnish non-official visitors with copies of the amended rules if they have not already done so.

Visits to jails and sub-jails.

65. The Inspector-General inspected every Central and District Jail during the year; the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, was inspected twice, the Coimbatore Central Jail three times and the Presidency Jail four times. Besides, the Reformatory School, Chingleput, the Lunatic Asylum at Madras, Waltair and Calicut, and 11 Subsidiary Jails were also inspected. The total number of visits paid to Subsidiary Jails by the District and Divisional Magistrates and by District Medical Officers was 1,440, which distributed among 304 sub-jails gives an average of 4.74 or less than five visits per jail during the year. The detailed information for individual districts is embodied in Statement F (Appendix II). From this it would appear that in the district of Vizagapatam, the average number of visits by District Officers was only two per jail *per annum*, and in Ganjâm, Salem, Tanjore and Tinnevely only three, while in the Cuddapah, the Nilgiri and Chingleput districts, the average number of visits paid was 19, 15 and 10 *per annum*, respectively.

66. The total expenditure incurred on jail buildings during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,90,841-4-6 against Rs. 2,88,135-13-6 in 1903. Of this amount, Rs. 1,50,220-2-3 were spent by the Public Works Department against Rs. 2,53,450-6-0 the year previous and Rs. 40,621-2-3 by the Jails under Petty construction and repairs against Rs. 34,685-7-6. The details of expenditure on individual jails are furnished in Statement A (columns 19 and 20). The decrease in the expenditure is due to a smaller number of public works being sanctioned for execution than in the previous year when special grants were allotted by the Government of India for jail works. It is satisfactory to record that, exclusive of convict labour, the savings effected on the Public Works' estimates for jail works completed during the year are reported to amount to Rs. 16,499-9-10. The Salem Jail undertook the execution of urgent and important public works and completed the same to the entire satisfaction of the Public Works authorities. The Chief Engineer to Government in the Public Works Department on inspecting the buildings wrote as follows: "The work of strengthening the buildings of this jail . . . has been carried out by the Jail Superintendent with convict labour and it is approaching completion. Mr. Young has done a somewhat difficult piece of work in a very creditable manner and I was very pleased with all I saw, the work being soundly built and neatly finished. The iron work made in the jail is excellent. All the buildings treated are now, I believe, quite safe."

The expenditure on Subsidiary Jails amounted to Rs. 7,763-5-1 (against Rs. 21,195-4-5 in 1903), of which a sum of Rs. 4,002-11-7 was expended by the Public Works Department against Rs. 17,962-11-2 and a sum of Rs. 3,760-9-6, departmentally, under Petty construction and repairs against Rs. 3,232-9-3. A sum of Rs. 69-0-3 was expended by the Public Works Department on repairs to the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. A sum of Rs. 689-1-0 was expended by the Public Works Department on the construction of warders' huts at Russellkonka, the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Sub-jail, Koraput, during the year and a sum of Rs. 262-5-9 out of a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 975 was incurred by the Bellary District Jail on the construction of 15 warders' huts departmentally. This information is furnished with reference to G.O., No. 2446, Judicial, dated 6th October 1894.

Service registers, valuable stock and records.

67. The rules for the maintenance of service registers, stock-books of civil stores, and the destruction of records, etc., were duly observed.

68. As regards the warder force it may be remarked that the rules for the award of good-conduct stripes and allowances and of black marks have been in operation since 1894. These have been helpful in the interests of discipline and good behaviour. The award of good-conduct allowances for uninterrupted good service for seven years has come to be more appreciated in proportion as the number of its recipients has gradually increased, but this number is at present only 63 against a possible 138 (the 20 per cent. limit) out of a total permanent strength of 689 members. The minimum pay

Conduct of Jail Warders.

of the warder class is Rs. 7 and in the circumstances the men are drawn from the poorer classes of the population with the result that the personnel is by no means as satisfactory and efficient as it might be. One-third of the force consists of pensioned sepoys or reservists of the native army, and from the nature of their previous training these men are more self-reliant and more amenable to discipline than their confreres. The presence of an uniform staff of highly-trained intelligent and capable warders is a desideratum in Indian prison administration. During the year under report, there were thirteen criminal prosecutions of warders chiefly for negligence in permitting the escape of prisoners from custody; 1,730 departmental punishments, of which 143 consisted of award of black marks (with or without reduction), reductions alone 17, fines with black marks or forfeiture of pay 611, extra duty and drill 274, dismissals and services dispensed with 79 and recorded warnings 606.

69. The very satisfactory results achieved during the year as regards the maintenance of health, reduction in cost under dieting charges, discipline and manufactory profits point to the assiduous care and personal attention and interest of Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails. Of Jailors who have been specially brought to notice for building and manufactory operations, I would mention the names of Mr. Marshall, M.R.Ry. P. Subrahmaniam Aiyar, Mr. Rice and Sheik Muctoom Sahib.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE YEAR.

General features of the year. 70. The salient features of the year under report may be thus summarized:—

- (1) A reduction in the number of admissions of convicts to jail, but under relatively longer periods of detention than last year, and resulting in an increase in the total daily average population of all classes of prisoners.
- (2) A slight increase in the number of under-trial prisoners received into jails, but with relatively shorter periods of detention resulting in a reduction in the daily average number of this class of prisoner.
- (3) A further slight declension in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted to jails with a reduction in the percentage of such prisoners to the total number.
- (4) An increase in the number of juveniles committed to jail.
- (5) A reduction in the numbers of offences and punishments of convicts.
- (6) A slightly larger expenditure in the aggregate as compared with the previous year, but with a reduction in the cost per head under dietary charges.
- (7) A reduced expenditure on manufactures accompanied by a satisfactory advance in cash as well as commercial profits.
- (8) A decrease in the ratio of sick prisoners to total population and a low death-rate—the lowest on record.
- (9) A further increase in the total available cellular accommodation for prisoners.

EVENTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST DURING THE YEAR.

Changes and improvements of Administrative interest. 71. The following are the principal events of administrative interest during the year:—

- (1) Proposal to raise the status of the Bellary District Jail to that of a Central Jail.
- (2) The concentration of prisoners suffering from Tuberculosis in two selected jails—the Trichinopoly and Bellary Jails—for treatment and in hospitals specially designed for the purpose.
- (3) Arrangements for making railway warrants issued to prisoners on release available only for the date of issue or date of reaching the nearest railway station.

(4) Improvements in the administration of the Civil Debtors' Jail, Madras, in connection with the regulation of hours for visitors, etc.

(5) Successful competition of the jails at the Bombay and Madras Exhibitions of Art and Industry, Horticultural products, etc.

(6) The issue and publication of revised rules for the notification of residence and change of residence in the case of convicts released under section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(7) Consideration of proposals for the provision of cellular accommodation in jails, in accordance with a definite scheme, for future requirements.

(8) The introduction from 1st March of the scheme for reorganization of the warder establishment of the Penitentiary, Madras, a system providing for the intramural guarding being entirely conducted by a staff of European warders.

(9) The abolition on the 31st December of the Government Workhouse hitherto located in the Penitentiary, Madras.

(10) The efficiency of the precautionary measures adopted for preventing the introduction of Plague into jails situated in infected centres.

(11) The sanction of Government to the system for the concentration of sub-jail prisoners (in sixteen districts) as a permanent arrangement.

(12) The execution of important building works at the Salem, Coimbatore and Bellary Jails by jail agency.

(13) The delegation of authority to the Inspector-General of Prisons to order the removal of members of criminal tribes and police-registered prisoners, not being natives of the province in which they are sentenced, to the prison of the district to which they belong or to the prison nearest to their native place, and the appointment of special prisons as the receiving depots for prisoners removed from other provinces.

72. In accordance with G.O., No. 491, Judicial, dated 19th March 1874, the annual reports of the Superintendents of Central Jails are herewith submitted for perusal and favour of return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I—STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX II—SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION
OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

GENERAL

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry.	Central Jail	Convicts	730	22	805	1,788	154	1,942	2,574	176	2,750
		Under-trial	3	...	3	100	...	107	105	...	112
		Civil	29	...	29	121	...	121	141	...	141
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,059	39	1,098	1,348	122	1,470	2,407	161	2,568
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	11	...	11	43	...	43	54	...	54
Tiruchinopoly.	Do.	Convicts	775	...	775	327	...	327	1,702	...	1,702
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	7	...	7	44	...	44	61	...	61
Channarayana.	Do.	Convicts	929	...	929	1,346	5	1,351	2,348	...	2,348
		Under-trial	33	...	33	742	17	759	775	...	775
		Civil	25	...	25	138	...	138	160	...	160
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	798	...	798	1,586	50	1,916	2,854	34	2,720
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	24	...	24	130	...	130	154	...	154
Salem	Do.	Convicts	622	...	622	858	...	858	1,430	...	1,430
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	11	...	11	71	...	71	82	...	82
Madras	Do.	Convicts	929	18	947	2,702	220	2,922	3,691	234	3,925
		Under-trial	19	...	19	427	21	448	440	21	461
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raseekonda.	Hill Jail	Convicts	100	...	100	184	...	184	290	...	290
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	9	...	9	55	...	55	87	...	87
Berhampur	District Jail	Convicts	139	3	142	353	23	376	492	26	518
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	3	...	3	103	6	109	106	6	112
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	417	1	418	882	8	890	1,239	9	1,248
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	6	...	6	270	12	288	282	13	295
Nellore	Do.	Convicts	194	5	199	595	25	620	779	39	809
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	25	...	25	332	12	344	357	11	368
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	519	18	537	1,155	74	1,229	1,704	92	1,796
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	11	...	11	327	15	342	341	15	356
Quddalore	Do.	Convicts	330	...	330	712	16	728	1,062	15	1,077
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	9	...	9	44	...	44	53	...	53
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	308	...	308	774	...	774	1,082	...	1,082
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	22	...	22	114	...	114	114	...	114
Madurai	Do.	Convicts	582	17	599	1,010	86	1,166	1,375	115	1,490
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	42	...	42	681	28	709	724	33	757
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	316	...	316	619	...	619	935	...	935
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	10	...	10	129	...	129	139	...	139
Mangalore	Do.	Convicts	125	...	125	417	38	455	542	49	591
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	25	...	25	160	15	175	213	15	228
Total, Central and District Jails.		Convicts	3,707	191	3,898	17,649	814	18,463	26,416	945	27,361
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	174	...	174	1,176	...	1,176	1,350	...	1,350
Total			9,104	130	9,234	22,787	928	23,715	31,951	1,593	33,544
Madras	Criminal Upper Ward.	Convicts	17	...	17	10	...	10	26	...	26
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	41	...	41	454	...	454	498	...	498
Subsidiary Jails		Convicts	275	...	275	21,341	1,362	22,703	25,416	1,370	26,786
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1,110	...	1,110	20,911	1,127	22,038	24,421	1,161	25,582
Total			1,945	...	1,945	20,991	2,490	23,481	26,005	2,531	28,536
Grand Total		Convicts	2,929	199	3,128	33,939	2,173	36,112	48,068	2,315	50,383
		Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	1,215	...	1,215	1,655	...	1,655	1,807	...	1,807
Total			3,859	199	4,058	35,594	3,145	38,739	50,875	2,811	53,686
Grand Total for 1903			11,237	229	11,466	73,911	3,427	77,338	85,185	3,656	88,841

SUMMARY.

the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

7	8			9			10		
	Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,078	134	1,912	893	42	938	777	30	803	792
42	...	127	13	...	...	532	...	531	36
129	...	120	21	...	...	1336	...	1336	28
1,333	114	1,447	1,024	47	1,071	1,017	30	1,066	1,023
48	...	48	...	...	...	648	...	648	59
777	...	777	626	...	626	870	...	870	...
40	...	40	11	...	11	685	...	685	...
1,317	5	1,322	1,321	...	1,021	1,000	...	1,000	...
715	16	731	61	...	61	4535	...	4535	...
132	...	132	25	...	25	1621	...	1621	...
2,016	31	2,047	2,038	...	2,038	743	...	743	...
127	...	127	27	...	27	1438	...	1438	...
816	...	816	604	...	604	569	...	569	...
490	...	490	37	...	37	2268	...	2268	...
40	...	40	22	...	22	985	...	985	...
2,708	197	2,905	935	41	1,036	1,027	...	1,027	...
417	21	438	23	...	23	2579	...	2579	...
207	...	207	33	...	33	9433	...	9433	...
82	...	82	2	...	2	831	...	831	...
403	20	423	67	...	67	9362	...	9362	...
100	...	100	6	...	6	671	...	671	...
17	...	17	3	...	3	200	...	200	...
809	9	818	430	...	430	45673	...	45673	...
276	13	289	6	...	6	1029	...	1029	...
582	27	609	197	...	197	19453	...	19453	...
325	12	337	32	...	32	1064	...	1064	...
13	...	13	6	...	6	187	...	187	...
1,336	66	1,402	468	...	468	47779	...	47779	...
323	11	334	18	...	18	2309	...	2309	...
39	...	39	6	...	6	565	...	565	...
704	10	714	293	...	293	23769	...	23769	...
53	...	53	...	...	...	216	...	216	...
41	...	41	8	...	8	477	...	477	...
700	...	700	222	...	222	31284	...	31284	...
112	...	112	2	...	2	931	...	931	...
155	...	155	20	...	20	1712	...	1712	...
935	38	1,003	380	...	380	33751	...	33751	...
698	33	731	26	...	26	4597	...	4597	...
177	...	177	29	...	29	2941	...	2941	...
596	...	596	339	...	339	23627	...	23627	...
131	...	131	8	...	8	1469	...	1469	...
82	...	82	10	...	10	1539	...	1539	...
454	26	480	88	...	88	9290	...	9290	...
191	16	207	27	...	27	937	...	937	...
82	...	82	11	...	11	808	...	808	...
17,601	756	18,357	8,815	189	9,604	8,722	...	8,722	...
3,923	141	4,064	262	...	262	24315	...	24315	...
1,133	...	1,133	217	...	217	14302	...	14302	...
22,657	897	23,554	9,294	196	9,490	9,163	...	9,163	...
15	...	15	21	...	21	1280	...	1280	...
454	...	454	41	...	41	3445	...	3445	...
21,325	1,399	22,724	291	...	291	34280	...	34280	...
20,010	1,123	21,133	1,411	...	1,411	1,23655	...	1,23655	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	359	...	359	...
50,803	2,485	53,288	1,793	46	1,749	1,582	...	1,582	...
38,941	2,116	41,057	2,127	139	9,396	9,078	...	9,078	...
32,933	1,265	34,198	1,678	48	1,713	1,670	...	1,670	...
1,615	...	1,615	202	...	202	18104	...	18104	...
73,459	3,322	76,781	11,992	243	11,294	10,798	...	10,798	...
74,973	3,475	78,448	10,610	181	10,791	10,433	...	10,433	...

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8	
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Expire at the close of the previous year.		Total.		Received by transfer.		Grand Total.		Transferred to other jails.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.													
1	Puducherry	763	62	1,097	145	2,412	168	401	8	2,457	176	153	9
2	Chennai	1,169	101	1,463	133	2,334	150	123	11	2,417	161	156	4
3	Tiruchirappalli	1,171	89	1,456	101	2,351	139	453	...	2,457	176	153	10
4	Tirunelveli	775	...	1,066	...	2,103	...	...	...	2,457	176	153	...
5	Coimbatore	798	6	1,174	3	2,072	36	...	...	2,457	176	153	...
6	Salem	742	18	1,066	3	1,974	36	...	...	2,457	176	153	...
7	Palani	999	18	1,174	3	2,072	36	...	...	2,457	176	153	...
8	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trichy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
92	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
94	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Chennai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	Released during the year.										Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	Escaped.			Died.	Remained at the end of the present year.			Duly average number.																					
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.			F.		G.		H.		Total.	Total.																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.		F.	M.			F.	Total.	Total.																		
																								On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.		Transferred beyond seas.		Executed.		Remained at the end of the present year.					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Total.																				
Central Jails.																																									
1	Rajahmundry	169	7	1,095	115	244	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
2	Velore	56	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
3	Tiruchirappalli	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
4	Tirunelveli	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
5	Coimbatore	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
6	Salem	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
7	Palani	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
8	Madurai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
9	Trichy	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
10	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
11	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
12	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
13	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
14	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
15	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
16	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
17	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Grand Total																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1903																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																																									
1	Palani	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
2	Madurai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
3	Trichy	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
4	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
5	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
6	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
7	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
8	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
9	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
10	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
11	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
12	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
13	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
14	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
15	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
16	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
17	Chennai	55	5	889	26	310	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																				
Grand Total																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1903																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Lower Ward, Madras																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1903																						1,000	80	13,206	1,000	2,340	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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* Excludes one female criminal lunatic admitted into the Jail during the year.

[illegible]

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subjiliary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial number.	Jails.	Numbers returned by length of sentences.												Total.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.		J.	Sentenced to trans- portation beyond seas.	Sentenced to death.	M.	F.	Total.		
Not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 month and not ex- ceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not ex- ceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not ex- ceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not ex- ceeding 10 years.	Above 10 years and not ex- ceeding 20 years.	Exceeding 20 years.	M.	F.	M.	F.						M.	F.
1	Central.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.															
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.													45	9	54
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.															
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.															
1	Rajahmundry.	D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.												1,004	155	1,159	
		Total admissions															
		Total remaining on the 31st December															
		2	Vellore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.												39	39
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																	
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																	
3	Trichinopoly.			D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.												1,138	161
		Total admissions															
		Total remaining on the 31st December															
		4	Coimbatore.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.												32	...
B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.																	
C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.																	
5	Trichinopoly.			D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.												1,186	710
		Total admissions															
		Total remaining on the 31st December															

6	Cannanore	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
7	Salem	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
8	Penitentiary.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
9	District.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
10	Rashtakonda.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
11	Berhampur	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						
12	Vincapalam.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.												
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.						B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.						
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.						D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.						
		Total admissions						Total remaining on the 31st December						

* Excludes one female criminal inmate admitted into the jail during the year.
† Excludes one male criminal inmate admitted into the jail during the year.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

14	Tanjore	Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	5	...	6	...	2	...	5	...	32	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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4 Excludes one male criminal lunatic admitted into the Jail during the year.

1	2	3	Prisoners according to length of sentence.																5								
Serial number.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.	A. Not exceeding 1 month.		B. Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		C. Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		D. Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		E. Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		F. Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		G. Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		H. Exceeding 10 years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.				
			M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.					
	Total, Subj. Jail.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...	1,124	527	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,159	527	1,306	
			4,917	582	77	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,552	552	4,573
			5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total...	Total admissions	8,978	810	87	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,163	819	8,992	
			170	8	131	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1,427	254	123	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,793	201	2,000
			8,634	861	4,304	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,835	1,341
	Grand Total...	Total admissions	9,997	1,095	4,575	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,358	...	838	
			314	17	773	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			11,244	1,218	4,635	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			313	11	880	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total for 1903.	Total admissions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* Classed A, B, C, and D (part C, B, A, and A)

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

[illegible]

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 1901.

Serial number.	Jails	Remaining unrecaptured on the 1st December 1914 of those who escaped during the previous ten years	Escaped during the year.			Recaptured during the year.			Remained unrecaptured.			Unrecaptured portion of escapees 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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>														
1	Rajahmundry	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2
2	Vellore	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
3	Tiruchimally	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
4	Coimbatore	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
5	Cannanore	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
6	Salem	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
7	Poncentenary	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Total	18	2	4	6	2	3	5	10	3	19	5	1	11
<i>District Jails.</i>														
8	Russellkonda	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
9	Berhampur	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
10	Vizagapatam	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
11	Nellore	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
12	Bellary	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
13	Chandlery	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
14	Tanjore	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
15	Madras	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
16	Palaniyandav	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
17	Mannargudi	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Total	10	3	2	5	1	3	4	3	2	11	3	3	11
	Total, Central and District Jails	28	5	6	11	3	6	9	13	5	30	8	4	22
18	Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Subsidiary Jails	11	5	7	12	10	10	11	2	13	12	1	1	2
	Grand Total	49	11	13	24	13	17	20	15	18	42	11	5	24
	Grand Total for 1915	49	11	13	24	13	17	20	15	18	42	11	5	24

* One 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 Jail and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

[illegible]

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 1904.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
Serial number.	Jails. *	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Central Jails.										
1	Rajahmundry ...	773.93	30.00	54.61	47	7.06	1.37	167	2	215	6
2	Vellore ...	1,017.36	39.62	99.07	3.37	9.74	8.00	192	5	70	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	876.09	...	81.23	...	9.28	...	154	...	52	...
4	Coimbatore ...	1,096.13	13	95.97	...	9.51	...	235	...	139	...
5	Cannanore ...	743.88	8.12	57.35	...	7.71	...	96	...	64	...
6	Salem ...	569.47	...	48.52	...	8.52	...	98	...	70	...
7	Penitentiary ...	1,022.66	42.13	93.93	2.00	9.18	4.74	173	4	120	1
	Total ...	6,009.57	120.05	530.73	5.64	8.83	4.70	1,115	11	730	7
	District Jails.										
8	Russellkonda ...	94.55	...	6.04	...	6.39	...	11	...	3	...
9	Barbampur ...	93.62	5.52	8.45	...	9.03	...	38	...	1	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	456.73	34	31.21	...	6.83	...	63	...	4	...
11	Nellore ...	194.53	5.84	9.70	...	4.99	...	23	...	9	...
12	Bellary ...	477.79	18.02	21.06	1.00	4.41	5.55	119	1	43	1
13	Cuddalore ...	323.69	11	12.28	...	3.79	...	31	...	18	...
14	Tanjore ...	312.84	...	21.19	...	6.77	...	53	...	33	...
15	Madurai ...	337.51	16.96	23.14	...	6.83	...	57	...	18	...
16	Palamcottah ...	326.27	...	29.85	...	9.15	...	58	...	14	...
17	Mangalore ...	95.80	4.57	2.50	...	2.62	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,712.83	51.36	165.42	1.00	6.10	1.95	456	1	143	1
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8,722.40	171.41	696.15	6.64	7.93	3.87	1,571	12	873	8
18	Criminal Loper Ward, Madras ...	12.80	...	2.00	...	15.63	...	3	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	8,735.20	171.41	698.15	6.64	7.99	3.87	1,574	12	873	8
	Grand Total for 1903 ...	8,331.13	142.60	696.95	6.41	8.37	4.50	1,770	15	778	...

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 1904.

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

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

On Saturdays 1 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 Coffee	12 oz. 1 pint.	8 oz. 1 pint.
	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Soup Potatoes Rice Suet pudding	1 " 8 oz. 4 " 12 "	1 " 6 oz. 4 " ...
Dinner	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Meat, roasted or fried Potatoes Rice Suet pudding	7 " 8 " 4 " 12 "	4 oz. 6 " 6 " ...
	Saturday	Rice Suet pudding Meat carried into mulligatany	8 " 12 " 1 pint.	8 oz. ... 1 pint.
Supper	Daily	Bread Tea Gruel	6 oz. 1 pint. 1 "	8 oz. 1 pint. ...

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.
Soup ..	..	In every pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhāl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onion, pepper, parsley and mint.
Suet pudding ..	..	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 one pint, curry-stuff $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhāl meal, onions and salt.
Gruel ..	..	To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
Tea ..	..	To make 1 pint, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tea and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.

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

For Portuguese and East Indian prisoners for whom the Medical Officer considers the above diets not suitable, a dietary similar to that prescribed for foreign convicts is issued with the addition of 1 pint of coffee a day (made with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. coffee and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1904.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
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).
Bagi, cholam or combu (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.
Salt fish ..	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2½ oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.	2 oz. without bone on Wednesdays.

* 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 Combu } 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 ..	1 oz. ..
Curry-powder *	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..
Vegetables ..	6 oz. ..
Onions ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Dhal "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Gingelly or coconnut oil "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	If salt-fish is issued, only $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is issued.
Tamarind "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Curry-powder * "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Onions "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Vegetables "	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Mutton or fresh fish "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Garlic drachm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Plantains oz.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Milk pint.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Sugar oz.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Coconut No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EAST INDIANS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

1½ lb. bread per diem with water.

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

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

B.—NATIVE AND FOREIGN CONVICTS.

BREAD-AND-WATER DIET.

Morning meal .. Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into thick conjee.Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 6 oz. with $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. salt made into an unleavened cake or cakes.

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

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenses incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901, including the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.					
		Under-trials.	Convicts.	Total.	Prisoners.	Tem. money.	Total cost.	RS.	A.	B.	C.	D.	RS.	A.	B.	C.		
<i>Central Jails.</i>																		
1	Rayachoti	50898	701	1336	52255	27,825	74	28,099	131	151	201	201	18,399	22 15 7	225	11	1,191	
2	Vellore	1,06778	103	6 18	1,08336	26,316	1,432	27,748	217	197	216	216	17,068	16 3 9	784	13	1,081	
3	Pichayyapatti	87578	703	1336	52255	27,825	74	28,099	131	151	201	201	18,399	22 15 7	225	11	1,191	
4	Channarayana	1,06778	103	6 18	1,08336	26,316	1,432	27,748	217	197	216	216	17,068	16 3 9	784	13	1,081	
5	Channarayana	1,06778	103	6 18	1,08336	26,316	1,432	27,748	217	197	216	216	17,068	16 3 9	784	13	1,081	
6	Salem	1,06778	103	6 18	1,08336	26,316	1,432	27,748	217	197	216	216	17,068	16 3 9	784	13	1,081	
7	Penitentiary	1,06778	103	6 18	1,08336	26,316	1,432	27,748	217	197	216	216	17,068	16 3 9	784	13	1,081	
Total																		
		6,129,022	100,719	67,773	6,297,514	1,72,221	5,198	6,661	6,661	71,035	5,198	416	91	1,52,874	23 7 4	6,383	1,115	6,911
<i>District Jails.</i>																		
8	Rashtreeya	14,553	27 15	3,900	38,000	1,012	31	4,052	305	305	305	305	7	23 0 0	321	13	315	
9	Belgaum	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
10	Vijayapattinam	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
11	Belgaum	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
12	Belgaum	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
13	Cuddalore	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
14	Tanjore	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
15	Madurai	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
16	Madurai	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
17	Madurai	37,071	6 57	3,900	108,91	6,045	123	7,275	467 55	467 55	467 55	467 55	217	31 14 2	329	19	328	
Total																		
		270,149	1,001	73,229	2,988,56	73,389	6,661	71,035	23,10 9	23,10 9	23,10 9	23,10 9	1,879	21 11 2	2,496	226	3,716	
<i>Criminal Leper Ward, Madras</i>																		
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	12,800			12,800	652		652					4	27 5 45	241			
<i>Civil Jail, Madras</i>																		
19	Civil Jail, Madras	8,006,061	2,20,220	127,45	8,253,736	2,10,128	11,732	2,00,558	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10	27 14 10	1,872	24 8 7	3,653	1,314	10,264	
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																		
20	Subsidiary Jails	20,197	1,27,106	3,200	1,49,722	14,493	7	14,440	8 12 9	8 12 9	8 12 9	8 12 9	63	35 3 7	938	20	33	
Grand Total																		
		3,271,573	1,27,106	181,001	10,95,998	2,05,820	11,999	2,75,125	25 1 1	25 1 1	25 1 1	25 1 1	1,637	26 2 6	10,581	1,573	10,457	
		8,898,498	1,38,222	1,09,537	10,017,47	2,18,784	8,940	2,67,221	21 3 3	21 3 3	21 3 3	21 3 3	3,123	26 5 8	9,852	1,729	11,714	
Note.—In arriving at the figures for this column the expense of including these shown in column 13-11, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the jails is consumed during the year for the sick and malarial.																		

Statement showing the expenditures in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

No. X. — (FINANCIAL).[illegible]

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisons in the Jails and Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904 (including the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure in the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	9				10				11				12				13			
		Cost of Miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of Travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of Contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of Extraordinary charges for investment and loan per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
		1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Central Jails.																					
1	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
4	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
5	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
7	Bombay	1.13	1.15	1.15	1.15	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total																					
District Jails.																					
8	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
9	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
10	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
11	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
12	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
13	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
14	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
16	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
17	Bombay	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total																					
Grand Total																					
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
19	Civil Jail, Madras	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
20	Subordinate Jails	3.10	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Grand Total																					

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subordinate Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

Serial number.	Jails.	Average number not sent to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number in, convalescent and furlough.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	Average number employed on various duties.										Ratio percent on const. 4 of those employed on working days.
						On prisoners.					On jail buildings.			L.		
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	N.		
		On labour.	Prison off-ces.	Prison s.s.	Prisoning.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, etc., wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.	Subsistence.	Under supervision.	Under Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Public Works Department.	(a) Public Works (b) Other.			Prison s.s.	Prison s.s.
Central Jails.																
1	Bombay	918	75326	1027	4138	9779	6184	1318	5537	10966	9056	915	131	23456	4614	
2	Bombay	1413	166259	1934	1994	2181	10215	7761	10682	14887	15762	513	178	40957	4794	
3	Bombay	719	82988	1340	1725	652	813	7537	7584	18781	3884	882	178	22578	714	
4	Bombay	1538	33128	4162	6296	652	49716	5781	8141	8126	3998	2793	170	16913	387	
5	Bombay	1161	71201	1797	3389	5129	3735	6736	6971	13230	4043	4043	104	7710	381	
6	Bombay	323	56998	851	4927	612	1835	1472	1472	6068	7653	1046	504	16067	2994	
7	Bombay	2743	169730	3519	8782	1265	9029	1935	5369	6172	1399	1046	104	61949	2994	
Total		5793	694793	10590	3737	18762	34611	54716	45096	75763	25725	10755	5878	265479	4672	
District Jails.																
8	Bombay	719	9156	179	216	139	746	8473	2199	1131	271	399	138	2729	743	
9	Bombay	417	3819	354	616	616	645	1538	1649	3796	352	352	138	1023	553	
10	Bombay	1196	18114	271	770	849	3136	1563	1649	3796	352	352	138	1023	553	
11	Bombay	3528	33246	1863	2305	4549	2266	1096	1767	5596	1061	121	138	2325	691	
12	Bombay	836	31537	687	1055	1544	1196	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
13	Bombay	599	33676	723	1151	877	2197	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
14	Bombay	991	31679	996	1151	877	2197	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
15	Bombay	643	32969	643	996	996	2197	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
16	Bombay	347	9941	35	563	563	2197	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
17	Bombay	347	9941	35	563	563	2197	2044	1762	4529	693	279	6613	7593	209	
Total		6528	746728	3629	8962	13429	11111	25829	25829	36792	7466	3149	8961	113824	675	
Original Layer Ward, Madras.																
Total, Jails		13615	875592	18062	40729	61616	71935	75247	75247	112535	31129	13988	17519	370723	4735	
Subsidiary Jails.																
Total		2907	38041	1029	312	5749	71935	75247	75247	112535	31129	13988	17519	370723	4735	
Grand Total for 1943		18522	905543	19091	40992	67365	71935	75247	75247	112535	31129	13988	17519	370723	4735	
Grand Total for 1943		18522	905543	19091	40992	67365	71935	75247	75247	112535	31129	13988	17519	370723	4735	

* e.g., an order on the, on ward diet, in quantities, &c.

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1903.

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jails.			Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on all manufactures.	Cash balance on hand at the 1st January 1903.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1903.	Total.	Cash balance in hand at the 1st January 1903.	Cash balance in hand at the 1st December 1903.	Total.	Cash balance in hand at the 1st January 1904.	Average earnings per head calculated on the basis of the total column 11.	Average earnings per head calculated on the basis of the total column 12.	Remarks.
Central Jails.														
1 Rajahmundry	792-38		64-40	397-96	24-15	10,440-6	10,600-6	23,965-15	1,55-3	23,004-2	4,163-13	5-4	11-0	
2 Vellore	1,042-40		45-19	499-97	311-7	9,443-11	9,754-2	21,110-6	134-14	9,884-14	16,489-2	15-13	33-0	
3 Trichinopoly	869-28		43-64	357-75	230-7	3,025-9	3,255-8	31,444-14	295-4	31,739-2	11,502-2	13-4	35-5	
4 Coimbatore	501-25		189-44	453-18	239-8	1,096-34	1,106-34	1,88,194-7	1,099-4	1,89,293-11	24,131-15	24-7	53-6	
5 Cannanore	742-04		315-37	220-81	176-5	1,096-34	1,106-34	1,88,194-7	1,099-4	1,89,293-11	24,131-15	24-7	53-6	
6 Salem	505-08		306-09	169-49	182-5	30,534-15	30,716-10	26,023-2	27-14	26,040-6	4,454-0	4-2	11-1	
7 Penitentiary	1,057-90		99-41	619-30	81-9	39,329-15	39,410-1	1,05,714-6	255-10	1,05,969-6	35,482-10	42-7	90-2	
Total	6,014-93		2,637-28	2,651-99	1,087-5	2,111,379-2	2,122,916-7	4,06,573-7	2,112-8	4,08,685-15	1,31,609-2	15-14	34-11	
District Jails.														
8 Russellkonda	94-40		45-19	27-59	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
9 Berhampur	451-64		189-44	182-5	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
10 Vizagapatnam	432-36		315-37	792-38	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
11 Bellary	315-37		306-09	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
12 Coimbatore	306-09		315-37	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
13 Tanjore	315-37		306-09	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
14 Madras	306-09		315-37	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
15 Palamcottah	315-37		306-09	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
16 Mangalore	306-09		315-37	169-49	...	2,601-6	2,601-6	3,135-9	30-15	3,165-6	1,225-0	13-0	44-6	
Total	2,637-28		1,138-24	1,138-24	1,172-11	70,859-1	72,031-12	1,05,813-0	1,901-6	1,07,714-6	35,482-10	13-4	31-6	
Criminal Leger Ward, Madras.	1281		8,755-02	3,793-23	2,410-0	2,82,738-3	2,81,918-3	5,12,513-7	4,013-11	5,16,531-5	1,31,609-2	15-1	34-11	
Subsidiary Jails.	330-43		9,085-45	3,822-57	2,210-0	3,82,943-15	3,85,090-15	5,12,513-7	4,013-11	5,16,531-5	1,31,609-2	15-1	34-11	
Grand Total for 1903	8,710-31		9,085-45	3,822-57	2,210-0	3,82,943-15	3,85,090-15	5,12,513-7	4,013-11	5,16,531-5	1,31,609-2	15-1	34-11	

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No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

Serial number.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jails.			Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 15, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 8, minus column 6).
Central Jails.			RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1 Rajahmundry	...	...	52,138	63 6	4,163 13	5 1	47,974 3	53 5
2 Vellore	...	...	53,972	59 12	16,489 2	13 8	37,482 14	35 4
3 Trichinopoly	...	...	66,391	75 12	11,502 2	13 0	55,889 14	62 12
4 Coimbatore	...	...	67,350	62 1	24,154 15	22 10	43,195 1	39 7
5 Cannanore	...	...	52,475	68 6	455 2	0 9	52,019 14	67 13
6 Salem	...	...	43,544	72 6	...	...	43,544 0	72 6
7 Penitentiary	...	...	84,194	77 3	44,014 0	40 6	40,180 0	36 13
Total	...	...	4,19,514	66 10	95,928 8	15 4	3,23,617 8	51 6
District Jails.								
8 Russellkonda	...	...	8,044	81 13	1,325 0	12 8	6,719 0	69 5
9 Berhampur	...	...	11,566	107 1	818 14	7 9	10,747 2	99 8
10 Vizagapatnam	...	...	22,638	47	...	...	22,638 0	47 4
11 Nellore	...	...	13,550	86 15	...	9 8	11,689 12	51 7
12 Bellary	...	...	35,539	68 3	637 4	1 3	35,201 12	67 0
13 Coimbatore	...	...	25,002	23 8	3,599 14	10 1	21,402 2	61 10
14 Tanjore	...	...	18,360	54 7	8,402 1	24 12	10,958 15	29 11
15 Madras	...	...	22,118	53 0	11,536 15	27 4	10,582 1	25 12
16 Palamcottah	...	...	22,393	62 10	6,718 6	19 10	15,675 0	43 6
17 Mangalore	...	...	16,057	45 2	35 6	8 2	16,022 0	45 2
Total	...	...	1,59,810	65 5	35,632 10	17 15	1,24,178 0	51 6
18 Criminal Leger Ward, Madras	...	...	1,494	114 0	...	...	1,494 0	114 0
19 Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	3,414	39 2	...	...	3,414 0	39 2
Total Jails	...	...	6,15,738	65 12	1,31,609 2	14 2	4,84,128 14	51 10
Subsidiary Jails	...	...	1,04,407	63 9	1,013 4	0 10	1,03,393 12	62 15
Grand Total	...	...	7,15,145	65 7	1,32,622 6	12 1	5,82,522 10	53 5
Grand Total for 1904	...	...	6,71,048	63 0	80,232 11	7 0	5,90,815 5	53 7

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

1	2	3	4	5	6									
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	Convicts	831	53	910	771'98	36'06	863'98	914	41	955	291	12	307
		Under-trials	13		13	5'33	'28	5'61	28	3	31			
		Civil prisoners				13'36		13'36	24		24	4		4
		Total	870	53	923	782'67	36'28	822'93				298	15	311
2	Vellore	Convicts	1,217	90	1,367	1,917'30	39'62	1,656'94	1,075	56	1,151	186	15	214
		Under-trials				'06	'07	'13	1	1	2			
		Civil prisoners	10		10	6'48		6'48	13		13	1		1
		Total	1,227	90	1,317	1,923'90	39'69	1,663'59				189	15	213
3	Tellicherry	Convicts	1,213		1,213	876'09		876'09	359		359	476		476
		Under-trials				'39		'39	2		2			
		Civil prisoners				6'35		6'35	11		11	1		1
		Total	1,213		1,213	882'83		883'23				477		477
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,286		1,286	1,609'13	'13	1,606'26	1,050		1,050	159	1	157
		Under-trials	29	6	35	45'93	'74	46'67	108	1	109	50		50
		Civil prisoners	40		40	15'21		15'21	31		31	3		3
		Total	1,355	6	1,362	1,669'27	'87	1,668'14				212	1	213
5	Cannanore	Convicts	868	31	899	743'53	8'12	752'09	547	7	554	276	2	277
		Under-trials				'11		'11	1		1			
		Civil prisoners	...		...	1'57		1'57	...		...	...		...
		Total	868	31	899	755'01	8'12	754'00				277	2	277
6	Salem	Convicts	779		779	565'47		569'47	817		817	105		105
		Under-trials	34		34	22'60		22'60	72		72	4		4
		Civil prisoners	17		17	9'85		9'85	23		23	2		2
		Total	768		768	601'41		601'41				111		111
7	Penitentiary	Convicts	810	54	864	1,622'66	42'18	1,664'84	1,150	41	1,171	357	23	380
		Under-trials	29	12	41	25'60	'70	26'30	79	1	80	7	1	8
		Civil prisoners												
		Total	879	66	945	1,648'26	42'88	1,691'14				364	24	388
District Jails.														
8	Russellkonda	Convicts	114		114	94'55		94'55	119		119	36		36
		Under-trials	16	4	20	3'31	'14	3'45	9	2	11	1	2	3
		Civil prisoners												
		Total	130	4	134	97'86	'14	98'00				37	2	39
9	Berhampur	Convicts	143	15	141	93'62	5'22	99'14	187	3	190	97	9	106
		Under-trials	28		28	6'71	'16	6'57	23		23	11	1	12
		Civil prisoners	7		7	2'00		2'00	6		6			
		Total	181	15	196	102'33	5'38	108'01				108	10	118
10	Vizagapatnam	Convicts	296		296	456'73	'34	457'07	514	1	515	92		92
		Under-trials	14		14	19'29	'22	19'51	28		28	2	1	3
		Civil prisoners												
		Total	310		310	467'02	'56	467'58				94	1	95
11	Nellore	Convicts	186	14	200	194'18	5'44	200'37	243	12	254	68	2	70
		Under-trials	19		19	19'64	'55	20'19	19	2	21	3		3
		Civil prisoners				1'87		1'87	1		1			
		Total	205	14	219	214'04	6'39	222'42				71	2	73
12	Belbary	Convicts	382	23	405	477'70	18'02	495'91	575	15	590	270	11	281
		Under-trials	36		36	22'09	'87	22'96	50	1	51	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners	5		5	5'65		5'65	10		10	1		1
		Total	423	23	446	506'53	18'89	524'52				285	12	297

(VITAL).

jails and subsidiary jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

[illegible]

13 Cuddalore

[illegible]

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

1		2		3												4																					
Serial number.		Jails.		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from													
				Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Tubercle of the lungs, phthisis, hæmoptysis due to tubercle.		Anæmia and Debility.		Other general diseases.		Typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea.		Other specific diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils, ulcers, of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All Causes.			
				A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		A.		D.		A.		D.		A.		D.	
Central Jails.																																					
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.																																					
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Bechampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Palanacottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand Total for 1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

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

† Note.—All the diseases shown under respiratory system in the annual returns except those already entered in columns D and G.

No. XVI.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904, according to the length of original sentence.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.			Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
		Average num. per mille of deaths.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num. ber.	Average num. per mille of average num. ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num. ber.	Average num. per mille of average num. ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num. ber.	Average num. per mille of average num. ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num. ber.	Average num. per mille of average num. ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num. ber.			
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	26217	7	17522	1137	17208	1	581	16542	2	1206	3941	...	90600	12	1489			
2	Vellore	11142	4	29347	380	21842	3	1374	33708	4	1157	12083	...	105392	12	1139			
3	Trichinopoly	4697	...	11083	...	24008	3	1250	31258	3	960	17342	5	2883	11	1346			
4	Coimbatore	14833	2	11268	...	35525	3	1131	37242	2	537	11167	22	1791	10	990			
5	Cannanore	23942	8	6292	2412	13292	3	2257	16875	3	1759	6317	2	3106	18	2416			
6	Salem	9402	1	7650	...	18225	3	2368	22267	1	449	4041	...	36875	6	882			
7	Penitentiary	25725	2	777	606	21867	2	945	23409	11	3740	11492	8	5529	24	2268			
	Total	122918	24	99425	726	137907	18	1565	157101	26	1390	68483	17	2482	92	1503			
District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	2092	1	1683	...	3451	...	...	1816	1	5507	458	...	9500	2	2105			
9	Bechipur	5300	1	1717	5824	1858	...	...	650	...	...	292	...	9847	3	3056			
10	Vizagapatnam	18675	2	7000	1316	3900	1	1053	7433	3	4036	950	...	45358	7	1548			
11	Nellore	14050	...	3158	3167	1787	2	11319	510	...	...	437	...	13912	3	1564			
12	Belary	16723	8	4106	3604	11830	1	844	9075	...	...	725	...	34745	114	2530			
13	Cuddalore	12033	...	8900	...	6883	1	1432	3464	...	...	875	...	32975	1	310			
14	Tanjore	10192	6	7025	5094	2975	...	...	7792	5	6417	791	...	31075	15	4627			
15	Madura	10633	...	7358	1850	9858	...	...	4600	...	...	2783	...	33232	4	1135			
16	Palanacottah	6800	1	6717	...	3917	2	5106	11667	2	1714	1357	...	23658	4	1225			
17	Mangalore	5150	2	3225	...	1091	...	...	125	...	...	200	...	5791	2	2013			
	Total	191856	21	58683	2045	55550	7	1200	47192	12	2543	8848	2	2200	65	1999			
	Total, Central & District Jails.	257108	45	155108	1225	193517	25	1292	234293	38	1622	77331	19	2457	147	18566			
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	217	1	14982	...	575	...	...	250	...	...	141	...	1325	1	7647			
	Subsidiary Jails	84975	2	513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38075	2	613			
	Grand Total	266380	48	155950	1924	194092	25	1288	234543	38	1620	77472	19	2452	150	16377			
	Grand Total for 1903	244802	47	144600	1452	200736	36	1763	230829	37	1603	69761	19	2724	170	19092			

* This includes the death of one convict sentenced to death but who died before the sentence of death was executed, having remained in jail for one month and 21 days.

Statement showing the mortality a novel in the Jails and Sub-jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5			6			7			8		
		Not exceeding 6 months			Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year			Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years			Above 2 years and not exceeding 3 years			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years			Above 7 years		
		Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.	Average num.	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num.
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	391.75	9	22.97	150.50	...	...	130.25	1	7.68	67.58	...	...	51.40	2	38.92	51.40	2	38.92
2	Vellore	388.00	7	18.04	128.92	...	...	212.50	2	9.42	140.68	...	...	172.92	1	11.07	172.92	1	11.07
3	Trichinopoly	226.08	4	4.42	132.26	3	25.68	216.67	3	9.22	120.88	...	...	170.75	4	23.43	170.75	4	23.43
4	Coimbatore	213.75	3	3.56	109.17	3	18.73	190.49	3	20.98	131.08	...	...	245.92	2	8.91	245.92	2	8.91
5	Cannanore	388.07	9	23.28	107.68	3	28.02	95.83	2	20.56	80.63	...	...	92.66	2	23.94	92.66	2	23.94
6	Salem	102.66	1	5.21	35.25	2	21.00	88.33	3	26.13	97.33	...	...	90.34	1	6.08	90.34	1	6.08
7	Penitentiary	428.09	5	5.35	101.09	...	...	153.17	4	10.45	67.48	...	...	198.67	11	35.93	198.67	11	35.93
	Total	2,325.75	34	14.67	914.26	11	11.65	1,094.87	11	10.95	677.48	12	17.71	990.43	21	21.20	990.43	21	21.20
District Jails.																			
8	Russellkonda	50.92	1	19.64	16.24	...	...	18.12	...	...	9.42	1	108.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Berhampur	74.00	1	13.51	11.63	...	...	8.17	...	...	8.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatnam	260.08	5	19.22	75.42	1	13.26	69.30	...	...	20.30	...	...	25.83	1	38.71	25.83	1	38.71
11	Nellore	157.83	2	12.67	30.17	1	33.15	6.28	...	...	2.81	...	...	1.31	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bellary	317.08	12	37.78	67.67	1	14.78	50.09	1	16.53	24.63	...	...	23.92	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cuddalore	135.32	1	7.38	88.92	...	...	55.74	...	...	23.33	...	...	10.72	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore	186.42	10	53.64	46.25	4	86.49	20.67	...	...	19.25	...	...	32.16	...	...	...	...	...
15	Madura	240.41	1	4.14	38.08	...	...	31.05	...	...	30.07	...	...	30.33	...	...	...	...	...
16	Palanacottah	176.25	1	5.71	53.92	...	...	34.07	...	...	26.67	...	...	35.75	...	...	...	...	...
17	Mangalore	75.16	2	26.61	15.00	...	...	4.50	...	...	3.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,674.15	36	21.20	440.75	9	20.42	323.83	3	9.56	154.00	5	32.55	151.97	2	13.16	151.97	2	13.16
Total, Central and District Jails																			
	Total	3,999.90	70	17.50	1,355.01	20	14.44	1,418.50	14	9.87	831.98	17	20.46	1,112.40	23	20.13	1,112.40	23	20.13
18	Criminal Lepet Ward, Madras	5.17	1	103.42	1.92	...	...	2.92	...	...	1.74	...	...	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	388.75	2	5.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	4,388.65	73	16.61	1,366.03	20	14.42	1,421.42	14	9.85	832.82	17	20.11	1,143.90	23	20.11	1,143.90	23	20.11
	Grand Total for 1903	4,192.92	83	19.80	1,470.30	24	16.22	1,407.36	21	10.93	828.26	24	28.94	650.25	13	15.29	650.25	13	15.29

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12				
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.			Number received.			Total population.			Duty average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December 1903.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Central Jails.																															
1	Rajahmundry	5	...	...	100	7	...	112	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	83	...	...	1,651	46	...	1,819	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.																															
8	Russellkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Palanacottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	140	8	9,281	94	2,421	1,042	2,563	1,475	6,938	1,142	47	1,189	1,129	40	1,178	91	1	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails																															
	Total	223	8	9,392	140	4,185	3,593	2,535	7,932	2,940	2,287	49	2,317	1,692	58	1,750	49	3	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Subsidiary Jails																															
	Total	1,119	34	29,311	1,127	20,781	31,562	1,534	35,691	1,973	16	9,573	451	10,027	4,400	193	4,599	447	15,482	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Grand Total	1,342	12	30,273	1,277	21,006	34,913	1,470	37,663	2,110	204	11,810	494	12,374	4,692	251	6,993	450	15,434	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Grand Total for 1903	1,341	40	29,514	1,249	20,753	34,006	1,468	37,523	2,069	222	11,594	489	12,688	4,739	260	6,939	478	15,465	19	1	20	22	...	...	...	...	...	...		

TESTIMONY

5	Cannanore, Central.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation Do. without do. Total	58 1 73 1	1701 06 4508	1408	26	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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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 1904—concluded.

^a Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1904—concluded.

[illegible][illegible]

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Presidency during the year 1904.

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.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,001	443	102	366	259	75	802	88	256	73	20	446
2	Vellore ...	1,370	245	...	451	211	103	765	...	290	60	10	360
3	Trichinopoly ...	681	141	8	187	121	62	378	6	100	39	17	162
4	Coimbatore ...	1,240	177	127	324	230	143	824	83	130	41	5	239
5	Cannanore ...	1,984	307	289	363	166	80	898	406	223	128	22	779
6	Salem ...	794	162	...	238	154	64	456	...	136	33	7	176
7	Penitentiary ...	2,475	1,025	...	671	217	105	1,023	...	357	54	16	427
	Total ...	10,235	2,500	526	2,610	1,388	622	5,146	563	1,492	428	108	2,580
<i>District Jails.</i>													
8	Russellkonda ...	168	16	16	45	44	24	129	12	28	12	1	53
9	Berhampur ...	330	45	39	122	82	27	270	22	43	8	2	75
10	Vizagapatam ...	780	71	14	252	204	94	564	16	98	36	4	154
11	Nellore ...	482	49	87	155	109	15	366	23	55	9	...	67
12	Ballary ...	1,060	124	116	288	275	129	803	45	83	16	4	148
13	Cuddalore ...	710	111	85	168	136	75	462	43	66	24	4	137
14	Tanjore ...	761	133	94	190	101	54	439	31	67	21	10	129
15	Madurai ...	914	196	89	264	125	47	465	69	132	44	8	253
16	Palamcottah ...	545	115	63	180	70	34	362	22	82	15	9	128
17	Mangalore ...	449	81	61	164	83	28	336	7	22	2	1	32
	Total ...	6,252	841	669	1,718	1,229	525	4,141	260	656	187	43	1,176
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	16,487	3,341	1,195	4,328	2,617	1,147	9,287	853	2,148	615	149	3,756
18	Criminal Inoper Ward, Madras ...	13	1	1	4	3	2	10	1	...	1	...	2
	Grand Total ...	16,506	3,442	1,196	4,332	2,620	1,149	9,297	854	2,148	616	149	3,767
	Grand Total for 1903 ...	17,053	3,471	1,502	4,775	2,792	1,321	10,390	867	1,654	571	160	3,192

STANTON C.

Showing the working of the mark system in the jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

[illegible]

STATE

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

1		Convicts admitted into							
Sections of Penal Code classified.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity	470	27	342	26	140	...	34	...
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants	42	2	9	...	8	...	8	...
All other sections	Offences by public servants	39	6	1	...	3	...	...	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	293	25	39	1	7	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	23	5	39	4	48	4	29	6
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees, and disposals of property	4	3	20	1	21	2	4	1
Chap. XI, Sec. 211	Making false charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 221 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	30	...	50	3	36	...	12	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice	31	2	23	...	4	...	4	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor	10	...	3	...	4	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin	5	...	10	...	5	...	2	...
All other sections	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	10	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 284 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety	45	2	9	...	5	...	3	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances	93	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder	4	...	3	2	...	...	2	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide	3	1	5	...	5	...	8	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide	13	8	15	12	3	...	3	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child...	1	2	6	3	4	10	1	5
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation	501	20	323	3	123	4	50	1
Chap. XVI, Secs. 324 to 333, 335 to 338.	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	135	5	221	4	86	...	46	6
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	97	9	25	...	7	...	7	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault	163	5	140	2	39	...	3	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery	8	3	6	2	8	8	7	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	972	128	1,438	116	1,518	42	426	10

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1904 under sentences not exceeding																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	53	1,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	2	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	6	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	26	365
10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	19	173
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	7	63
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	3	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	64
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	2	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
4	1	15	...	11	...	1	...	80	7	13	...	69	3	14	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	14	216
11	...	23	1	21	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	70	3	73
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	20	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	23	38
8	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	29	1,040
31	...	13	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	535	15	550
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	9	197
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356	7	362
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14	45
1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
319	3	86	...	55	...	3	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	4,827	289	5,116

STATEMENT D—

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

1 Sections of Penal Code classified.	2 Convicts admitted into							
	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	22	1	17	...	6	...	18	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 385 to 389.	25	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 392, 392 and 394.	224	36	16	1	33	1	169	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	1	...	13	...	5	1	5	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	23	3	22	1	11	...	10	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	79	6	144	8	98	2	30	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	67	20	87	21	75	9	26	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	26	2	30	1	28	1	13	1
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	8	...	6	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 429 to 440.	78	2	79	...	72	2	9	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	121	4	40	1	6	...	1	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 459.	102	30	533	36	796	18	155	2
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 469.	5	...	2	...	9	...	8	2
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	26	2	48	2	80	6	2	1
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	64	3	15	2	6	...	1	...
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 491.	8	1	15	...	265	1	882	15
Offences against other laws	5,948	638	763	24	154	5	24	...
Total for Central and District Jails	3,891	246	4,488	278	3,684	118	2,006	51
Add for Subsidiary Jails	6,079	819	87	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	9,970	1,065	4,575	278	3,684	118	2,006	51
Grand Total for 1903	11,241	1,218	4,685	271	3,448	111	1,771	48

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904—concluded.

2														3		
Jail during the year 1904 under sentences not exceeding																
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.				
								For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	1	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	30
103	...	24	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	574	38	612
31	1	249	2	92	...	4	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	411	4	415
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	4	71
11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	16	375
18	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	50	282
13	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	117	5	122
3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	5	250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	5	173
135	1	64	6	13	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,882	93	1,975
10	...	11	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	11	119
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	5	91
92	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	20	1,258
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,882	727	7,609
870	9	561	12	206	1	9	...	96	7	27	...	69	3	15,907	726	16,633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,162	819	6,982
870	9	561	12	206	1	9	...	96	7	27	...	69	3	22,070	1,545	23,615
866	7	578	6	188	2	15	...	83	10	13	2	63	5	23,052	1,675	24,727

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APPENDIX II.

SPECIAL STATEMENTS FURNISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ONLY.

NO. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the profit and loss of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1904.

Opening balance on 1st January 1904.			Closing balance on 31st December 1904.										Amount.			Total net profit (+) or loss (-) on account of Jail manufacturing during 1904.						
Serial number.	Jails.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7	Total of columns 8 to 12	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.	Total of columns 10 to 14	Difference between columns 16 and 17 (profit + or loss -).	Paid into the Treasury during 1904 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1904.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (-).	Total net profit (+) or loss (-) on account of Jail manufacturing during 1904.	
Central Jails.																						
1	Rajahmundry	54 15	1,024 1	5,043 8	5,198 5	1,093 8	2,008 0	14,762 5	158 3	4,190 0	3,000 0	4,612 1	1,417 13	7 8	14,210 9	551 12	29,565 15	19,445 6	+ 4,020 9	+ 3,908 13		
2	Vellore	311 7	5,942 0	14,633 15	3,820 5	7,423 13	93 2	32,140 6	134 14	3,553 0	13,562 14	3,264 14	8,406 6	1,180 0	27,627 0	4,473 5	71,116 6	54,460 11	+ 16,655 11	+ 12,192 5		
3	Trichinopoly	50 7	4,546 11	6,147 4	3,532 4	6,881 10	706 5	20,461 15	825 4	5,408 8	7,671 7	3,961 7	5,272 2	92 10	23,616 2	3,154 3	31,444 14	26,217 9	+ 11,227 5	+ 14,381 8		
4	Coimbatore	290 2	29,991 8	23,400 0	90,296 5	16,710 12	2,237 2	1,53,461 9	1,455 4	18,593 9	24,020 2	22,461 2	29,883 3	10,706 2	1,45,103 2	2,941 9	1,51,194 7	1,50,529 10	+ 23,324 13	+ 25,406 6		
5	Cannanore	175 8	12,223 8	9,182 2	1,897 8	1,982 9	23,409 3	23,409 3	129 7	8,786 13	11,292 14	5,755 15	2,535 1	1,561 0	30,229 1	4,810 14	17,569 13	17,218 10	+ 481 3	+ 5,301 1		
6	Salem	132 2	14,813 0	8,541 13	4,154 7	1,811 7	1,417 7	25,040 0	57 14	7,406 12	10,633 9	7,849 0	13,142 6	885 9	33,829 0	10,488 7	36,053 2	30,796 5	- 4,758 3	+ 5,750 4		
7	Penitentiary	81 5	22,664 3	21,063 9	4,617 4	10,020 4	1,261 5	57,126 8	295 10	28,695 5	19,625 4	4,908 2	4,303 8	9,242 0	35,025 13	2,124 11	1,03,730 14	89,920 15	+ 43,809 15	+ 41,695 4		
District Jails.																						
8	Russellkonda	145 3	145 3	104 10	65 1	601 12	1,409 10	1,409 10	30 13	411 1	265 1	61 13	118 0		866 12	512 14	3,195 9	2,001 6	+ 1,194 3	+ 631 5		
9	Berhampur	3 6	438 15	271 6	124 13	109 1	947 9	947 9	45 2	104 10	170 12	212 7	158 11	9 7	782 5	165 6	1,162 4	375 2	+ 777 2	+ 611 12		
10	Vizagapatnam	228 14	981 10	2,062 11	813 13	1,287 13	3,379 13	3,379 13	390 14	2,658 14	3,855 15	1,095 5	2,371 10		9,195 10	3,746 13	8,732 9	8,823 9	- 691 0	+ 3,655 13		
11	Nellore	51 9	718 11	724 13	460 4	371 12	2,237 1	2,237 1	4 12	506 14	600 9	407 10	74 7	371 4	1,567 0	700 1	4,155 1	2,034 5	+ 2,122 1	+ 1,422 0		
12	Bellary	0 2	715 12	332 9	333 11	1,644 5	2,813 11	2,813 11	24 14	1,479 12	1,961 12	832 10	299 10	1,070 0	2,799 2	58 9	8,413 1	7,750 15	+ 662 12	+ 874 3		
13	Cuddalore	193 12	1,363 1	689 2	1,541 0	288 13	6,141 2	6,141 2	7 9	4,964 14	1,717 3	832 10	145 10		7,003 5	2,836 15	17,120 14	13,636 2	+ 3,484 12	+ 6,810 11		
14	Tanjore	47 4	3,896 4	1,987 4	992 12	337 10	6,441 2	6,441 2	84 4	1,471 14	1,639 7	1,118 5	517 11	149 3	5,692 9	1,571 9	22,678 13	11,743 8	+ 10,935 5	+ 9,660 12		
15	Madura	502 10	1,127 14	3,931 10	820 5	645 6	389 11	6,667 2	84 4	1,471 14	1,639 7	1,118 5	517 11	149 3	5,692 9	1,571 9	22,678 13	11,743 8	+ 10,935 5	+ 9,660 12		
16	Palamcottah	163 1	2,142 2	1,143 3	727 10	283 0	34 10	4,494 0	83 10	1,337 1	829 11	635 13	769 8	29 4	4,106 7	313 16	15,073 12	10,356 0	+ 4,717 12	+ 4,717 12		
17	Mangalore	73 1	337 14	240 5	219 0	402 12	1,300 0	1,300 0	50 14	332 3	107 7	216 8	97 0		1,186 0	765 0	3,389 12	2,544 3	+ 845 9	+ 780 3		
Total		2,210 0	1,03,637 5	98,645 13	1,10,321 11	51,791 3	3,617 12	3,617 12	4,113 14	1,02,863 7	1,34,229 9	73,947 9	18,967 15	3,84,937 9	17,939 6	5,12,543 7	3,63,738 3	+ 1,48,805 4	+ 1,47,764 10			
Grand Total for 1904		5,244 12	1,20,921 0	85,229 7	81,570 7	38,176 12	14,333 11	1,17,515 2	2,10 0	1,03,637 5	1,34,229 9	73,947 9	18,967 15	3,84,937 9	17,939 6	5,12,543 7	3,63,738 3	+ 1,48,805 4	+ 1,47,764 10			

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after its necessary deductions for depreciation have been made, and those in columns 7 and 14 the amount of bill receivable after deducting the bad debts written off. This amount does not include the sum of Rs. 1,014-9-6, being the amount due by the Public Works Department, adjusted after 31st December 1904.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the cost per head under Diet 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.

Jails.	Cost per head under diet.	
	As per Statement No. IX.	After allowing for increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations at the close as compared with that at the beginning of the year.
Central Jails.		
Rajahmundry	Rs. A. P. 22 15 7	Rs. A. P. 20 12 5
Vellore	16 2 9	19 3 10
Trichinopoly	32 11 3	25 12 3
Coimbatore	22 9 6	24 3 11
Cannanore	28 14 3	25 0 4
Salem	26 12 5	22 7 2
Penitentiary	24 7 0	28 0-6
Total, Central Jails	34 7 4	23 12 0
District Jails.		
Russellkonda	23 0 0	23 0 0
Berhampur	31 14 2	24 4 0
Vizagapatnam	22 10 9	24 15 4
Nellore	18 2 7	21 10 9
Bellary	29 0 1	24 15 0
Cuddalore	28 12 10	23 8 6
Tanjore	18 0 2	21 13 7
Madura	25 3 2	22 2 8
Palamcottah	24 0 11	21 8 6
Mangalore	28 3 9	24 15 6
Total, District Jails	24 11 2	23 5 2
Criminal Leper Ward, Madras	27 5 6	24 6 4
Civil Jail, Madras	0 1 5	0 1 5
Total, Jails	24 8 7	23 9 9

STATISTICAL

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1904 (vide G. O., No. 385, Judicial, dated 26th February 1896).

1	2	3	4			5			6	7	8	9	10
Number of Subj- dary Jails.	Districts.	Total Number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total Number of deaths from all causes.	Death- rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits to the Medical Officers, Prisoners and District Magistrates (less visits to sub-jails by the District Magistrate)	
		Convicts.	Under- trials.	Civil prison- ers.	Convicts.	Under- trials.	Civil prison- ers.						Total.
13	Sanjam	600	854	...	1,254	11-39	18-37	29-76	6-95	...	...	36	
22	Vizagapatam	2,301	2,358	1	4,660	45-97	78-49	124-19	7-31	2	16-07	39	
20	Giddavari	1,911	1,447	1	3,359	21-75	50-55	72-34	4-17	1	13-82	55	
20	Kistna	1,573	2,674	...	4,247	18-38	90-66	108-92	4-27	1	9-18	53	
15	Nellore	609	1,998	...	1,907	10-00	53-37	63-97	6-37	1	15-63	60	
12	Karnool	940	1,497	...	2,437	16-14	55-84	71-42	6-28	...	...	60	
9	Bellary	455	748	...	1,203	9-40	32-37	41-33	7-33	1	23-89	35	
8	Anantapur	353	699	...	1,052	6-08	25-11	31-19	6-30	...	...	31	
14	Cuddapah	992	1,074	...	2,066	16-54	45-85	62-40	6-10	1	16-03	270	
19	North Arcot	873	2,889	...	3,462	19-67	111-92	122-59	4-47	2	16-31	76	
18	Salem	913	1,522	...	2,435	15-93	66-09	83-62	6-39	5	60-94	50	
10	Chinglepat	1,098	1,771	...	2,869	17-08	53-86	8-94	5-39	...	...	104	
17	South Arcot	1,008	1,942	1	2,949	13-21	75-90	8-12	4-80	1	11-48	64	
18	Tanjore	1,312	1,497	1	2,810	12-51	52-09	6-23	3-50	1	15-33	61	
9	Trichinopoly	370	1,052	...	1,422	2-99	48-77	5-76	2-96	...	...	43	
18	Madura	925	1,943	...	2,868	16-50	90-91	17-41	6-53	2	18-92	75	
15	Tinnevely	623	1,893	...	2,006	8-89	71-69	40-68	5-22	2	24-73	33	
21	Malabar	3,594	2,278	1	5,873	63-14	110-61	13-75	6-43	...	...	105	
8	South Canara	520	490	...	1,010	13-02	17-72	10-74	9-16	1	32-63	32	
15	Coimbatore	1,634	2,249	...	3,883	29-27	108-62	35-89	6-56	1	7-36	55	
3	Nilgiris	384	417	24	825	5-41	7-53	16-47	5-15	...	...	45	
304	Total	22,986	31,582	29	54,597	304-97	1,273-16	1,681-72	5-81	22	13-40	*1,440	
304	Total for 1903	24,295	31,291	37	55,623	425-25	1,351-59	1,779-74	6-39	23	12-92	...	

NOTE.—This statement has been compiled according to the number of sub-jails which was in existence in each of the old districts of Gadagur, Kistna and Nellore, i.e., prior to the redistribution.—Vide G.O., No. 23, Juicial, dated 6th January 1905.

* This includes 58 visits paid to sub-jails in the new Guntár District.