

REPORT

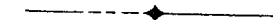
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

1911.



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1912.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS

FOR THE YEAR 1911.

No. A.

OOTACAMUND,
21st March 1912.

From

LIEUT.-COL. R. J. MACNAMARA, M.D., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons,

To

THE HON'BLE MR. ALEXANDER GORDON CARDEW, C.S.I., I.C.S.,
*Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the Administration of the Jail
Introductory. Department for the year 1911.

Inspector-General. 2. I held charge of the department throughout the year.

3. The status of the District Jail at Vizagapatam having been raised to that
Classes of prisons. of a Central Jail with effect from the 1st January 1911, the
number of Central Jails increased from 8 to 9 and the District
Jails became correspondingly reduced from 6 to 5. As a result of the scheme for
the redistribution of districts, the sub-jails at Kamalāpuram (Cuddapah district),
Merkanam (South Arcot district), Vallam (Tanjore) and at Arcot and Pernamallur
(North Arcot district) were closed and the sub-jail at Kulasekarapatnam in the
Tinnevely district was replaced by a sub-jail at Sathenkulam in the same district.
Four new sub-jails were opened during the year, viz., at Payyanur (Malabar),
Bikkavole (Gōdāvari), Tiruchendur (Tinnevely) and at Cheyyar (North Arcot
district). These changes resulted in a reduction in the total number of sub-jails
from 312 at the beginning to 311 at the end of the year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with a population of 13,042 prisoners of all classes;
General summary. 82,847 prisoners were received and 85,612 were discharged,
leaving the number in confinement at the close of the year at
10,277. The figures show a falling off all round when compared with those for the
year preceding. The daily average fell from 12,997 to 12,168.

5. A total of 21,180 offences are returned for the year against 24,943 in 1910.
Classification of offences the former number, 75·06 per cent. were for offences under
—Statement D. the Indian Penal Code and the remainder under other laws.
Though there has been a falling off in the total number of
offences recorded, committals for offences against the public tranquillity, for dacoity,
kidnapping, rape and for murder and attempt to murder show an increase. A

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reduction has taken place under the other important headings of Statement D, the most noteworthy being in the numbers sentenced for failure to furnish security (from 1,564 to 1,196), for theft and allied offences (9,472 to 7,585), robbery (387 to 303), offences relating to coin (47 to 17), culpable homicide (138 to 80), house-breaking and house-trespass (1,964 to 1,898) and forgery (60 to 44). Offences against property formed 49.43 per cent. of the whole as compared with 49.86 per cent. in the preceding year.

6. On the 1st of January 1911, the convict population stood at 10,449 males and 254 females. During the year, 20,093 males and 1,089 females were received by direct committal, as compared with 23,482 males and 1,462 females in 1910. As usual, Malabar contributed the largest number of direct committals, viz., 2,045, followed by Vizagapatam with 1,583. The Nilgiri district had only 264. There were 18,326 convicts received by transfer, of whom 3,197 (including 84 from other provinces) were transferred to undergo sentence; 15,016 were admitted to sub-jails *en route* to other jails or sub-jails, and 113 were admitted to the Penitentiary for deportation or other purpose. The daily average convict population was 9,897.90 or 644.32 below the figures for 1910. At the close of the year, 8,050 convicts were in custody or 2,653 fewer than on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of those discharged from jail, 2,257 were released on appeal, 17,101 on expiry of sentence, 3,412 under the remission rules and 1,671 (including 1,655 prisoners liberated on Durbar day) were released by order of Government. The figures for the preceding year were 2,108, 20,229, 3,441 and 7 respectively. One hundred and twenty-six convicts were deported, 26 were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, one prisoner who escaped from the Cuddalore Jail remained at large at the close of the year and 27 were executed. Death accounts for 137 convicts against 168 in 1910. Only 29 police registered prisoners were transferred to other provinces for release, while 45 were received from places outside the Presidency for the same purpose, of whom 38 came from Burma. Four convicts set at large at the time of the Proclamation in November 1908 were readmitted during the year and already some of the Durbar releases are coming back again. Under the system of concentration of sub-jail prisoners, 1,122 convicts were admitted into Central and District Jails, against 1,338 in the preceding twelve months.

7. The year opened with 1,910 under-trial prisoners and 40,661 were subsequently received. The daily average was 1,959.47 as compared with 2,151.71 in 1910. Sub-jails admitted 90 per cent. of these prisoners. On the 31st December 1911, there were 1,866 under-trials in confinement. Five prisoners of this class escaped—four from sub-jails and one from the District Jail, Berhampur. In the latter instance, the prisoner bolted from his gang in the quarantine and was caught and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Twenty-six under-trial prisoners died against 20 in 1910. Of the 24,236 prisoners received into custody (which number excludes transfers), 37 per cent. were convicted and 55 per cent. were acquitted; the figures last year were 38 and 55 respectively. Sessions prisoners were, on the average, detained for 35.17 days, and those pending trial before Magistrates for 14.56 days. There has been a slight improvement, as the figures reported at the end of the year preceding were 36.9 and 15.4 days respectively.

8. On the 31st December 1910, 429 Civil prisoners were in custody; 2,678 were admitted, and 2,744 (including 95 debtors liberated on Durbar day), were discharged. One man was removed to the Criminal Jail on conviction and another died at Rajahmundry of cerebral apoplexy. The daily average of this class was 310.40, which number, as well as the admissions, were the highest on record. The number of Civil debtors remaining at the end of the year was 361. Year by year the number of this class of prisoner is increasing, even when other classes are on the decline.

9. One prisoner remained in the Vellore Jail throughout the year. None were admitted or discharged.

10. Christians formed 3.35 per cent., Muhammadans 9.60 per cent., Hindus 87.04 per cent. and Buddhists and Jains .01 per cent. of the admissions.

11. The year shows a reduction in the numbers admitted under all the headings, and it is especially satisfactory to observe that committals of offenders under the age of 16 years have fallen considerably, as compared with the previous twelve months, viz., from 619 to 435. Those between the ages of 16 to 40 have come down from 19,477 to 16,961.

12. The number of literate convicts admitted increased from 13.58 per cent. of the whole in 1910 to 15.83 per cent. in 1911, the percentage of illiterates showing a corresponding decrease. This may be due in part to the general advance of education.

13. The percentage of convicts admitted to jail, who belonged to the agricultural classes, fell from 52 to 49 in 1911, while the admissions of persons employed under Government, Municipal or other local authorities, of professional persons, and of persons engaged in commerce and trade, show an increase when compared with the preceding year. Possibly the condition of the crops has much to say to this alteration in the figures. A good harvest generally means fewer thefts amongst the farming and labouring classes.

14. Of the convicts received during the twelve months under review, 90.43 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 8.61 per cent. to simple imprisonment, .90 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and .06 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. A gradual reduction has been noticeable, for some time past, in the ratio of sentences of rigorous imprisonment combined with either whipping or solitary confinement, to the whole number of sentences. The power to inflict corporal punishment has been taken from Subordinate Magistrates and this is sufficient to account for the reduction in the number of whippings, but it is not so easy to explain why sentences of rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement should become fewer year by year. This form of punishment was 2.06 per cent. in 1907, 1.51 in 1908, 1.07 in 1909, .99 in 1910 and now it is .90; so the reduction has been very steady for the past five years and, in the absence of other explanation, seems to indicate a change of mind as to the value of solitary confinement, as a means of enhancing the deterrent effect of a period of imprisonment. The proportion of prisoners sentenced to a term not exceeding six months shows a decline from 81.13 to 78.84 during the year. On the 31st December 1911, there remained in confinement, 17 prisoners under sentence of death, 272 sentenced to transportation for life, 209 to transportation for a term of years and 66 to rigorous imprisonment for a period exceeding ten years.

15. During the year, 2,977 or 14.05 per cent. of the convicts admitted to jail had been previously convicted. Of these, 62 per cent. had one previous conviction, 19 per cent. had two, and 19 per cent. had three or more convictions. The preceding year's figures were 61, 19 and 20, respectively. No fewer than 586 of the convicts who had previous convictions, were confined in sub-jails with short sentences of imprisonment. It is hard to understand why a man who has been previously convicted, should not be more severely dealt with. A possible explanation is that Subordinate Magistrates have limited powers and perhaps prefer disposing of cases themselves to sending them to a higher court with fuller powers. It is probable the higher class of Judicial officer would not welcome the large increase to his work which the transfer of so many additional cases to his court, would mean. Presumably, the first sentence awarded to these convicts, did not reform or act as a deterrent and it is not at all likely that a second short sentence will have the opposite effect. The outcome of such a system is to make a man a confirmed criminal in time, but not until he has inflicted an incalculable amount of damage on his neighbours. The table appended in the form revised by the Government of India in their resolution communicated

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with G.O. No. 791, Judicial, dated 12th May 1911, gives particulars of habituals according to the authority by whom they are classified :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting Courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrates or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting Court).	Number in column 3 classified as "habitual" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habituals admitted.	Ratio per cent. of column 7 to column 3.
1	Rajahmundry	1,526	210	...	...	210	13.76
2	Vellore	1,704	384	...	...	384	22.54
3	Trichinopoly	999	181	...	21	202	20.22
4	Coimbatore	1,173	202	...	...	202	17.22
5	Penitentiary	1,627	287	...	...	287	17.64
6	Cannanore	1,241	111	...	2	113	9.11
7	Salem	953	169	...	...	169	17.73
8	Bellary	1,203	267	...	...	267	22.19
9	Vizagapatam	905	294	...	10	304	33.59
10	Cuddalore	515	163	...	...	163	31.65
11	Tanjore	31	6	...	...	6	19.35
12	Palamcottah	698	94	...	...	94	13.47
13	Madura	1,195	227	...	...	227	19.00
14	Berhampur	505	66	...	1	67	13.27
	Total	14,275	2,661	...	34	2,695	18.88

I have little faith in the utility of the manner in which the classification of convicts is carried out, and as the question of the avoidance of contamination by contact in jail, depends on it, the subject is of the gravest importance. Convicts have been known to have spent terms in jail as habituals and to be subsequently admitted, classified as casuals. It is not contended that the Courts were not acting quite in accordance with the orders on the subject, but at the same time, the value of a system under which such anomalies can occur, must be largely discounted and the object in view, unattainable to the extent desirable. Of the 34 convicts identified as habituals after admission to jail, 21 were at Trichinopoly and 10 at Vizagapatam.

In compliance with the instructions conveyed in paragraph 6 of the Government Review of my report for 1910, I beg to state that in all jails, prisoners under the age of 18 years are rigidly kept apart both by day and night from those above that age. Habituals are confined separately at night from casuals, and as far as possible they are kept asunder during the day, but in some jails, the workshops are so constructed, that both classes have to be confined in the same compartment, during work hours. Even then, endeavours are made to keep them apart. The requirements of labour also often make it impossible to give effect to complete separation. No instance has come to my knowledge, where it was feasible to keep habituals from communicating with casuals, that the necessary steps were not taken to give effect to the orders of Government on the subject.

16. The number of youthful offenders admitted to jail under the age of 15, fell from 363 to 291. Of these, no fewer than 185 (including 63 girls) were received into sub-jails. Twenty-five boys were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput, and 184 boys and 82 girls passed their sentences in a jail or sub-jail.

* To send boys for a few days or weeks to jail is bad enough in all conscience, but to send 82 girls there, who ought to be with their mothers, often for trifling offences is deplorable, and in this enlightened age, should not be permitted. Some other means should be found for dealing with such cases.

17. On the last day of the year, there were confined in the Tanjore District Jail, 6 juveniles under the age of 15 years, 171 between the ages of 15 and 21, making a total of 177, and 32 others were between the ages of 21 and 25 years. On Durbar day, 55

prisoners were released from Tanjore and this, of course, considerably reduced the figures that would otherwise have remained on the 31st December. The teachers, trade and gymnastic instructors sanctioned for this adolescent jail, have taken up their duties and a fair measure of progress has already been made. The scheme is still in its infancy but promises to develop as time goes on, and in due course we shall, I believe, discharge from this jail some intelligent and physically capable young men, who should be able to hold their own in public life. A difficult part of the problem that confronts us, is how to deal with them after release. Some may follow the trades they have learnt in jail, if only they can provide themselves with appliances or find an opening in some establishment where their training would prove useful. Others may make warders, policemen or peons, and the material for such is quite good. It is under contemplation to transfer long-termed prisoners who have attained man's estate before release, to other jails as convict warders. The youths are at present taught weaving, carpentry and smith's work, and the introduction of other trades such as brass-work and masonry is under consideration, as men with a knowledge of these handicrafts are in demand. The scheme can, I consider, be marked as successful so far, and is the main, if not the only hope of turning the tide of criminality into a proper channel before it gains too much headway; then it cannot be so easily arrested on its course.

18. Only four escapes took place from jails during 1911, two from outside and two from inside the main walls. The two former bidders for liberty had each less than a year's sentence to serve and their escape was due to negligence on the part of the warders in charge. At Salem, one convict sentenced to transportation for ten years and who had been confined in a cell, broke the lock and, with the help of a weighing tripod, effected his escape. Another convict, a dacoit, confined in a ward at Cuddalore with 16 others, escaped by climbing to the roof, on another convict's back with the aid of a barred window and made his way through the ridge ventilator. He then entered the workshop through the roof and getting hold of a couple of loom poles and some cloth in course of manufacture, made a ladder with these materials, scaled the main wall and got clean away. This prisoner was brought back to the jail on the 1st January 1912, and the others were recaptured during the year covering this report. Sub-jails return eight escapes, two from inside and the others from outside the buildings. All were recaptured, and in addition, three others who had escaped during the previous ten years.

19. The offences recorded during the year numbered 11,268 or 1,940 fewer than in the previous year. Of these, over 73 per cent. were classed as minor, and only six were dealt with by a Criminal Court, as compared with 9 in the preceding year. Offences relating to work constitute 47.5 per cent. of the whole. Among individual jails, Vellore has the largest figure in connection with work, viz., 886, which however is a considerable fall from 2,190 in 1910. Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Palamcottah show increases and the remaining jails a reduction. The causes affecting the rise and fall in the number of offences relating to work, have been referred to in the reports of previous years and need not be repeated. Offences relating to prohibited articles underwent little change, though a smaller average population had to be dealt with. The employment of prisoners extramurally makes the traffic in contraband comparatively easy and warders in this respect are disposed to be negligent when they do not actually connive at the offence. Certain it is, that in the best regulated jails, tobacco and such articles occasionally find their way in, despite every effort to keep them out. Offences under other heads do not call for any special remark.

The ratio of punishments per 100 of population was 115.30 or a reduction of about 12 per cent. from the figures of the previous year. Each convict accordingly got on an average only 1.15 punishments during the year, which can hardly be described as high. Of the punishments inflicted, 20.8 per cent. were warnings. Penal diet and whippings have fallen, the former from 149 to 104 and the latter from 14 to 12. Hand-cuffing, fetters and forfeiture of remission are the punishments most frequently resorted to. The ratio of punishments to population was

highest at Palamcottah (352.12) which is followed by Cuddalore with 241.06. In both jails, the punishments were mostly of a minor character.

20. During the year, only 12 whippings were inflicted against 14 in 1910, and 27 in 1909. The following table gives further particulars of these whippings:—

1	2	3	4	5					6	7	8	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.					Percentage of column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 5 to 4.	The number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.	Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.			(a) Death.	(b) Illness.
1	Central Jails ...	19,334	8,222	...	...	...	1	10	11	.06	.13	...
2	District Jails ...	4,481	2,945	...	...	...	...	...	1	.02	.03	...
3	Subsidiary Jails ...	6,815	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	30,630	11,268	...	1	...	1	10	12	.04	.11	...
	Total for 1910 ...	33,989	13,208	...	2	3	2	7	14	.04	.11	...

Of these 12 whippings, 4 were awarded at Vizagapatam, 3 at Coimbatore, and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore, Salem and Tanjore. This punishment was inflicted mainly for assaults on officials and fellow prisoners. In one case at Coimbatore, the offence was theft, and in two other instances persistent refusal to work was the cause of whipping being resorted to. The terrorizing of officials, by the use of threats or the employment of physical force by a convict, is an offence that should not be tolerated at any price or compromised in any way in a jail. It must be put down, come what may, and to deal leniently with it would be weakness and only lead to a state of indiscipline, to correct which a frequent recourse to the cane might ultimately become imperative. It is therefore better nip the refractory tendency in the bud. To use a paradoxical phrase, the best way to obviate the need of frequent whipping is to whip occasionally. A rod "kept for terror, not for use, in time becomes more mocked than feared" and to continue the quotation, "quite athwart goes all decorum." Decorum in a jail is the one thing above all others that must be preserved. If this can be done without a whipping, all the better, but with the class of humanity one has to deal, it is not always desirable to dispense completely with the cane. To abuse the power to whip, is another matter.

21. Though habituels formed only 26.3 per cent. of the total convict population in Central and District Jails, they received 46.77 per cent. of the punishments and all the whippings. 3,993 habituels were in confinement at the opening of the year and 2,740 were received during the year, making in all, 6,733 criminals of this class dealt with.

22. As a punishment, fetters were imposed in 3,735 cases against 5,196 in the previous year. For purposes of safe custody, they were resorted to on 2,413 occasions and it is satisfactory to note that they were fewer by 626 than in 1910.

23. There was a total of 1,997 convicts employed as prison officers during the year or 80 more than in the preceding year, but the percentages of males and females were 8.24 and 6.01 respectively against 8.24 and 6.14 in 1910. The number of punishments awarded to them during the year was only 774 against 964 in 1910. Much might be said on this system of employing a convict to look after a convict. Its main advantages are cheapness and the power the management has over convict officers when they commit themselves, as compared with paid warders. On the other hand, their influence from the moral standpoint cannot be great and if they make

themselves objectionable to their fellow prisoners, as they must do occasionally in the discharge of their duties, they are apt to be met with the *tu quoque* argument. Taking things all round, convict officers are a valuable help and as matters stand at present, we could not get on without them.

24. During the year, 3,412 convicts were released under the remission rules.

Only seven convicts who were otherwise eligible, failed to gain any remission. The maximum remission earned was 619 days by a convict at the Cuddalore District Jail who was undergoing a sentence of ten years' transportation. The same convict earned the highest gratuity, viz., Rs. 27-13-0 on release. Special remission for not having committed any prison offence for a period of twelve months, was earned by 2,051 convicts. 6,423 males and 62 females received remission of sentence on the occasion of the King-Emperor's Coronation Durbar at Delhi, in addition to the convicts to whom the grant of remission led to release on that day.

25. The scales of diet shown in statement No. VIII were generally adhered to during the year except at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore Jails where the new dietary was in force throughout. This latter diet scale is given in Statement H of Appendix II. I consider that the experience of it so far, justifies its continuance. Further reference will be made to it, in commenting on the statistics of health and weightment.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

26. Excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on buildings, the total expenditure for the year comes to Rs. 14,74,247-3-4 which is Rs. 91-4-0 more than that shown in the monthly statements of jail charges furnished by the Accountant-General. This small difference is due to certain adjustments, the particulars of which have been communicated to that officer. The total expenditure for the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 24,185. This was chiefly owing to increased manufactory charges. The difference between the total of Statement No. IX and the total expenditure, is due to the sum of Rs. 5,75,006, representing charges against manufactures, general supervision, petty construction and repairs, police custody and three other minor items, being deducted from the total expenditure. The sum of Rs. 956 being the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery department, if added to Rs. 8,99,241 exhibited in Statement No. IX, gives a total of Rs. 9,00,197 which is the proper amount that should appear in this statement. The information usually furnished by the Superintendent of Stationery did not reach my office in time to be included in Statement No. IX without unduly delaying the preparation of the statistics and the writing of this report.

27. Under this head there was an outlay of Rs. 2,93,393 or Rs. 5,279 less than that of the preceding year. The cost per head of population rose from Rs. 22-15-8 to Rs. 24-1-10, owing to a smaller number of prisoners having been dealt with. The decrease in the total expenditure was chiefly due to a reduction in the charges for temporary establishment, and to the circumstance that the allowances on account of dearness of food were paid in a smaller number of jails during the twelve months than during the year previous. At the Penitentiary, the cost per head was Rs. 33-5-7 which is explained by the fact that there are European Warders, both permanent and supernumerary, employed in the Presidency town, where European prisoners are chiefly confined. The increased cost per head at other jails was owing to either a smaller population, or to the acting allowances drawn by officers while the permanent incumbents were absent on leave, being borne by the jail. The Madura Jail showed the lowest cost per head as usual, the cause being mainly that the Superintendent only draws an allowance as he is not a whole-time Jail officer.

28. As the result of a smaller prison population and the more favourable rates for food stuffs that prevailed during the year, the charges for dieting prisoners fell from Rs. 4,52,731 to Rs. 4,06,240. The cost per head came down accordingly from Rs. 35-10-8 to Rs. 34-4-2. Among the

Central Jails, the Penitentiary shows, as might be expected, the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 35-8-10. Food stuffs command higher prices in the Presidency town than in the mofussil districts. Among District Jails, the Madura and Cuddalore Jails show the highest cost per head, though this becomes reduced somewhat, when the value of stocks in hand at the beginning and end of the year is taken into account. The lowest cost per head is at the Rajahmundry jail and is due in some measure to the new scale of diet in force in that jail and to the fact that provisions were purchased at unusually favourable rates by Mr. Mitchell. The net cost after allowing for the increase or decrease in the value of the stock of rations in hand at the close, as compared with that at the beginning of the year, shows that the Penitentiary is the most expensive jail in the matter of diet, while Rajahmundry fed its prisoners at the lowest charge to Government. The cost per head in all jails, except Berhampur, has gone down as compared with the previous year. The relatively higher cost per head shown against the Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Berhampur Jails is apparently due to purchases having been made at less favourable rates than elsewhere. During the year, vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 17,823 were purchased as compared with Rs. 16,807 in the previous year. The want of a sufficiency of rain at the suitable season, was the cause of this increased expenditure.

29. Expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 40,371 to Rs. 31,935 and the charge per prisoner, from Rs. 3-1-8 to Rs. 2-10-0. The decrease is due to a smaller demand on the whole, for medicines and hospital equipment. The high rates per head at Bellary and Trichinopoly Jails are mainly owing to a larger number of prisoners having been placed on rice diet on medical recommendation and also to the issue of extras to tubercle patients. The increase per head at the Cannanore, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Madura Jails, is attributable to the purchase of medical stores in larger quantities than in the previous year.

30. The total expenditure and cost per head under clothing and bedding, fell from Rs. 30,558 and Rs. 2-6-6, to Rs. 26,478 and Rs. 2-3-9 respectively. A reduction in the prison population accounts in part for these smaller figures. At the Penitentiary, more clothing was issued and the cost went up proportionately, while at Berhampur, clothing supplied in 1910 but not adjusted till 1911, went to inflate the charges in the latter year.

31. The charges against Sanitation fell from Rs. 31,195 to Rs. 29,748 and at the same time, the charge per head rose from Rs. 2-6-5 to Rs. 2-7-1. A smaller prison population explains this. Large sums paid for municipal water in Madras City, cause the rate per head at the Civil Jail and the Penitentiary to appear unduly high. At Trichinopoly, the supply of camp equipment accounts for the increased expenditure. The payment of municipal water-tax at Madura and the consumption of firewood to work the engine used in lifting water at Rajahmundry, go materially to increase the sanitary charges in these jails.

32. The total cost and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 43,741 and Rs. 3-5-10 in 1910 to Rs. 50,120 and Rs. 4-1-11 in 1911. This increase is mostly accounted for by the large number of releases on account of the Imperial Durbar on the 12th December 1911. It was partially brought about also, by the debit of a larger sum to the Penitentiary on account of transportation charges. These were incurred for Bombay prisoners with reference to the Accountant-General's letter No. P.A. 21-5798, dated 18th July 1911, on G.O. No. 653, Judicial, dated 11th April 1911. The Vizagapatam Jail shows the highest cost per head which is due to an unusually large number of transfers having been made to distant jails, and to some charges for 1910 being paid in 1911.

33. An increase has taken place against this general heading chiefly under the detailed headings of "Rewards," "Other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies" and "Uniform." The releases on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar led to a heavier outlay than usual under "Rewards." The increase against "Other Miscellaneous Services

and Supplies" is chiefly noticeable at the Trichinopoly and Coimbatore Central Jails and the Penitentiary. At the first two named jails it is due to the purchase of fodder for cattle in larger quantities than hitherto. The debit of freight charges on stores received from England, accounts for the increased expenditure at the Penitentiary. Boots and sandals for the Coimbatore Jail intended for issue in January 1912, were supplied in December 1911, and their value was adjusted in the latter year's accounts.

34. An increase from Rs. 2,426 to Rs. 3,168, in travelling allowances, is due to the unavoidable transfer of a larger number of officers than usual.

35. These charges fell from Rs. 15,041 to Rs. 14,085, though the cost per head was the same as in the previous year. At Madura, the expenditure increased from Rs. 384 to Rs. 1,707, mainly owing to the fact that municipal house-tax for two years was paid during the year under report.

36. The total cost and cost per head have risen from Rs. 11,131 and As. 13-8 to Rs. 11,896 and As. 15-8. There is a noticeable increase under "Other miscellaneous dead stock" in consequence of the supply to some jails of articles of European manufacture. Increased expenditure took place under conservancy and lighting dead stock and is accounted for by the purchase of a double-barrel force-pump, a set of well-boring tools and some autolux lamps.

37. Though the total expenditure incurred by sub-jails decreased from Rs. 1,83,620, in 1910 to Rs. 1,64,633, in 1911, the charge per head advanced from Rs. 75-10-9 to Rs. 77-11-10, owing to the smaller number of prisoners that were in confinement. A high rate is noticeable in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Malabar and South Canara, where there are sub-jails under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Prisons and guarded by warders instead of Police. The comparatively high outlay per head in the Cuddapah district is mainly owing to a reduced population. Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 105-4-5 in the Nellore district to Rs. 53-10-8 in the Chittoor district. Charges for "Clothing and Bedding," "Moving prisoners," "Miscellaneous Services and Supplies" and "Extraordinary Charges" have gone up, whilst the others have gone down. Establishment charges are relatively high in the special sub-jails as the guarding is done by warders. With the exception of the Nellore sub-jail where the contract system of dieting prisoners is in force, the other special sub-jails show a cost per head below the average of all districts. Under contingencies an increase is noticeable against rents, rates and taxes, paid on sub-jail buildings in the Kistna, Nellore, Trichinopoly and South Canara districts. This is due to municipal taxation.

38. The grand total of expenditure fell from Rs. 9,55,313 to Rs. 8,99,241, or to Rs. 9,00,197, if the value of stationery is added; at the same time the total cost per head increased from Rs. 73-8-1 to Rs. 73-14-5 as the charges were distributed over a smaller number of prisoners.

39. In consequence of a fall in the daily average number of convicts, the average number under sentence of labour on working days declined from 10,397.91 to 9,780.03. Those shown as sick, convalescent and infirm and unemployed for other reasons show a reduction. The numbers of prisoners employed as convict officers and convict servants fell from 835 and 863 to 807 and 845 respectively. Except at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the District Jail, Berhampur, the 10 per cent. limit of convict servants was not exceeded. At Vizagapatam, the excess is trifling, but that at Berhampur is well above the limit and was owing to a small population and to the employment of additional convicts to keep the premises clean, especially in connection with building operations in progress at that jail. The number engaged on gardening in Central and District Jails, fell from 822.33 to 737.95 and with this reduction, the value of garden produce declined from Rs. 26,451 to Rs. 21,650.

Convicts employed in manufacturing articles for jail use increased from 1,494 to 1,519. This increase is mainly the result of a larger number of men being engaged at the Salem Central Jail since the introduction of the tin industry. Tin vessels and lamps are now largely made for departmental use. The Penitentiary also shows a larger number of convicts employed on jail services than last year, but this was in some measure due to a misclassification. Those engaged on jail repairs and on additions and alterations to jail buildings, show reductions as compared with the preceding twelve months. The number of prisoners employed on manufactures declined by 117, but their ratio to the number under sentence of labour comes to 38.76 per cent. against 37.58 in 1910.

40. (1) According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accounts department, the total receipts come to Rs. 4,88,901-8-5 which is Rs. 64-12-6 more than the figures recorded in the books of this office. This difference is due to certain adjustments the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant-General. The amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 4,85,913-9-0 (excluding Rs. 2,923-2-6 received by the sale of vegetables, etc.). These deposits added to Rs. 3,217-6-0 the cash in hand at the close of the year, give a total of Rs. 4,89,130-15-0 against Rs. 5,40,011-4-0 in 1910. Including a sum in cash of Rs. 3,798-8-0, which remained in hand at the opening of the year, Rs. 4,65,012-1-0 were drawn from the treasury. The difference between the deposits and withdrawals is Rupees 24,118-14-0 and represents the cash earnings during 1911, as compared with Rs. 1,43,934-12-0 in 1910. The causes of this alarming falling off are (1) the value of convict labour supplied to the Presses at the Penitentiary, Cannanore and Coimbatore jails, was not credited to the Jail department and the rental on buildings occupied by the Branch Press at the Penitentiary was not paid to the jail as hitherto. (2) Orders for goods from the Military and other consuming departments of Government fell off considerably. (3) A smaller number of convicts was employed on manufactures for lack of a demand for jail-made produce. (4) The stock of manufactured goods in hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,41,552-11-0 as compared with Rs. 1,60,849-1-0 on the same date in 1910. (5) Similarly, the stock of raw materials on hand on the 31st December 1911 was Rs. 1,47,113-2-0 against Rs. 1,10,431-3-0 in 1910.

(2) If the increase in the value of manufactured goods on hand at the close, as compared with the beginning of the year, viz., Rs. 80,703-10-0 (excluding profit), had been realized and the excess stock of raw materials on hand valued at Rs. 36,681-15-0 been used up, and lastly had the value of convict labour supplied to the presses been received as in former years, the cash earnings for the year would have been more than those of 1910. During the twelve months under report, the Police department was supplied with goods to the value of Rs. 1,51,644 as against Rs. 1,73,363 in 1910. With the exception of Cannanore, Tanjore and Berhampur, all jails show a large falling off in cash earnings. Cannanore returns the highest cash earnings of any jail. This is due to the coir fibre industry and to the interest which Mr. Chamier and Captain Williams displayed in the development of this newly established form of jail work. Amongst the smaller jails, Cuddalore takes the leading place. Both these jails show a high percentage of cash earnings per head on those employed on manufactures, though it must be added that the percentage of men employed at Cuddalore on manufactures is smaller than elsewhere and those engaged on making articles for jail use or employed on unremunerative work are more numerous than a comparison with other jails would appear to warrant. Judged by the numbers sentenced to labour, in confinement, the earnings per head are higher at Tanjore than at Cuddalore. Coimbatore and the Penitentiary show blank cash earnings. Mr. Gadsden reports this to be due to lack of orders, the discouragement of private sales, the stoppage of tent making, and a reduction in the value of articles supplied to the Police department. At the Penitentiary, the poor returns for the year are owing to the altered method of adjusting labour supplied to the press as already noted, and to a general falling off in business with the Stationery and Military departments.

(3) It is hoped that the fall in cash earnings for the year—well over a lakh of rupees—will set minds thinking as to the seriousness of the situation. Our godowns are full of manufactured goods and raw material and we cannot go on indefinitely increasing them. Convicts must be kept employed, even if it comes to the objectless pursuit of carrying stones from one place to another and back again, and this at a time when articles valued at lakhs of rupees are being purchased annually by Government from outside sources, for the supply of its own needs. Surely this is not good for either the convict or the tax-payer. Year by year the cord restricting the manufacture and disposal of jail-made goods is being drawn tighter, till at last we seem to be approaching a crisis. It is a sorry statement to make that convicts sentenced to labour in our larger jails, earned on an average Rs. 2-6-0 each in cash last year—not even enough to supply them with one month's food out of the twelve. If matters go on as they have been going recently, it is not a "strike" against long hours and heavy tasks that will have to be feared from the convicts in our jails; the trend of events points rather to "short time" if it does not eventually culminate in a "lock out." Convicts will come to jail to do the "rest cure" and the department seems in danger of developing into a sort of friend-in-need agency. The financial loss is perhaps a small matter, though it is serious enough in its way; what is more important is that some thousands of miscreants supposed to be undergoing punishment for their misdeeds, should be having such a really easy time of it, and escaping the principal thing left in jail life, distasteful to them, viz., hard labour. Unremunerative work is almost as demoralizing as absolute idleness. An outlet must be found for jail-made goods, and it can be done without seriously affecting the private manufacturer. In any case, when there is a choice between two evils, there is no object in selecting the greater, and we are told that a partial evil is often a universal good.

41. This statement shows that the increase in assets for the year, amounted to Rs. 1,06,403, as compared with Rs. 1,56,844 in 1910. The decrease is contributed to by all the jails except Vellore, Vizagapatam, Madura and Berhampur, and is ascribable to lack of orders, to fewer convicts being employed on manufactures and to a larger stock of manufactured goods on hand valued at the cost of production only, and without any addition for profit. The exclusion of the value of press materials worth over Rs. 17,000, from this statement, accounts for the minus entry of Rs. 7,138-1-0 in column 21 against the Cannanore Central Jail. Coimbatore shows the largest increase in assets, viz., Rs. 28,409-11-0 followed by Vellore and the Penitentiary in respective order. Amongst District Jails, Palamcottah takes the lead with the creditable sum of Rs. 6,533, and is followed a good way behind by Tanjore, Madura and Cuddalore. Mr. Snow, the acting Superintendent of the Palamcottah Jail, worked his manufactory most successfully.

42. The total value of articles manufactured in jails fell from Rs. 5,70,765-9-11 in 1910 to Rs. 5,38,132-12-8 in 1911. The percentage of convicts, employed on manufactures went up from 38.99 to 39.97 though the total number shows a decline, owing to a smaller population. The Penitentiary had the highest percentage, viz., 64.39, while the Vizagapatam Jail returns the small figure of 13.15 only. In the former jail, the convicts engaged on the Press are included in the number employed on manufactures though the value of their labour is excluded from the manufactory receipts. A large number of convicts on building operations at Vizagapatam explains the low percentage on manufactures at that jail. The figures against Salem, Berhampur and Cuddalore are also comparatively low.

43. The net cost of maintaining prisoners during the year advanced from Rs. 8,11,378-4-0 to Rs. 8,75,122-2-0 as a result of smaller cash earnings. The net cost per head of average strength went up accordingly from Rs. 62-7-0 to Rs. 71-14-0 or almost Rs. 6 per prisoner per month. This charge varies from Rs. 49-5-0 at Cannanore to Rs. 100-1-0 at the Penitentiary, if the Civil Jail at Madras with its small population and expensive charges for upkeep, be excluded. Cannanore has done remarkably well.

44. The value of articles supplied during the year by the Jail department to itself amounted to Rs. 74,167 as compared with Rs. 83,727 in the year preceding. In the former sum the estimated value of garden produce issued to prisoners, viz., Rs. 21,996 is not included, nor vegetables sold to the public which realized Rs. 1,920. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department is valued at Rs. 5,606, as compared with Rs. 14,136 in the preceding year.

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

45. Particulars of the sick and death rates for the year 1911 and the four preceding years, are given in the following table:—

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.
1907	12,369	224	18.1	47	180	227	3.8	14.5	18.3
1908	13,149	285	21.6	99	286	385	7.5	21.8	29.3
1909	13,340	310	23.2	48	262	310	3.6	19.6	23.2
1910	12,997	256	19.7	2	186	188	.2	14.3	14.5
1911	12,168	237	19.5	5	159	164	.4	13.1	13.5

In comparison with the year 1910, the sickness and mortality for the year under review, show a satisfactory decline. The number of admissions to hospital was 1,003 fewer than in the previous year, and the daily average sick was only 237.09 against 256.16 in 1910. The deaths numbered 164 as compared with 188 in the preceding year and the death rate fell from 14.47 to 13.48 per mille. For the second year in succession, the record for low mortalities has been broken. The circumstance is most gratifying and an ample recompense for what may be regarded as the additional care which has been bestowed on the subject of health and sanitation in our jails. Of the 164 deaths, 28 took place at Trichinopoly, 19 at Madura, 13 at the Penitentiary and 12 at Cannanore. Vellore and Coimbatore had ten deaths each, and Rajahmundry, Salem and Bellary 9 each. Berhampur returned 6 deaths, and Vizagapatam and Palamcottah 5 each. The jails at Cuddalore and Tanjore return only 3 and 1 deaths respectively. Sub-jails contributed no fewer than 25 of these deaths against 27 last year, so the fall in the total mortality is not largely due to them. During the year, cholera caused 5 deaths and one convict died of plague at Coimbatore. The latter prisoner was of the sweeper caste and was confined in the quarantine. As a result of the precautions taken, there were no further cases. Plague was very prevalent all about the Bellary Jail, but owing to the stringent measures taken by the Superintendent and Medical Officer, it never found its way inside. Several jails, especially the Penitentiary, show an increase of deaths over the preceding year. The most noticeable improvement took place at Vizagapatam where the deaths fell from 26 in 1910 to 5 in 1911. Though this very excellent result, to which is mainly attributable the lowest general death rate on record, is probably due to some extent to conditions without the jail, it is also due in large measure to the good management of Mr. Ivatts, the Superintendent, and to the care and attention of the Medical Officer, Major Illington, and their subordinates, in all matters affecting the health of the inmates. The jail has improved much in every direction. Tanjore takes the premier place in low mortalities—a circumstance not altogether unconnected with the fact that the convicts there are nearly all young men.

46. In Central Jails, the mortality fell from 13.80 to 12.70, and in District Jails, from 20.13 to 19.44, while sub-jails return a slight increase from 11.13 to 11.80. These figures show that the improvement in the statistics for the year, was entirely due to the better results achieved in the larger penal institutions, where conditions affecting health are more susceptible of control.

47. This jail has the highest death-rate, namely 39.28 per mille, and there were 19 deaths in all, two of which were due to cholera. Tubercle of the lung, cirrhosis of the liver and diarrhoea each caused 3 deaths, and other diseases, the remaining deaths. Of the men who died, 6 were aged from 50 to 70 years, and no fewer than 14 were admitted to jail in such a bad state of health, that most of them died before completing six months of their sentences. The jail has an evil reputation and not without reason, if the statistics for several years past are of any value. I may incidentally remark that Madura jail has a Municipal water-supply, which is regarded by some authorities as the panacea for all "the ills that flesh is heir to." Evidently there are other matters that affect health in no less striking a manner. The jail is badly placed, but even this defect might not tell largely, if overcrowding could be avoided and better ventilation and drainage introduced. Measures are being taken to improve matters. A year seldom passes that cholera does not break out at Madura.

48. Though the deaths and the death-rate at Trichinopoly fell from 34 and 27.07 in 1910 to 28 and 25.42, respectively in 1911, the health of this jail is still far from satisfactory. Ten men died of tuberculosis of the lungs, 8 of dysentery, 5 of enteritis, and the remainder of various other diseases. Several of the convicts who died were above the age of 50 and some even over 60 years, and their health on admission to jail was bad or indifferent. The population of the Trichinopoly jail is largely composed of old and decrepit men, and an undue proportion of the inmates are in the invalid gang, or on special diet. It is difficult to account for the presence of so many old men, except on the supposition that the jail being a Central Jail, the long termers from the surrounding District Jails, drift there, to eke out their sentences. No less than 20 of the deaths occurred within the first four months of the year, since when the health has been steadily improving, till at the present moment, it is exceptionally good. Not the least difficult part of the task of a Report Writer, is to account for these vagaries, but that they have a cause, is certain enough. It cannot be the new diet scale which has been in force over three years and covers a time of both high and low sick and death rates; neither can it be due to the season, as the same months of two succeeding years occasionally present widely divergent results. Evidently there is something else. The jail has a Municipal water-supply like its neighbour Madura, but is old and non-cellular and the sanitary arrangements are not up to the standard of more recent jails.

49. This jail which comes next in respect of its mortality rate, records 6 deaths only, due to various diseases. The prisoner who died of pneumonia was aged 70 and was admitted to jail in indifferent health; another convict whose health was not good on admission, died of catarrhal inflammation of the intestines. Anæmia, cirrhosis of the liver, chronic malaria and gangrene of the lung each caused one death. The average population of Berhampur is so small that the mortality fluctuates widely from year to year. The Jail is on the association principle which does not favour a low sick or death rate.

50. The mortality at the Penitentiary and Palamcottah during the year, compares unfavourably with that of the preceding year, the death-rates having risen from 3.07 and 2.55 to 13.88 and 12.68, respectively. In the Penitentiary, 4 men died of tubercle of the lungs, 1 of dysentery, 1 of enteritis and the remainder of various other diseases. At Palamcottah, one man aged 60 died of tubercle of the lungs; another died within 19 days of his admission, of heart failure while under treatment for dysentery and an undertrial prisoner who came to jail suffering from the effects of heat stroke, died within 6 days. Two others died of anæmia and cerebral hæmorrhage. Tanjore records the lowest death-rate for the year, viz., 3.22 per mille. Vizagapatam shows a remarkable improvement, the death-rate having declined from 33.91 per mille in 1910 to 7.87 in 1911. At Cannanore, the death-rate was only 13.64 against 34.76 in the previous year. Rajahmundry with its evil reputation in past years, shows the creditable figure of only 8.65 deaths per mille, while at Coimbatore,

though the mortality is in excess of the previous year, the health cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory. The deaths work out to less than 10 per mille at Coimbatore. At these three latter jails, the new diet is in force. Taking the four jails, including Trichinopoly, which are the subject of the diet experiment, there were 241 admissions for dysentery and diarrhoea, with 18 deaths as compared with 531 admissions and 29 deaths in the preceding twelve months. Trichinopoly and Cannanore helped most largely to bring about this reduced sickness, the admissions having been 159 in the former and 21 in the latter as compared with 267 and 192, respectively, in 1910. Coimbatore with a daily average population of nearly 1,100 prisoners, had only 30 men treated for bowel complaints.

51. While the death-rate in jails as a whole shows a decline, that of sub-jails rose from 11.13 in 1910 to 11.80 during the year. In all, 25 men died, of whom only 4 were convicts. Four men died of diarrhoea and 3 each of cholera and tuberculosis. Dysentery, fever and pneumonia account for two deaths each. One woman committed suicide; a man died as the result of an injury received prior to admission, and another of gunshot wound. Four deaths occurred in the Vizagapatam district and 3 in the Gōdāvari district. Chittoor, Tanjore, South Canara and Coimbatore returned 2 deaths each, and Ganjam, Guntūr, Bellary, Anantapur, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Madura, Malabar and the Nilgiris had 1 death each. The remaining districts recorded no deaths.

52. The table following shows the rates of admission to hospital and death against the principal diseases for the past four years :—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1908.		1909.		1910.		1911.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	14.99	7.39	8.50	3.61	...	...	.32	.21
Dysentery	65.15	7.19	69.14	6.15	48.50	3.99	33.00	1.89
Malarial fevers	75.74	1.00	84.18	.88	96.80	.60	65.60	.63
Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis due to tubercle	7.69	3.30	9.87	3.61	9.58	2.79	13.29	3.16
Anæmia and debility	20.68	1.00	21.19	1.17	10.38	.10	6.43	.32
Other general diseases	86.34	2.40	93.26	2.25	88.81	1.30	79.73	1.05
Pneumonia	8.59	1.80	8.11	2.05	5.69	1.80	4.43	.74
Other respiratory diseases	22.28	.80	27.34	.10	24.15	.20	27.52	.53
Diarrhoea	31.28	1.20	48.34	1.17	43.41	1.30	37.33	1.79
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds	31.68	.10	37.99	...	35.92	.10	38.91	...
All other causes	92.93	4.50	101.77	5.28	96.10	3.49	115.04	3.90
Total	456.76	30.68	509.69	26.27	459.33	15.67	422.09	14.02

53. During the year under review, there were 3 cases of cholera with 2 deaths in the District Jail, Madura. The disease was prevalent in the town and the convict who was first attacked, was sent under Police escort to the Rāmnād Sessions and was received back the same day. He is supposed to have introduced the disease into the jail. No other jail had a death from cholera. Looking at the statistics for several years back, there is some cause for congratulation at the progress made in keeping cholera out of jails. The death-rate from this complaint was only .21 per mille in 1911 and was never lower, except in the year 1910, when even Madura escaped.

54. There were only 313 admissions during the year as compared with 486 in 1910, and the deaths fell from 40 to 16. Trichinopoly returned 8 deaths, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam returned 2 each, while Cannanore, Salem, Palamcottah and Madura had 1 each. The death-rate from this complaint, viz., 1.69, was never so low before. Scrupulous attention to personal cleanliness and to all matters connected with food, water-supply and latrine arrangements, are the principal measures to be relied on for the prevention of dysentery. Flies are a great source of danger.

55. There were only 625 cases against 970 in the previous year, while the number of deaths was the same as in 1910. The disease was most prevalent at Bellary, Trichinopoly and Vellore. Quinine as a prophylactic was issued in six jails. The dose and intervals of time during which the drug was administered, varied, at the discretion of the Medical Officer in each case. Though the deaths recorded as being actually due to malaria in jail, are never many, the affection undermines the constitution in a remarkable way and makes it much less able to withstand the onslaughts of some intercurrent malady such as pneumonia or tubercle. Prisoners occasionally are admitted to jail, who have suffered much from the disease and who no doubt furnish the parasite by which healthy subjects become infected.

56. The admissions and deaths rose from 96 and 28 in 1910 to 126 and 30 in 1911. Trichinopoly where there is a tubercle ward that receives patients from the surrounding jails, had the largest number of these, viz., 42 and 10, respectively, while Bellary where there is also a special ward for the treatment of tubercle, admitted 12 men of whom only one died. Cannanore had 30 patients with 3 deaths, and the Penitentiary, 11 admissions with 4 deaths. Rajahmundry and Madura each returned 3 deaths, and Vellore and Coimbatore 2 deaths each. As the accommodation already provided in the special wards at Bellary and Trichinopoly for the treatment of tubercular patients has been found insufficient, an additional ward is in course of construction at Trichinopoly and a spare building is about to be added to the accommodation at Bellary. The death-rate from tubercle, unlike many other complaints, is very steady from year to year. Many prisoners, without question, come to jail with the disease, though it may not be in an active state at the time, or in a condition to be readily detected. It would probably be going too far to state that healthy prisoners in jail never contract tubercle there, but the conditions under which prisoners are housed and treated generally, are less conducive to the contraction and development of tubercle than those in existence outside. Association wards are ill-suited for the prevention of the spread of tubercle. The same air is not only inhaled by all the occupants, but the minimum ground space allowed per head in wards is small and the ventilation too often inadequate. To add to these disabilities, natives are much given to covering their heads with the bedding and closing the window shutters at certain seasons, to exclude the cold.

57. These so-called diseases gave rise to 61 admissions and 3 deaths as compared with 104 admissions and 1 death in 1910. No remarks are needed with regard to them.

58. Pneumonia caused 42 admissions and 7 deaths only. Cannanore had two deaths and Vellore, Salem, Bellary, Madura and Berhampur returned one death each. The death-rate from pneumonia has never been so low, certainly not for many years past. As an infectious disease, its spread is to be combated, as in the case of tubercle, by isolation. Overcrowding and bad ventilation are the most frequent predisposing causes of the complaint and must be avoided if pneumonia is to be stamped out.

59. The admissions from this disease were fewer than in the preceding year, but the deaths advanced from 13 to 17. Trichinopoly furnished 101 cases with only 5 deaths. Vizagapatam contributed a fair number of the admissions. Madura with only 9 cases had 3 deaths, while Coimbatore admitted 5 men of whom 2 died. Cannanore, Berhampur and Rajahmundry had 11, 6 and 3 cases, respectively, but no death from this complaint. The water-supply is often pointed to as the cause of diarrhoea, but there can be no doubt that errors in diet are often responsible for much of the looseness of bowels that prevails.

NOTE.—“Statement No. XVI has been abolished by order of the Government of India.”

60. As usual, the largest number of deaths took place amongst convicts who had been in jail not more than 6 months. At Madura, 16 of the 19 men who died, had not undergone 6 months of their sentences. It must be borne in mind that the proportion of men who have undergone short sentences, to the whole

Mortality according to periods of sentence undergone—Statement No. XVII.

number confined, is larger in the smaller jails as a rule; and in sub-jails all the convicts are under short sentences.

61. The percentage of convicts who gained weight, of the total number discharged during the year, was 67.53 against 70.68 in the previous year. The proportion of those who lost weight rose from 17.10 to 19.92, while that of prisoners who remained stationary was almost the same. Nearly all the jails contributed to the small increase in the percentage of convicts who lost weight; the exceptions are Vellore, Berhampur and Palamcottah which show an improvement. The loss at Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Coimbatore is relatively high, and at Rajahmundry is low. These are the jails where the new dietary is under experiment. This diet contains some ounces of foodstuffs less than the old scale and is consequently not as rich in weight-producing properties, other things being the same. But the object of a jail diet is not specially to add to the weight of prisoners on release, but to maintain the original weight on the whole, and keep them in health. Judged by this standard, the new diet is ample in quantity. A large proportion of men, who lose weight in jail, would lose it under any circumstances. This may be due to advancing years (a frequent cause of loss) or to any affection interfering with digestion or assimilation, or to wasting disease such as diabetes, tubercle, dysentery or diarrhoea. The Superintendent of the Trichinopoly Jail states that the differences in the weighment results between casuals and habituals are marked and adds: "They get the same food, the same clothing and sleep in the same kind of ward. Can it be that constant existence in jail tells on a man's physique in the long run and that habitual crime is a sign not only of moral but physical degeneracy?" It is a curious circumstance that habituals should have a greater tendency to loss of weight in jail than casual offenders, and Mr. Shubrick's remark is worthy of note. A possible explanation is that habituals fare better outside and come to jail in good condition whereas the casual offender only resorts to theft when the struggle for existence is becoming hard, and puts on flesh when placed on regular diet in the jail.

62. During the past year, the following were the principal measures taken to improve the water-supply and sanitation in jails.

63. At Bellary, Trichinopoly and Salem the wells were deepened with a view to increasing the supply of water, though the experiment was not always successful. The usual periodical cleaning and hankinising of the drinking water wells and the storage reservoirs of jails, were carried out. At Cannanore, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Madura and Berhampur, the drinking water was boiled during the prevalence of epidemic disease in the neighbourhood, while at Bellary and Palamcottah, other minor improvements were made for the purpose of more effectually protecting the wells. It is a curious fact and perhaps worth noting, that the two jails, which show the highest mortality, are supplied with municipal water, while four of the five jails with the lowest mortality are entirely supplied with well water. Tanjore with its own supply had only a mortality last year of 3.22 per thousand, though the sample of water from that jail, submitted to the King Institute in October last, is reported to show "gross signs of pollution bacterially". Some other jails with remarkably low sick and death-rates are similarly described as regards their drinking waters. Our statistics give less reason for pessimism than the reports that proceed from Guindy.

64. A new kitchen with wired enclosure is in course of construction at Coimbatore. At Palamcottah, the existing kitchen was opened out and a cooling room added. The kitchens at Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Bellary were enclosed with fly proof wire netting, and the cooling room attached to the kitchen of the Salem Central Jail was similarly protected. At Salem and Cannanore, convicts were only employed as cooks after their blood was examined, to ensure that they were not typhoid carriers. This is a step that most people do not consider it necessary to take with regard to their private servants, and we seem to be approaching that stage when to escape sickness and death, the surest course will be to go to jail and stay there.

65. Improved appliances for washing grain, and new food covers and vessels were provided at Bellary. At Salem, the wooden food trays hitherto in use were replaced by iron articles and the earthen utensils gave place to metal vessels; similar measures to dispense with wood and earthenware were adopted at Palamcottah. Convicts are required in many jails to wash their hands and feeding utensils in permanganate solution before meals and the practice is to be commended. Prisoners were required to trim and clean their nails at Palamcottah. It is certainly desirable that the cooks should be made to do so, and also wash their hands thoroughly before proceeding to work.

66. A patent Torfit urinal was put up in the weaving shed at Coimbatore and though small, has proved most satisfactory. It is used by about 250 men daily and there is an entire absence of objectionable smell. Another was sanctioned for the Penitentiary and it is under contemplation to introduce this urinal in other jails. The latrines at Rajahmundry were enlarged during the year and a latrine for the quarantine prisoners at Cannanore was completed. In the latter jail, cage latrines were introduced into the hospital, and the wooden urine buckets were substituted by iron receptacles. The burning of night-soil and urine vessels is carried out in many jails, and at Palamcottah, an incinerator was provided and washing platforms built for more thorough personal ablution. At Trichinopoly, a latrine for the use of tubercular patients and an iron incinerator for the destruction of disease germs, were erected close to the tubercular ward. Washing the hands with a solution of permanganate of potash and soap, after visits to the latrine, is insisted on in almost all jails. A filth ejector was introduced at Tanjore, and cage latrines were built into the new Civil Debtors' Ward at that jail.

67. The drainage openings into the Bellary jail were protected by perforated sheet iron with a view to excluding rats, as plague was prevalent all about. At Salem, a neighbouring tank which is a breeding place for mosquitoes, is being filled in gradually and in the meantime is being treated with kerosine oil. A pit in existence for several years near the Palamcottah jail and which usually contained stagnant water, was filled up during the year. In this latter jail also several minor improvements were made in the drainage of the kitchen and latrine.

68. The usual precautions were taken to ensure the food reaching the prisoners in a clean and wholesome condition. I believe much might still be done in this direction. At Palamcottah, the prisoners wear gunny socks while employed in manipulating grain, pounding curry powder and conducting other processes, where the bare feet would otherwise come in direct contact with the articles of food. It is not improbable that contamination occasionally takes place through neglect of precautions to ensure cleanliness of hands and feet, especially in this country, where the majority of people go barefooted and the hands are used for ablution purposes after visits to the latrine. Elevated drying and washing platforms were constructed at Bellary.

69. At Cannanore, the floors of two dormitories were cemented, and the hospital ward was provided with additional windows and ventilators. The flooring of four blocks in the Cuddalore District Jail was relaid and at Palamcottah the walls of the ragi grinding and pounding rooms were cemented to a height of three feet and the ventilation of the work and store rooms was improved. Platforms were erected at Bellary for placing feeding vessels upon, so as to prevent their coming in contact with the ground; the hospital of that jail was improved by the addition of windows and ventilators.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

70. At the close of the year under review, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 11,884 prisoners as against 12,006 at the beginning of the year. This reduction in capacity was mainly brought about by the

Accommodation—Statement A.

demolition of an association ward in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, which is being replaced by cells. The convict warders' block of this jail with accommodation for 30 prisoners was also pulled down, to make room for the new kitchen now under construction. At Vizagapatam, an association ward for 24 convicts was converted into a granary. Increased accommodation was provided for 40 civil debtors at Coimbatore, and 48 of the same class of prisoner at Tanjore. Fifteen cells were added to the quarantine accommodation at Vizagapatam. An available room at the Penitentiary was brought into use during the year, which raised the accommodation of that jail from 1,072 to 1,093. The number of cells advanced from 4,173 at the beginning of the year to 4,209 at its close. Proposals to build additional cells at Coimbatore and Vellore have been sanctioned by Government, and the work will be taken in hand early. The total daily average population of Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail, Madras, during the year was 10,049.96; so the accommodation provided was ample. Temporary overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Madura and Berhampur. The excess prisoners were accommodated in verandahs, worksheds, tents or temporary sheds as was found most convenient and suitable, and until measures could be taken to relieve the temporary congestion, by transfers to other jails where there was available space.

71. Two hundred and thirty-seven visits were paid during the year by official and non-official visitors as compared with 272 in 1910. His Excellency the Governor visited the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the Penitentiary. The late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar visited the Penitentiary. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the jails at Coimbatore, Bellary and Tanjore. The Sessions Judge, Coimbatore, did not visit the jail at that station. Among the non-official visitors, M.R. Ry. T. Narasinga Rao Avargal paid the largest number of visits, viz., 27. I would again draw attention to the great interest displayed by this gentleman during his visits to the Salem Central Jail. He has at all times given willing help and valuable suggestions, and though his health has not been good of late, his visits have been seldom omitted. Fifteen gentlemen failed to pay regular visits during each quarter.

72. All the Central and District Jails and seven sub-jails including those at Calicut, Nellore and Mangalore were inspected by me during the year. The Penitentiary was visited twice. The Lunatic Asylums at Calicut and Waltair were also visited. Of the 311 sub-jails, 180 were inspected by District Magistrates, 294 by Divisional Magistrates and 213 by District Medical and Sanitary officers. The total number of inspections of sub-jails was 1,568 in 1911 against 1,498 in 1910.

73. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,63,664-11-6 against Rs. 1,69,336-14-3 in the preceding year. Of the former amount, the expenditure incurred by the Public Works department was Rs. 1,19,315-11-9 against Rs. 1,31,778-4-5 in 1910. A sum of Rs. 44,396 was expended by Superintendents of Jails in the execution of works as Public Works disbursers and the savings effected on the buildings completed by them during the year amounted to Rs. 4,070, excluding the value of convict labour supplied. The expenditure on warders' huts erected departmentally, amounted to Rs. 2,913-12-1.

74. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and the periodical destruction of records were given effect to and the inventories of stores maintained in jails and in this office were written up to the close of the year.

75. The salient features of the year's administration are—

- (1) A reduction in the daily average population of prisoners of all classes;
- (2) A fall in the number of male juveniles and a rise in the number of girls admitted during the year;
- (3) A decrease in the number of previously convicted prisoners admitted;

- (4) A small number of escapes;
- (5) A decrease in the number of offences committed and punishments inflicted, with fewer cases of whipping and penal diet;
- (6) A reduction in the total expenditure on maintenance;
- (7) A large increase in the net cost of maintenance per head, coupled with a considerable decline in the manufactory cash earnings;
- (8) The lowest death-rate on record;
- (9) A further advance in the cellular accommodation of jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

76. (1) The raising of the status of the District Jail at Vizagapatam to that of a Second-class Central Jail.

- (2) The introduction of a revised table of task work.
- (3) The confinement in the Nellore Sub-jail of civil prisoners belonging to the Nellore district instead of in the Civil Jail at Madras.
- (4) The receipt of orders on the subject of the elementary education of long-termed adult convicts.
- (5) The release or grant of special remission to certain classes of convicts on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar at Delhi.
- (6) The revision of the Jail and Sub-jail Manual rules relating to—
 - (a) The disposal of prisoners' cash property.
 - (b) The rates of gratuity to be paid to certain classes of convicts.
 - (c) The treatment to be accorded to prisoners who have adopted the European mode of living.
 - (d) The introduction of a new property register for use in sub-jails.

77. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year was 750, including a few supernumerary men. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 1,318 as compared with 1,658 in the preceding year. Of the former, 325 were warnings, 292 extra duty and drill, 191 black marks, 297 fines and 48 men were punished with forfeiture of pay. Twelve others were suspended pending enquiry into charges brought against them. Thirty-one were dismissed; the services of 31 men were dispensed with, and 45 were reduced in grade and pay. Sixty-eight warders were in receipt of good conduct allowances at the end of the year. One assistant jailor was dismissed for having had irregular dealings with a jail contractor and being on terms of undue familiarity with convicts, while another was reduced for attempting to embezzle Government money. A third assistant jailor was under suspension pending enquiry, for the misappropriation of Government property.

78. The Superintendents and Medical officers of Jails displayed the usual zeal in the discharge of their duties during the year gone by. All worked willingly and well and whatever improvements were made in the discipline, general management, sanitation and health of jails, are due to them. I could not wish for a more energetic and painstaking body of officials to work with. Lieut.-Colonel Fearnside, an old Madras Jail officer, rejoined the department during the year after a long spell of duty at Port Blair. Mr. Shubrick received a well-merited extension of service, and Mr. Young returned to work after a period of furlough. Amongst Superintendents who worked particularly well might be mentioned, Mr. Gadsden at Coimbatore, Captain Robb at Vellore and the Penitentiary, Mr. Chamier at the Penitentiary, and Mr. Mitchell at Rajahmundry and Bellary. Mention might also be made of Mr. Ivatts, who worked the Vizagapatam jail very successfully as regards health, and Mr. Snow who did some specially good work at Palamcottah. Major Illington, Captain Tucker and Captain O'Neill were particularly attentive to the health of their respective jails. The higher subordinate officials of the department conducted their duties satisfactorily. Amongst them I may specially name Mr. L. H. M. Upshon who is highly spoken of for the valuable help he gave at Vellore in connection with the carpet factory. He has an expert knowledge of dyeing, on which he wrote a pamphlet,

and travelled at his own expense beyond the confines of the Presidency to visit other jails and improve his knowledge. The subordinate medical officers of the department did well on the whole, though jail service is not popular with them. With few exceptions, they are all anxious to get out of it. My office Manager, Mr. Adiappa, I have at all times found punctual in attendance and a willing and reliable worker. I may repeat the remark about my Head Accountant, Mr. Anthony Muthu Pillai, who conducted his duties satisfactorily, and lastly a word of acknowledgment is due to Mr. Srinivasa Rao, whose work as Head of the Statistical Branch has been well performed.

Annual reports of Superintendents of Central Jails. 79. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central Jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. J. MACNAMARA, Lt.-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 the

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Rajahmundry	Central Jail	Convicts	963	39	1,002	1,971	160	2,131	2,934	199	3,133
		Under-trial	12	...	12	33	6	39	45	6	51
		Civil	20	...	20	158	1	159	178	1	179
Vellore	Do.	Convicts	1,179	96	1,275	1,848	159	2,007	3,027	255	3,282
		Under-trial	...	...	...	100	2	102	100	2	102
		Civil	22	...	22	98	...	98	120	...	120
Trichinopoly	Do.	Convicts	1,162	...	1,162	1,240	...	1,240	2,402	...	2,402
		Under-trial	...	...	...	20	...	20	20	...	20
		Civil	36	...	36	193	...	193	229	...	229
Coimbatore	Do.	Convicts	1,143	...	1,143	1,351	4	1,358	2,497	4	2,501
		Under-trial	63	1	64	581	15	596	644	16	660
		Civil	54	...	54	413	...	413	467	...	467
Penitentiary	Do.	Convicts	951	21	972	1,774	120	1,894	2,725	141	2,866
		Under-trial	24	4	28	1,033	66	1,099	1,057	70	1,127
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore	Do.	Convicts	751	19	770	1,604	31	1,635	2,355	50	2,405
		Under-trial	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil	65	...	65	258	...	258	323	...	323
Salem	Do.	Convicts	741	...	741	1,128	...	1,128	1,869	...	1,869
		Under-trial	23	...	23	469	...	469	492	...	492
		Civil	12	...	12	77	...	77	89	...	89
Bellary	Do.	Convicts	740	29	769	1,271	46	1,317	2,011	75	2,086
		Under-trial	31	1	32	223	15	238	254	16	270
		Civil	11	...	11	51	2	53	62	2	64
Vizagapatam	Do.	Convicts	705	...	705	992	18	1,010	1,697	18	1,715
		Under-trial	30	...	30	220	7	227	250	7	257
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore	District Jail	Convicts	355	13	368	704	14	718	1,059	27	1,086
		Under-trial	19	...	19	163	12	175	182	12	194
		Civil	21	...	21	217	...	217	238	...	238
Tanjore	Do.	Convicts	273	...	273	284	...	284	557	...	557
		Under-trial	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil	63	...	63	355	...	355	418	...	418
Palamcottah	Do.	Convicts	381	...	381	810	...	810	1,221	...	1,221
		Under-trial	23	...	23	359	...	359	382	...	382
		Civil	19	...	19	99	...	99	118	...	118
Madura	Do.	Convicts	411	20	431	1,287	69	1,356	1,698	89	1,787
		Under-trial	46	2	48	510	35	545	556	37	593
		Civil	63	...	63	210	...	210	273	...	273
Berhampur	Do.	Convicts	194	6	200	512	18	530	706	24	730
		Under-trial	12	...	12	184	8	192	196	8	204
		Civil	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35
Total, Central and District Jails			9,919	243	10,192	16,809	639	17,448	26,753	882	27,640
		Under-trial	283	8	291	3,901	106	4,007	4,184	174	4,358
		Civil	389	...	389	2,161	3	2,164	2,550	3	2,553
		Total	10,621	251	10,872	22,871	808	23,679	33,492	1,059	34,551
Madras	Civil Jail	Civil	40	...	40	465	...	465	505	...	505
Subsidiary Jails			500	11	511	21,039	1,021	22,060	21,539	1,032	22,571
		Under-trial	1,576	43	1,619	35,346	1,248	36,594	36,022	1,291	37,313
		Civil	...	...	...	49	...	49	49	...	49
		Total	2,076	54	2,130	56,434	2,269	58,703	58,510	2,323	60,833
Grand Total			10,449	254	10,703	37,848	1,660	39,508	48,297	1,914	50,211
		Under-trial	1,859	51	1,910	39,247	1,414	40,661	41,106	1,465	42,571
		Civil	429	...	429	2,675	3	2,678	3,104	3	3,107
		Total	12,727	305	13,042	79,770	3,077	82,847	92,507	3,382	95,889
Grand Total for 1910			12,841	337	13,178	90,408	3,938	94,346	103,240	4,275	107,514

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
2,067	168	2,235	867	31	898	971.24	46.35	1,017.59	994.02	46.75	1,040.77
41	6	47	4	...	4	2.89	.37	3.26	...	...	...
147	1	148	31	...	31	19.89	.03	19.92	...	...	...
2,164	226	2,390	863	29	892	1,042.65	63.69	1,106.34	1,063.96	63.88	1,127.84
100	2	102	...	...	...	6.38	.19	6.57	...	...	...
110	...	110	10	...	10	14.93	...	14.93	...	...	...
1,552	...	1,552	850	...	850	1,075.32	...	1,075.32	1,101.43	...	1,101.43
19	...	19	1	...	1	1.43	...	1.43	...	...	...
186	...	186	43	...	43	24.68	...	24.68	...	...	...
1,707	4	1,711	790	...	790	988.66	.26	988.92	1,084.45	1.87	1,086.32
606	16	622	38	...	38	42.85	1.61	44.46	...	...	...
399	...	399	88	...	88	52.94	...	52.94	...	...	...
2,079	139	2,218	616	2	618	882.96	13.85	896.81	920.62	15.94	936.56
1,017	68	1,085	40	2	42	37.66	2.09	39.75	...	...	...
1,728	46	1,774	627	4	631	825.86	13.59	839.45	866.39	13.59	879.98
3	...	3	...	...	...	.29	...	.29	...	...	...
390	...	390	23	...	23	40.24	...	40.24	...	...	...
1,254	...	1,254	615	...	615	698.81	...	698.81	737.32	...	737.32
459	...	459	33	...	33	32.13	...	32.13	...	...	...
76	...	76	13	...	13	6.38	...	6.38	...	...	...
1,424	67	1,491	587	8	595	672.36	22.37	694.73	701.92	23.61	725.53
215	16	231	39	...	39	23.44	1.16	24.60	...	...	...
57	2	59	5	...	5	6.12	.08	6.20	...	...	...
1,221	18	1,239	476	...	476	619.02	.68	619.70	634.18	.98	635.16
249	7	256	1	...	1	15.16	.30	15.46	...	...	...
774	27	801	283	...	283	315.71	4.54	320.25	343.25	4.85	348.10
180	12	192	2	...	2	7.88	.31	8.19	...	...	...
221	...	221	17	...	17	19.66	...	19.66	...	...	...
338	...	338	219	...	219	268.64	...	268.64	310.84	...	310.84
3	...	3	...	...	...	.64	...	.64	...	...	...
365	...	365	53	...	53	41.56	...	41.56	...	...	...
905	...	905	316	...	316	357.26	...	357.26	394.19	...	394.19
380	...	380	2	...	2	22.35	...	22.35	...	...	...
98	...	98	20	...	20	14.58	...	14.58	...	...	...
1,384	72	1,456	314	17	331	383.89	18.07	401.96	464.00	19.76	483.76
516	35	551	30	2	32	48.93	1.60	50.53	...	...	...
238	...	238	35	...	35	31.18	...	31.18	...	...	...
551	24	575	155	...	155	193.38	4.69	198.07	208.85	5.18	212.03
190	8	198	6	...	6	9.05	.49	9.54	...	...	...
29	...	29	6	...	6	4.42	...	4.42	...	...	...
19,148	791	19,939	7,610	31	7,701	9,295.76	188.09	9,483.85	9,823.42	196.41	10,019.83
4,008	170	4,178	176	4	180	251.08	8.21	259.29	...	...	...
2,226	3	2,229	324	...	324	276.58	.11	276.69	...	...	...
25,382	964	26,346	8,110	95	8,205	9,823.42	196.41	10,019.83	...	...	...
473	...	473	32	...	32	30.13	...	30.13	...	...	...
21,262	1,020	22,282	337	12	349	397.54	16.51	414.05	2,049.55	68.26	2,117.81
35,286	1,241	36,527	1,636	50	1,686	1,648.43	51.75	1,700.18	...	...	...
44	...	44	5	...	5	3.58	...	3.58	...	...	...
56,532	2,261	58,793	1,878	62	2,040	2,049.55	68.26	2,117.81	...	...	...
40,350	1,811	42,161	7,947	103	8,050	9,693.30	204.60	9,897.90	...	...	...
39,294	1,411	40,705	1,812	54	1,866	1,899.51	59.96	1,959.47	...	...	...
2,743	3	2,746	361	...	361	310.29	.11	310.40	...	...	...
82,387	3,225	85,612	10,120	157	10,277	11,963.10	264.67	12,167.77	11,903.10	264.67	12,167.77
90,512	3,970	94,482	12,737	305	13,042	12,666.07	330.50	12,996.57	12,666.07	330.50	12,996.57

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

1	2	3		4		5		6						7		8							
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1911.		Total.		Received by transfer.								Grand Total.		Transferred to other jails.					
								To undergo sentence				B.											
																				In transit for transportation or to other jails			
		A.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to outside the district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		M.		F.									
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A.	B.						
1	Rajahmundry	963	39	1,451	75	2,414	114	110	56	404	29	6	...	...	2,934	199	3,133	86	3	1			
2	Vellore	1,179	96	1,668	136	2,747	232	249	22	...	...	31	1	...	3,927	255	3,282	338	37	6			
3	Trichinopoly	1,162	...	999	...	2,161	...	117	...	124	...	...	...	...	2,492	...	2,492	172	...	10			
4	Coimbatore	1,143	...	1,169	...	2,312	...	136	...	49	...	...	...	...	2,497	...	2,501	116	...	19			
5	Penitentiary	951	21	1,617	110	2,468	131	111	4	...	...	39	...	102	6	5	2,725	141	2,866	157	23		
6	Cannanore	751	19	1,211	30	1,962	49	183	...	208	1	2	...	...	2,355	50	2,405	112	...	20			
7	Salem	741	...	953	...	1,694	...	113	...	62	...	...	...	...	1,869	...	1,869	68	...	10			
8	Bellary	740	29	1,157	46	1,897	75	81	...	29	...	4	...	...	2,011	75	2,086	133	...	11			
9	Vizagapatam	705	...	887	18	1,592	18	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,697	18	1,715	91	12	...			
Central Jails.																							
10	Cuddalore	355	13	510	5	865	18	154	7	40	2	...	...	...	1,059	27	1,086	156	14	...			
11	Tanjore	273	...	31	...	304	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	...	557	16	...	...			
12	Palamcottah	381	...	698	...	1,079	...	56	...	86	...	...	...	...	1,221	...	1,221	111	...	5			
13	Madura	411	20	1,139	56	1,550	76	103	5	45	8	...	...	...	1,698	...	1,787	265	2	4			
14	Berhampur	194	6	488	17	682	23	19	...	4	1	1	...	...	706	24	730	33	2	...			
Total, Central and District Jails ..		9,949	243	13,778	497	23,727	740	1,790	94	1,051	41	83	1	102	6	5	26,758	882	27,640	1,854	93		
Subsidiary Jails		500	11	6,315	592	6,815	603	132	5	...	...	...	...	14,592	424	...	21,539	1,032	22,571	14,937	429		
Grand Total		10,449	254	20,093	1,089	30,542	1,343	1,922	99	1,051	41	83	1	14,694	430	5	48,297	1,914	50,211	16,791	522		
Grand Total for 1910		10,413	227	23,482	1,462	33,895	1,689	2,926	61	1,215	39	94	1	17,987	678	...	55,717	2,468	58,185	20,552	747		
																				81	2		

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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—concl'd.	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16					
		A.		B.		C.		D.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Ex- cuted.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.																				
2	1 Rajahmundry	169	8	1,312	90	315	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2 Vellore	179	4	1,065	110	387	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	3 Trichinopoly	159	...	694	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4 Coimbatore	135	...	953	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5 Penitentiary	31	...	1,193	89	406	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	6 Cannanore	153	...	1,052	38	219	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	7 Salem	99	...	767	...	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	8 Bellary	138	4	827	45	196	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	9 Vizagapatam	47	...	642	6	347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	District Jails.																				
12	10 Cuddalore	51	...	385	9	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	11 Tanjore	17	...	86	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	12 Palamcottah	126	...	449	...	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	13 Madura	162	8	791	50	107	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	14 Berhampur	33	2	378	15	73	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Total, Central and District Jails	1,499	26	10,594	455	3,330	82	6	1	1,490	117	120	6	23	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	Subsidiary Jails	709	23	5,489	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Grand Total	2,208	49	16,083	1,018	3,330	82	6	1	1,542	122	120	6	24	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
20	Grand Total for 1910	2,063	45	18,860	1,369	3,400	41	1	...	5	1	80	3	12	2	4	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

5—cont.		6										7				
Education—cont.		Previous occupation.										Total.				
C.		Males.					Females.					Total.				
Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
		Persons employed under Gov. or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				
M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.																
1	1,239	73	27	83	126	478	54	102	581	53	6	16	3	1,451	75	1,526
2	1,303	134	73	26	47	1,202	83	104	33	94	13	29	...	1,668	136	1,804
3	709	...	24	14	99	471	93	99	199	...	...	...	...	999	...	999
4	926	...	28	...	324	572	102	134	10	...	...	...	...	1,168	...	1,171
5	1,096	106	128	289	295	211	408	56	70	71	31	4	...	1,517	110	1,627
6	1,122	30	30	55	275	499	280	13	59	25	5	5	...	1,211	30	1,241
7	861	...	14	5	114	638	33	82	7	...	...	...	...	953	...	953
8	1,059	46	39	16	79	757	61	151	54	25	5	15	...	2,157	46	2,203
9	837	18	23	7	33	731	33	55	5	15	...	3	...	887	18	905
District Jails.																
10	409	5	4	5	17	418	17	41	5	4	...	1	...	510	5	515
11	22	...	1	1	5	10	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
12	530	...	12	36	543	48	48	48	10	...	...	...	...	698	...	698
13	911	...	41	12	65	814	83	87	37	38	...	17	...	1,139	53	1,192
14	403	17	35	1	83	302	22	22	23	14	1	2	...	488	17	505
Total, Central and District Jails																
11,487		487	477	515	1,598	7,706	1,381	1,005	1,095	338	57	93	8	13,777	496	14,273
Subsidiary Jails.																
5,267		587	93	206	466	2,706	430	167	2,157	320	118	114	40	6,315	592	6,907
16,754		1,074	570	811	2,064	10,412	1,811	1,172	3,252	658	176	207	48	20,092	1,088	21,180
Grand Total																
20,112		1,414	403	630	2,388	12,880	1,734	1,605	3,752	963	183	247	68	23,482	1,461	24,943

* Excludes two criminal lunatics (one male and one female) admitted during the year.

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

Statement showing the Concepts admitted into the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

[illegible][illegible]

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

† Excludes two criminal lunatics, *i. e.*, one male and one female.

† Excludas sive criminal lunaticos

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

[illegible]

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

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3			4						5			6															
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of column 4-D to column 3.	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897).														
					A.			B.			C.				D.			A.			B.								
					Once.			Twice.			More than twice.				Total.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.								
					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.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
<i>Central Jails.</i>																													
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	1,451	75	1,526	258	3	51	1	58	...	3	365	4	369	2516	533	2418	4	3	7	3	...	3	...	3	
2	Vellore	...	...	...	1,508	186	1,704	286	8	39	1	66	...	3	361	12	373	2302	882	2189	7	8	15	2	...	2	...	2	
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	989	...	989	84	...	36	...	54	...	...	174	...	174	1742	...	1742	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	1,169	...	1,173	116	...	29	...	29	...	...	174	...	174	1488	...	1483	4	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	1,517	110	1,627	111	3	60	3	108	2	...	279	8	287	1839	727	1764	21	6	27	4	2	...	...	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	1,211	30	1,241	56	...	28	...	25	...	...	109	...	109	900	...	878	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	3	
7	Salem	...	...	...	953	...	953	86	...	37	...	30	...	...	153	...	153	1605	...	1605	15	...	15	2	...	...	2	...	
8	Bellary	...	...	...	1,157	46	1,203	101	1	29	...	19	...	...	148	1	149	1279	217	1239	3	1	4	2	...	...	2	...	
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	887	18	905	115	2	51	...	33	...	...	202	2	204	2277	1111	2254	6	1	7	2	...	...	2	...	
<i>District Jails.</i>																													
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	510	5	515	56	1	19	1	12	...	...	87	2	89	1706	4000	1728	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	31	...	31	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	1935	...	1935	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	698	...	698	54	...	21	...	13	...	...	88	...	88	1261	...	1261	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Madura	...	...	...	1,139	56	1,195	111	4	17	2	10	...	...	138	6	144	1212	1071	1205	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	488	17	505	40	3	16	...	13	...	...	69	3	72	1414	1765	1426	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Central and District Jails.				497	13,778	497	14,275	1,427	25	456	8	470	5	2,353	38	2,391	1708	765	1675	87	19	106	22	2	24	...	...	...	...
Subsidiary Jails				592	6,315	592	6,907	379	16	102	3	65	21	546	40	586	865	676	848	122	63	185	3	2	5	...	...	...	...
Grand Total				1,089	20,093	1,089	21,182	1,806	41	558	11	535	26	2,899	78	2,977	1443	716	1405	209	82	291	25	4	29	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1910				1,462	23,482	1,462	24,944	2,030	38	640	6	612	48	3,282	92	3,374	1398	629	1353	296	67	363	31	4	35	...	...	...	...

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 1911.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1910 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.		
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>													
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...
5	Penitentiary	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
8	Bellary	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
9	Vizagapatam	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>													
10	Cuddalore	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	1
11	Tanjore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	16	2	2	4	...	3	3	16	1	17	2	1	1
	Subsidiary Jails	13	2	6	8	3	8	11	10	...	10	8	...	...
	Grand Total ...	29	4	8	12	3	11	14	26	1	27	10	1	1
	Grand Total for 1910.	41	4	9	13	13	9	22	28	4	32	13	...	...

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

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 1911.											
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.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>										
1	Rajahmundry	971.24	46.35	79.69	3.79	8.20	8.18	233	8	49	3
2	Vellore	1,042.65	63.69	82.76	4.13	7.94	6.48	318	7	118	2
3	Trichinopoly	1,075.32	...	97.78	...	9.09	...	218	...	65	...
4	Coimbatore	988.66	26	93.51	...	9.46	...	244	...	119	...
5	Penitentiary	882.96	13.85	86.52	73	9.80	5.27	168	5	55	...
6	Cannanore	825.86	13.59	57.00	...	6.99	...	155	...	74	...
7	Salem	698.81	...	63.24	...	9.05	...	116	...	41	...
8	Bellary	672.36	22.37	52.90	95	7.87	4.25	117	1	34	...
9	Vizagapatam	619.02	68	47.46	...	7.67	...	176	...	41	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>										
10	Cuddalore	315.71	4.54	13.26	76	4.20	1.17	26	1	33	1
11	Tanjore	268.64	...	26.13	...	9.73	...	58	...	33	...
12	Palamcottah	357.23	...	33.06	...	9.25	...	68	...	41	...
13	Madura	383.89	18.07	20.07	95	5.23	5.26	33	2	15	...
14	Berhampur	193.38	4.69	12.95	...	6.70	...	43	...	47	...
	Grand Total ...	9,295.76	188.09	766.33	11.31	8.24	6.01	1,973	24	768	6
	Grand Total for 1910 ...	9,794.42	226.61	807.37	13.91	8.24	6.14	1,895	22	955	9

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 1911.

A.—Diet scale for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Articles.	Diet scale for labouring convicts.							Diet scale for females and non-labouring male prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Bread oz.	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Meat, uncooked "	4½	7	4½	7	4½	4½	7	3	4	3	3	3	3	4
Potatoes "	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Vegetables "	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Flour "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Suet "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rolong or soojee meal "	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dhâl meal "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coffee pint.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tea "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sugar oz.	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Onions "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pepper "	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
Mint and parsley "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rice "	5	4	5	4	5	8	4	5	6	5	6	5	8	6

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

Distribution of diet for European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Meal.	Days of week.	Articles.	For labouring males.	For females and non-labouring males.
Breakfast ...	Daily	Bread	12 oz.	8 oz.
		Coffee	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Soup	1 "	1 "
	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.	Potatoes	8 oz.	6 oz.
		Rice	4 "	4 "
		Suet pudding	12 "	...
		Meat, roasted or fried	7 "	4 oz.
Dinner ...	Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.	Potatoes	8 "	6 "
		Rice	4 "	6 "
		Suet pudding	12 "	...
		Rice	8 "	8 oz.
	Saturday	Suet pudding	12 "	...
		Meat carried into mulligatany	1 pint.	1 pint.
Supper ...	Daily	Bread	6 oz.	8 oz.
		Tea	1 pint.	1 pint.
		Gruel	1 "	...

Ingredients and instructions for European and Eurasian diets.

Bread Brown, best.
 Coffee To make 1 pint, ½ oz. coffee and ¾ oz. sugar.
 Soup In every pint, 4½ oz. meat without bone, 6 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. dhâl meal, 1 oz. rice flour and 1 oz. onions, salt, pepper, parsley and mint.
 Suet pudding .. 5 oz. flour and ¾ oz. suet and salt.
 Meat Beef or mutton weighed in a raw state exclusive of bone. When meat is issued with bone, an addition of 25 per cent. is made.
 Mulligatany .. To make 1 pint, curry-stuff ½ oz., 4½ oz. mutton, 1 oz. dhâl meal, onions and salt.
 Gruel To make 1 pint, 2 oz. rolong and 1 oz. sugar.
 Tea To make 1 pint, ¼ oz. tea and ¾ 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 Eurasian 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 ¾ lb. coffee and ¾ lb. sugar a week), and four hoppers weighing 2 oz. each when cooked.

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—continued.

B.—Diet scale for Chinese, Malay and Burmese Convicts confined in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 25	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 24	oz. 25	3 oz. of rice may be made into hoppers and eaten in the morning or at midday.
Dhâl	2	4	2	4	2	4	4	
Mutton or fish	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	The allowance of meat is estimated without bone.
Oil, cocoanut or gingelly	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Tamarind	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	Mango pickle is substituted for tamarind when procurable.
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder *	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Vegetables	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	The weight of vegetables is calculated after stalks, skins and refuse have been separated.
Onions	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	
Garlic drachm.	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

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 sentenced to simple imprisonment to 12 months and upwards (otherwise known as Central Jail non-labouring convicts).	Under-trial prisoners, native female convicts and male convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment for periods less than 12 months (otherwise known as District Jail non-labouring convicts).
Ragi, cholum or cumbu (sifted flour).	25 oz. of either grain 5 days a week.	25 oz. of either grain daily.	21 oz. of either grain 5 days a week.	21 oz. daily.
Dhâl	14 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	12 oz. of either grain daily.	12 oz. of either grain on Wednesdays and Sundays.	12 oz. daily.
Rice	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).	4 oz. six days a week, 2 oz. on meat day (Wednesday).
Oil, gingelly or cocoanut.	12 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil	10 oz. on Wednesdays and Sundays.	Nil.
Tamarind	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily	½ oz. daily.
Salt	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "
Curry-powder *	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "
Vegetables	6 oz. "	6 oz. "	6 oz. "	6 oz. "
Onions	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 oz. "	1 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. (or) Salt 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.
	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 dhâl and 1 oz. of oil extra on meat day (Wednesday).

No. VIII.—(JUDICIAL)—concluded.

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

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

* Vide note under Diet Scale E.

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

Articles.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Remarks.
Rice ... oz.	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	If salt-fish is issued, only 4 oz. is issued.
Dhāl ... "	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Gingelly or cocoanut oil ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Salt ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tamarind ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Curry-powder * ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Onions ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Vegetables ... "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mutton or fresh fish ... "	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Garlic ... drachm.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	The weight of meat is estimated without bone; when dried or salt-fish is used, 2½ oz. is considered to be equivalent to 5 oz. of fresh fish.
Plantains ... oz.	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Milk ... pint.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Sugar ... oz.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
Cocoanut ... No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

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

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

PUNISHMENT DIETS.

A.—EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

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 8 oz. with ¼ oz. salt made into thick conjee.
Evening meal .. Ragi flour sifted 8 oz. with ¼ 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.

NOTE.—For experimental Diet Scale tentatively tried in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore, please see page 76, Appendix II.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	2			3			4			5			6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.			Total cost.		
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.
1	Rajahmundry	1,017-50	3-26	19-92	1,040-77	26,775	...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2	Vellore	1,106-34	6-57	14-93	1,127-84	26,568	138	25,217	169	34,512	260	77	24	719	138	1,222
3	Trichinopoly	1,075-32	1-43	21-68	1,101-43	26,599	562	30,971	1,988	30,971	1,988	57	31	529	87	411
4	Coimbatore	988-92	14-46	52-94	1,056-32	29,829	221	31,141	818	31,141	818	57	30	2,206	234	1,576
5	Penitentiary	896-81	39-75	...	936-56	31,234	27	33,126	150	33,126	150	22	32	787	121	1,814
6	Cannanore	839-45	29	40-24	879-69	21,163	96	27,543	241	27,543	241	46	33	1,125	102	1,447
7	Salem	698-81	32-13	6-38	737-32	19,004	39	20,429	629	20,429	629	151	28	1,266	114	2,246
8	Bellary	694-73	24-60	6-20	725-53	19,550	281	21,105	151	21,105	151	151	30	2,104	116	1,490
9	Vizagapatnam	619-70	15-46	...	635-16	18,253	186	18,662	383	18,662	383	189	31	882	35	964
10	Cuddalore	320-25	8-19	19-66	348-10	10,927	...	11,688	277	11,688	277	59	36	593	41	743
11	Tanjore	268-64	6-4	41-56	310-84	10,120	32	7,699	341	7,699	341	36	29	962	12	524
12	Palamcottah	357-25	22-35	14-68	394-19	11,880	96	12,945	51	12,945	51	152	33	616	21	302
13	Madura	401-96	59-62	31-18	493-76	7,979	550	17,942	175	17,942	175	240	30	529	68	1,192
14	Bertampur	198-07	9-54	4-42	212-03	5,744	...	7,031	101	7,031	101	24	34	280	5	378
Total Central and District Jails		9,483-85	259-29	276-69	10,019-83	2,68,425	2,169	3,00,876	5,620	3,00,876	5,620	1,316	31	13,329	1,247	14,345
15	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	30-13	30-13	2,742	...	5	...	5	...	...	0	...	...	8
16	Subsidiary Jails	414-05	1,700-18	3-58	2,117-81	18,775	282	98,285	86	98,285	86	52	46	1,331	53	327
Grand Total		9,897-90	310-40	310-40	12,107-77	2,90,942	2,451	3,09,166	5,766	3,09,166	5,766	1,368	34	14,860	1,300	14,880
Grand Total for 1910		10,542-22	302-64	302-64	12,996-57	2,94,271	4,401	4,47,865	4,910	4,47,865	4,910	44	35	15,701	1,163	22,770

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails—cont.	6—cont.				7		8				9					
		Hospital charges—cont.				Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.				Charges for moving prisoners.					
		D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	
		Proportion of duty expenses.*	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	59	2,138	2 0 10	117 10 8	2,601	2 8 9	61	2,431	...	2,492	2 6 4	3,521	36	3,557	3 6 8	...
2	Vellore	420	1,457	1 4 8	86 7 6	2,680	2 6 6	226	61	...	287	0 4 1	3,403	432	3,835	3 6 5	...
3	Trichinopoly	239	4,255	3 13 0	190 13 10	2,584	2 6 5	74	1,216	2,202	3,492	3 2 9	2,071	306	2,407	2 3 10	...
4	Coimbatore	489	3,191	2 15 0	239 11 11	1,916	1 13 8	200	647	— 14	833	0 12 3	1,709	939	2,648	2 7 0	...
5	Penitentiary	...	2,764	2 15 3	261 15 10	3,823	4 1 4	1,855	4,642	...	6,497	6 15 0	1,081	4,572	5,653	6 0 7	...
6	Cannanore	38	3,724	4 3 9	290 3 6	1,861	2 3 6	142	359	— 10	431	0 8 11	1,508	613	2,211	2 8 2	...
7	Salom	...	1,130	1 8 6	93 0 11	1,287	1 12 2	74	951	363	1,388	1 14 1	712	306	1,108	1 8 1	...
8	Bellary	...	3,650	5 0 6	157 0 11	1,957	2 11 6	179	69	93	341	0 7 6	1,722	253	1,975	2 11 7	...
9	Vizagapatnam	...	1,581	2 7 10	80 3 6	2,224	3 8 0	218	958	11	1,187	1 13 11	3,494	685	4,179	6 9 3	...
District Jails.																	
10	Cuddalore	...	1,377	3 15 4	175 10 2	766	2 5 4	16	212	...	228	0 10 6	996	36	1,032	2 15 5	...
11	Tanjore	...	1,498	4 13 1	147 14 0	24	0 1 5	34	174	...	208	0 10 8	733	...	733	2 5 9	...
12	Palamcottah	...	999	2 8 7	106 6 3	682	1 12 9	51	45	...	96	0 3 11	618	252	870	2 3 4	...
13	Madura	...	1,789	3 11 2	308 15 8	977	2 2 6	54	1,075	35	1,164	2 6 6	944	144	1,088	2 4 0	...
14	Berhampur	...	663	3 2 0	127 8 0	942	4 8 7	20	45	...	65	0 4 11	601	36	637	3 0 1	...
Total Central and District Jails ...			1,295	30,216	3 0 3	145 8 0	24,324	3,204	12,885	2,680	18,769	1 14 0	23,203	8,790	31,993	3 3 1	...
15	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	8	0 4 3	100 0 0	...	425	204	13	642	21 4 11	...	...	...	8 8 11	...
16	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	1,711	0 12 11	58 5 1	2,154	9,750	549	38	10,337	4 14 1	18,127	...	50,120	4 1 11	...
Grand Total			1,295	31,935	2 10 0	134 11 2	26,478	13,379	12,638	2,731	29,748	2 7 1	41,330	8,790	50,120	4 1 11	...
Grand Total for 1910			737	40,372	3 1 8	157 9 7	30,558	13,237	9,449	8,509	31,195	2 6 5	40,159	3,582	43,741	3 5 10	...

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

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

10										11			12											
Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allow- ances.			Contingencies.											
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	A.	B.	Total cost.		Cost per head of average strength.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscella- neous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
Central Jails.																								
1	Rajahmundry	202	133	737	417	20	152	1,631	1 9 6	297	0 4 7	...	255	110	26	...	...	390	0 6 0	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	471	100	556	1,022	17	207	2,373	2 1 8	261	0 3 8	20	469	...	38	...	...	527	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	352	57	783	848	5	705	2,751	2 8 0	232	0 3 4	...	272	250	6	...	...	549	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	617	153	1,180	628	14	842	3,434	3 2 7	237	0 3 6	...	505	164	42	68	...	777	0 11 5	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	537	418	631	888	45	808	2,444	2 9 9	269	0 4 5	3,016	402	144	48	13	...	3,655	3 14 5	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	284	21	611	579	...	266	1,816	2 1 0	42	0 0 9	...	199	...	12	...	...	414	0 7 6	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	260	56	760	337	2	99	1,514	2 0 10	128	0 2 9	...	188	...	32	...	...	237	0 5 2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	230	86	669	261	14	37	1,297	1 12 7	535	0 11 10	580	188	...	31	...	...	789	1 1 7	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vizagapatnam	277	108	776	388	20	96	1,665	2 9 11	305	0 7 8	844	172	...	21	...	...	1,043	1 10 3	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																								
10	Cuddalore	91	59	465	195	...	46	856	2 7 4	35	0 1 7	10	137	77	34	...	...	258	0 11 10	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	251	10	277	227	...	141	906	2 14 8	152	0 7 10	...	100	...	19	...	...	120	0 6 2	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palamcottah	101	16	195	121	2	40	475	1 3 3	15	0 0 7	...	125	...	39	...	...	167	0 6 9	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	370	30	519	131	4	87	1,141	2 5 9	37	0 1 3	1,447	142	75	43	...	...	1,707	3 8 5	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	150	13	252	34	...	108	557	2 10 0	484	2 4 6	...	...	...	21	...	...	108	0 8 2	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central and District Jails		4,173	424	8,441	6,074	143	3,635	22,800	2 4 7	3,018	0 4 10	5,923	3,483	825	412	104	...	10,751	1 1 2	...	...	...	...	...
15	Civil Jail, Madras	75	...	70	24	...	1	170	5 10 3	8	0 4 3	351	30	...	64	...	...	445	14 12 4	...	...	...	...	...
16	Subsidiary Jails	6,855	503	1,003	27	...	730	9,118	4 4 11	142	0 1 1	2,272	73	...	193	351	...	2,889	1 5 10	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		11,103	927	9,514	6,125	143	4,365	32,178	2 10 4	3,168	0 4 2	8,546	3,586	825	869	455	...	14,085	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1910		11,223	1,554	8,849	4,168	312	3,341	29,447	2 4 3	2,426	0 3 0	7,401	3,401	1,681	608	529	...	15,041	1 2 6	...	...	...	...	...

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

		Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.													14	
Serial number.		A.		B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	J.	J.	K.	L.	Grand Total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Conservancy and dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (ex-tenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 Rs.).	Other miscellaneous.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
Jails—concd.		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry	195	18	..	29	..	..	32	..	..	108	382	0	5	63	1 11
2	Vellore	149	465	..	..	93	..	35	157	..	107	649	0	9	66	1 2
3	Trichinopoly	..	12	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	107	352	0	5	72	2 3
4	Coimbatore	1,394	50	..	4	447	..	2	26	425	1,459	3,893	3	8	74	2 4
5	Penitentiary	..	129	..	1	..	..	98	..	..	619	1,212	1	4	96	15 1
6	Cananore	32	165	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	637	886	1	0	68	15 1
7	Salem	..	197	..	..	7	..	17	..	..	..	213	0	4	63	15 1
8	Bellary	273	173	..	11	18	160	17	..	..	..	630	0	13	72	14 2
9	Vizagapatnam	170	170	322	..	24	120	19	5	..	170	820	1	4	80	12 3
District Jails.																
10	Cuddalore	38	96	..	..	..	64	4	..	..	2	204	0	9	79	4 1
11	Tanjore	62	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	119	0	6	70	10 2
12	Palanacottah	56	94	..	..	..	73	4	..	..	84	330	0	13	71	10 1
13	Madras	51	190	..	20	..	8	11	..	..	..	262	0	8	71	7 4
14	Berhampur	20	273	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	26	337	1	9	78	11 5
Total Central and District Jails		2,270	1,876	412	85	569	1,053	283	188	425	3,302	10,207	1	0	72	14 7
Civil Jail, Madras		1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	14	0	7	133	14 9
Subsidiary Jails		92	506	..	48	630	99	..	1	180	109	1,675	0	12	77	11 10
Grand Total		2,363	2,482	412	133	1,232	1,152	283	187	615	3,411	11,896	0	15	73	14 4
Grand Total for 1910		1,143	6,016	526	157	615	2,365	1,654	1,608	31	294	11,131	0	13	73	8 7

* Includes Rs. 922 } Stationery Department charges.
† 1,260 }

№. X.--(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.																							
1	2	3			4			5			6			7									
		Cost of establishment per head of average strength.			Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.			Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.			Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.			Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.									
		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.						
Central Jails.																							
1	Rajmahundry	27 14	25 1	22 4	25 12	44 5	31 1	26 13	24 14	3 5	3 4	2 13	2 1	3 10	2 5	2 14	2 9	3 14	7 2	3 8	3 8	2 6	6 6
2	Vellore	19 7	21 3	22 2	23 11	34 10	28 4	32 8	31 2	1 11	2 6	3 3	1 5	2 8	3 3	2 11	2 6	...	0 2	0 3	0 4	3 3	0 4
3	Trichinopoly	23 15	23 7	23 7	27 6	31 4	47 10	32 14	30 4	3 5	2 10	4 5	3 14	2 6	2 7	2 3	2 6	1 9	0 12	0 15	3 3	3 3	0 4
4	Coimbatore	22 3	25 10	25 8	27 11	35 2	42 2	30 12	32 10	1 6	3 5	2 1	2 15	2 13	3 12	3 11	1 14	0 7	1 11	2 2	2 2	0 12	0 12
5	Penitentiary	33 13	34 10	35 9	33 6	39 12	44 5	41 10	35 9	2 11	2 1	3 10	2 15	2 5	3 2	2 6	4 1	6 11	6 1	4 8	6 15	6 15	6 15
6	Cannanore	28 8	23 13	24 13	24 3	49 7	27 7	34 1	33 5	2 12	3 15	4 11	4 4	2 3	3 2	2 2	2 3	1 12	0 8	0 9	0 9	0 9	0 9
7	Salem	28 13	31 7	31 14	26 13	39 8	28 3	33 11	28 2	1 3	1 8	2 9	1 8	2 3	2 13	3 7	1 12	0 3	0 5	1 11	1 11	1 14	1 14
8	Bellary	27 9	26 11	31 2	27 5	40 12	32 7	28 10	30 7	4 4	2 8	5 3	5 0	3 4	1 13	1 8	2 11	0 2	3 0	2 6	2 6	0 7	0 7
9	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	31 4	...	...	...	2 8	...	...	...	3 8	...	...	...	...	1 14	1 14
District Jails.																							
10	Vizagapatnam	22 3	18 15	17 0	31 6	30 40	33 4	35 7	36 4	5 8	4 11	6 1	3 15	3 3	2 10	3 9	...	1 14	0 15	1 0	...	...	...
11	Cuddalore	24 9	22 5	27 8	31 6	30 40	33 4	35 7	36 4	1 5	1 15	3 2	3 15	1 9	2 7	2 5	2 5	0 2	0 4	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
12	Tanjore	30 7	28 5	24 5	32 9	41 3	36 4	34 14	30 0	3 11	4 11	4 1	4 13	2 2	2 4	1 15	0 1	0 15	0 15	0 15	0 11	0 11	0 11
13	Palamcottah	28 10	27 5	27 5	29 14	36 14	35 3	31 14	33 13	1 7	1 14	2 5	2 9	1 15	2 13	1 3	1 13	...	0 6	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4
14	Madura	17 8	17 7	17 15	17 10	34 13	32 0	33 12	33 8	1 13	2 5	2 4	3 1	1 10	3 0	1 10	2 2	1 2	1 14	2 4	2 4	2 6	2 6
15	Bechamper	30 1	29 11	33 0	27 1	37 6	37 3	32 11	34 7	1 10	3 7	3 10	3 2	2 10	2 15	2 11	4 9	2 8	1 9	1 4	6 0	6 0	6 0
16	Mangalore	47 11	...	...	...	31 11	...	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	1 8	...	...	...	0 4	...	...	...	...	...
17	Russellkonda	38 10	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	...	3 4	...	...	...	5 12	...	...	...	3 13	...	...	...	...	...
Total Central and District Jails																							
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	25 13	25 2	26 0	27 0	38 4	37 0	32 12	31 9	2 10	2 14	3 9	3 0	2 9	2 13	2 13	2 8	1 10	2 0	1 15	1 14	1 14	1 14
19	Civil Jail, Madras	40 2	44 6	51 9	...	35 3	38 9	23 14	...	16 9	12 2	8 10	...	1 2	0 10	3 8	...	0 4	0 1	...	...	...	...
	Subsidiary Jails	84 0	79 9	92 9	91 0	0 4	0 6	0 5	0 3	2 7	0 2	3 8	0 4	...	...	0 1	...	10 14	7 11	9 8	21 5	21 5	21 5
	Grand Total	22 8	23 3	23 0	24 2	39 14	39 3	35 11	34 4	2 4	2 7	3 2	2 10	2 3	2 8	2 6	2 4	2 1	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 7

No. X.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails—concl.	8			9			10			11			12			Total cost per head of average strength.			
		Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			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 live-stock, tools and plant per head of average strength.						
		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1908.	1909.	1910.		1911.		
Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	2 14	3 9	4 2	3 7	1 7	1 11	1 4	1 9	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 9	0 6	0 6	0 6	87 14	74 9	64 13	63 2
2	Vellore	2 3	2 4	2 11	3 6	1 14	1 14	1 14	2 2	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 4	0 10	0 8	0 5	63 3	59 15	65 15	65 1
3	Trichinopoly	1 7	1 0	1 9	2 4	2 4	1 14	2 0	2 8	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 12	0 8	65 7	79 4	67 14	72 2
4	Coimbatore	1 14	2 4	2 3	2 7	1 14	2 8	1 8	3 3	0 2	0 1	0 4	0 3	1 2	0 12	0 1	3 8	66 8	80 11	74 3
5	Penitentiary	1 12	1 9	2 6	2 7	1 14	2 10	2 15	2 10	0 2	0 4	0 4	0 3	1 5	3 8	3 14	0 13	91 8	99 0	97 0
6	Cannanore	2 7	1 12	2 2	2 8	1 13	2 1	1 13	2 1	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 7	0 10	0 7	1 4	88 6	63 6	71 0
7	Salem	1 14	1 7	1 13	1 8	1 6	1 12	2 3	2 1	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 6	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 15	0 65	1 78	11 63
8	Bellary	3 7	3 11	3 8	2 12	1 8	1 7	1 11	1 13	0 4	0 3	0 9	0 12	0 12	1 7	2 12	0 14	73 5	80 14	72 15
9	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	6 9	...	...	...	2 10	...	...	...	0 8	...	...	1 5	...	...	...	80 12
District Jails.																				
10	Vizagapatnam	3 0	2 7	2 14	...	1 9	1 10	1 10	...	1 0	0 3	0 4	...	0 14	1 3	1 3	79 12	72 9	65 2	...
11	Cuddalore	1 2	1 2	1 12	2 15	1 12	1 12	1 9	2 7	0 7	...	...	...	0 9	0 7	0 8	61 14	72 1	71 13	79 4
12	Tanjore	1 2	0 15	1 3	2 8	2 4	2 1	3 6	2 15	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 6	78 14	71 6	87 8	70 10
13	Palanacottah	1 15	0 10	1 12	2 3	1 14	1 12	1 10	1 3	0 1	0 1	0 5	0 1	0 7	0 7	0 9	72 0	68 11	67 8	71 11
14	Madura	1 14	1 0	1 6	2 4	2 8	3 6	2 8	2 6	0 10	0 2	0 5	0 1	2 1	2 12	0 8	65 2	80 10	60 10	71 7
15	Berhampur	3 10	2 15	6 6	3 0	3 1	3 3	2 12	2 10	0 1	0 10	1 11	2 4	0 8	0 15	0 9	82 1	81 15	99 9	78 12
16	Mangalore	3 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	87 13	...	...	...
17	Russellkonda	1 5	...	...	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 15	...	...	94 10	...	...	...
Total Central and District Jails																				
18	Criminal Leper Ward, Madras.	2 3	2 0	2 7	3 3	1 15	2 1	1 15	2 5	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 5	1 0	0 15	1 0	75 13	74 4	72 13	72 15
19	Civil Jail, Madras	1 4	0 14	2 6	...	3 12	4 9	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 4	0 6	98 12	101 15	96 12	...
Subsidiary Jails		7 4	6 0	7 5	8 9	3 6	3 7	3 10	4 5	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	1 7	1 4	1 4	119 1	104 3	127 12	133 14
Grand Total		8 2	2 12	3 6	4 2	2 4	2 5	2 4	2 10	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 4	1 2	1 1	1 2	75 2	74 5	73 8	73 14

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during 1910.																			
Serial number.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7	Average number employed on working days.					K.	L.	9	10				
							On prison duties.									On jail buildings.			Public Works— (a) Public Works— Jails.
		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number under sentence of labour on working days.		Average number convalescent and infirm.		Average number not employed for other reasons.		On unremunerative labour.		Prison officers.		Prison servants.		On manufactures 8 K.			
Central Jails.																			
1	Rajahmundry	18-23	989-76	17-99	66-68	50-55	...	83-54	78-93	104-85	173-92	31-10	16-05	...	...	8-36	7-89	36-22	
2	Vellore	10-07	1,097-64	16-70	46-58	5-21	...	103-90	97-33	86-68	157-55	18-33	79-31	...	...	9-47	8-87	44-27	
3	Trichinopoly	2-70	1,074-09	38-42	10-38	15-82	...	97-78	92-17	122-10	210-17	44-80	...	...	...	9-10	8-58	31-38	
4	Coimbatore	2-90	987-52	12-08	16-34	39-98	...	93-70	88-08	90-73	64-36	28-12	62-13	...	...	9-49	8-92	49-76	
5	Penitentiary	18-30	880-18	10-15	3-57	6-65	...	86-26	73-03	20-12	101-51	11-09	12-14	...	...	9-80	8-30	64-39	
6	Cannanore	9-47	832-32	18-23	35-01	6-41	...	68-21	67-54	47-92	111-22	11-09	12-14	...	...	8-20	8-11	41-98	
7	Salem	1-94	637-36	11-38	69-64	37-43	...	63-68	63-57	18-77	184-80	70-15	13-55	...	...	9-13	9-12	25-49	
8	Bellary	12-06	633-10	22-00	27-32	30-72	...	53-87	67-60	51-05	119-64	23-32	60-06	...	...	7-89	9-91	39-55	
9	Vizagapatnam	5-98	613-92	17-05	50-61	18-86	...	47-45	65-30	56-38	94-93	112-98	...	...	...	7-73	10-64	13-16	
District Jails.																			
10	Cuddalore	2-09	318-42	7-80	21-55	47-25	...	14-13	31-12	25-68	79-40	1-17	3-58	...	...	4-44	9-77	27-30	
11	Tanjore	4-14	268-05	9-35	3-12	3-32	...	26-14	25-95	23-47	44-79	4-79	6-33	...	...	9-73	9-08	48-08	
12	Palanacottah	6-08	366-59	4-35	10-15	31-32	...	33-18	33-69	23-15	40-07	8-73	4-0	...	...	9-39	9-53	44-05	
13	Madura	12-40	185-93	5-23	16-53	27-82	...	21-17	37-31	40-10	48-82	11-25	6-92	...	...	5-34	9-41	45-80	
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	14-47	23-68	26-95	31-60	3-06	...	...	...	7-78	12-74	26-82	
Total, Central and District Jails		106-47	9,388-97	201-51	485-75	845-49	...	807-55	845-42	737-95	1,471-48	480-99	254-47	5-21	...	8-00	9-00	39-97	
Subsidiary Jails		31-95	391-06	10-56	2-04	96-78	...	...	...	192-07	47-49	5-04	...	...	...	...	...	9-51	
Grand Total		138-42	9,780-03	212-07	487-79	942-27	...	807-55	845-42	930-02	1,518-97	486-03	254-47	5-21	...	8-26	8-64	38-76	
Grand Total for 1910		160-37	10,397-91	228-87	535-72	501-91	...	834-06	863-06	1,075-25	1,493-70	569-99	343-13	43-77	...	8-03	8-30	37-58	

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

No. XII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cash earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on all manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account on the 1st January 1911.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1911.	Total.	Paid into the treasury, etc., account by cash and transfer.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1911.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10, less total of column 7).	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 1.	Remarks.
Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry	999-76	382-14	221 8	10,374 0	16,595 8	17,024 12	282 2	18,206 14	1,611 6	1 10	4 3	
2	Vellore	1097-64	485-93	262 0	44,629 7	44,891 7	52,213 9	614 11	62,828 4	7,936 13	7 4	16 6	
3	Trichinopoly	1074-00	313-45	273 9	30,083 0	30,356 9	35,494 15	62 5	35,557 4	5,200 11	4 13	15 2	
4	Coimbatore	987-52	401-40	435 7	2,06,302 0	2,06,737 7	1,81,529 1	151 15	1,81,981 0	24,756 7	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	880-18	566-75	30 12	60,493 2	60,433 14	57,567 9	53 0	57,610 9	2,843 5	...	...	
6	Cannanore	832-32	349-42	273 2	23,069 11	23,342 13	40,623 5	59 8	40,682 13	17,310 0	20 13	49 10	
7	Salem	697-36	177-76	80 2	9,497 12	9,577 14	9,144 10	501 15	9,646 9	68 11	...	...	
8	Bellary	683-10	270-17	44 4	16,613 4	16,657 8	20,520 15	7 8	20,528 7	4,870 15	7 2	18 0	
9	Vizagapatam	613-92	80-70	66 11	4,853 1	4,919 12	5,816 8	93 7	5,909 15	990 3	1 10	12 4	
District Jails.													
10	Cuddalore	318-42	86-94	333 14	7,002 15	7,306 13	10,232 13	146 1	10,378 14	2,382 1	9 6	34 5	
11	Tanjore	268-65	129-18	864 12	16,217 2	17,081 14	19,715 15	16 9	19,732 8	2,650 10	9 14	20 8	
12	Palamcottah	353-40	157-82	171 2	17,114 3	17,285 5	19,383 15	41 3	19,425 2	2,139 13	6 1	13 9	
13	Madura	306-59	181-62	671 7	7,877 7	8,548 14	10,790 1	734 15	11,525 0	2,976 2	7 8	16 6	
14	Berhampur	185-92	49-87	69 14	1,798 1	1,867 15	2,815 14	152 3	2,968 1	1,100 2	5 15	22 1	
Total Central and District Jails		9,388-97	3,753-15	3,798 8	4,40,015 1	4,41,713 9	4,88,763 14	3,217 6	4,86,981 4	22,267 11	2 6	5 15	
Subsidiary Jails		391-06	37-18	...	298 8	298 8	2,149 11	...	2,149 11	1,851 3	4 12	49 13	
Grand Total		9,780-03	3,790-33	3,798 8	4,41,213 9	4,45,012 1	4,85,913 9	3,217 6	4,89,130 15	24,118 14	2 7	6 6	
Grand Total for 1910		10,397-91	3,907-55	3,138 9	3,92,937 15	3,96,076 8	5,36,212 12	3,798 8	5,40,011 4	1,43,934 12	13 13	36 13	

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement IX).	Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Jails.							
1	Rajahmundry	65,693	63 2	1,611 6	1 9	64,081 10	61 9
2	Vellore	73,385	65 1	7,936 13	7 1	65,448 3	58 0
3	Trichinopoly	79,445	72 2	5,200 11	4 12	74,244 5	67 6
4	Coimbatore	80,619	74 3	24,756 7	22 13	1,05,375 7	97 0
5	Penitentiary	90,840	97 0	2,843 5	3 1	93,683 5	100 1
6	Cannanore	60,700	69 0	17,340 0	19 11	43,360 0	49 5
7	Salem	46,627	63 4	68 11	0 1	46,558 5	63 3
8	Bellary	52,900	72 15	4,870 15	6 11	48,029 1	66 4
9	Vizagapatam	51,299	80 12	990 3	1 9	50,308 13	79 3
District Jails.							
10	Cuddalore	27,589	79 4	2,982 1	8 9	24,606 15	70 11
11	Tanjore	21,956	70 10	2,650 10	8 8	19,305 6	62 2
12	Palamcottah	28,257	71 11	2,139 13	5 7	26,117 3	66 4
13	Madura	34,571	71 7	2,976 2	6 2	31,594 14	65 5
14	Berhampur	16,693	78 12	1,100 2	5 3	15,592 14	73 9
Total, Central and District Jails		7,30,574	72 15	22,267 11	2 4	7,08,306 5	70 11
15	Civil Jail, Madras	4,034	133 14	...	...	4,034 0	133 14
16	Subsidiary Jails	1,64,633	77 12	1,851 3	0 14	1,62,781 13	76 14
Grand Total		8,99,241	73 14	24,118 14	2 0	8,75,122 2	71 14
Grand Total for 1910		9,55,313	73 8	1,43,934 12	11 1	8,11,378 4	62 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 ...	878	100	978	971.24	46.35	1,017.59	1,072	47	1,119	195	15	210
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	2.89	37	3.26	8	1	9	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners.	20	...	20	19.89	03	19.92	38	1	39	7	...	7
		Total ...	898	100	998	994.02	46.75	1,040.77	...	...	...	203	15	218
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,217	94	1,311	1,042.65	63.69	1,106.34	1,199	96	1,295	487	16	503
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	6.38	19	6.57	55	2	57	1	...	1
		Civil prisoners.	10	...	10	14.93	...	14.93	27	...	27	3	...	3
		Total ...	1,227	94	1,321	1,063.96	63.88	1,127.84	...	...	...	491	16	507
3	Trichinopoly...	Convicts ...	1,256	...	1,256	1,075.32	...	1,075.32	1,179	...	1,179	603	...	603
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	1.43	...	1.43	17	...	17	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	48	...	48	24.68	...	24.68	46	...	46	10	...	10
		Total ...	1,304	...	1,304	1,101.43	...	1,101.43	...	...	...	613	...	613
4	Coimbatore ...	Convicts ...	970	6	976	988.66	26	988.92	1,160	...	1,160	208	...	208
		Under-trials...	64	...	64	42.85	1.61	44.46	103	1	104	9	...	9
		Civil prisoners.	80	...	80	52.94	...	52.94	81	...	81	13	...	13
		Total ...	1,114	6	1,120	1,084.45	1.87	1,086.32	...	...	...	230	...	230
5	Penitentiary.	Convicts ...	876	51	927	882.96	13.85	896.81	958	25	982	290	3	293
		Under-trials...	29	5	34	37.66	2.09	39.75	61	4	65	20	2	22
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	905	56	961	920.62	15.94	936.56	...	...	...	310	5	315
6	Cannanore ...	Convicts ...	958	31	989	825.86	13.59	839.45	898	20	918	378	3	381
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	2.29	...	2.29	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil prisoners.	26	...	26	40.24	...	40.24	65	...	65	9	...	9
		Total ...	984	31	1,015	866.39	13.59	879.98	...	...	...	387	3	390
7	Salem	Convicts ...	727	...	727	698.81	...	698.81	759	...	759	250	...	250
		Under-trials...	40	...	40	32.13	...	32.13	63	...	63	12	...	12
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	6.38	...	6.38	17	...	17	...	...	...
		Total ...	803	...	803	737.32	...	737.32	...	...	...	262	...	262
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	583	35	618	672.36	22.37	694.73	713	23	736	482	18	500
		Under-trials...	36	...	36	23.44	1.16	24.60	56	1	57	14	1	15
		Civil prisoners.	5	...	5	6.12	0.08	6.20	16	...	16	1	...	1
		Total ...	624	35	659	701.92	23.61	725.53	...	...	...	497	19	516
9	Vizagapatam...	Convicts ...	493	...	493	619.02	68	619.70	705	...	705	285	1	286
		Under-trials...	...	...	...	15.16	30	15.46	79	...	79	5	...	5
		Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	493	...	493	634.18	98	635.16	...	...	...	290	1	291
District Jails.														
10	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	272	17	289	315.71	4.54	320.25	340	3	343	133	5	138
		Under-trials...	34	...	34	7.88	31	8.19	28	...	28	...	1	1
		Civil prisoners.	19	...	19	19.66	...	19.66	33	...	33	1	...	1
		Total ...	325	17	342	343.25	4.85	348.10	...	...	...	134	6	140

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
17.06	.87	17.93	8	...	8	200.77	323.62	208.37	17.57	18.77	17.62	8.24	...	7.86	8.24	...	7.86
.08	...	.08	...	...	...	346.02	...	308.75	27.68	...	24.54	...	...	...	...	...	...
.16	...	.16	1	...	1	351.94	...	351.41	8.04	...	8.03	50.28	...	50.20	50.28	...	50.20
17.30	.87	18.17	9	...	9	204.22	320.86	209.46	17.40	18.61	17.46	9.05	...	8.65	9.05	...	8.65
18.01	.70	16.71	9	1	10	467.08	251.22	454.65	15.36	10.92	15.10	8.63	15.70	9.04	8.63	15.70	9.04
.05	...	.05	...	...	...	156.74	...	152.21	7.84	...	7.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
.09	...	.09	...	...	...	200.94	...	200.94	6.03	...	6.03	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.15	.70	16.85	9	1	10	461.48	250.47	449.53	15.18	10.96	14.94	8.46	15.65	8.87	8.46	15.65	8.87
38.55	...	38.55	28	...	28	560.76	...	560.76	35.85	...	35.85	26.04	...	26.04	26.04	...	26.04
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.18	...	.18	...	...	...	405.19	...	405.19	7.29	...	7.29	...	...	...	...	...	...
38.73	...	38.73	28	...	28	556.55	...	556.55	35.16	...	35.16	25.42	...	25.42	25.42	...	25.42
12.58	...	12.58	10	...	10	210.39	...	210.33	12.72	...	12.72	10.11	...	10.11	10.11	...	10.11
.46	...	.46	...	...	...	210.04	...	202.43	10.74	...	10.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
.27	...	.27	...	...	...	245.56	...	245.56	5.10	...	5.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.31	...	13.31	10	...	10	212.09	...	211.72	12.27	...	12.25	9.22	...	9.21	9.22	...	9.21
10.09	.07	10.16	11	...	11	328.44	216.61	326.71	11.43	5.05	11.33	12.46	...	12.27	12.46	...	12.27
.31	.08	.39	1	1	2	531.07	956.94	553.46	8.23	38.28	9.81	26.55	478.47	50.31	26.55	478.47	50.31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.40	.15	10.55	12	1	13	336.73	313.68	336.34	11.30	9.41	11.26	13.03	62.74	13.88	13.03	62.74	13.88
18.28	.09	18.37	12	...	12	457.70	220.75	453.87	22.13	6.62	21.89	14.53	...	14.30	14.53	...	14.30
.23	...	.23	...	...	...	223.66	...	223.66	5.72	...	5.72	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.51	.09	18.60	12	...	12	446.68	220.75	443.19	21.36	6.62	21.14	13.85	...	13.64	13.85	...	13.64
11.36	...	11.36	8	...	8	357.75	...	357.75	16.26	...	16.26	11.45	...	11.45	11.45	...	11.45
.79	...	.79	1	...	1	373.48	...	373.48	24.59	...	24.59	31.12	...	31.12	31.12	...	31.12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.15	...	12.15	9	...	9	255.34	...	255.34	16.48	...	16.48	12.21	...	12.21	12.21	...	12.21
21.89	.68	22.57	9	...	9	716.88	804.65	710.70	32.56	30.40	32.49	13.39	...	12.95	13.39	...	12.95
.59	.07	.66	...	...	...	597.27	862.07	609.76	25.17	60.34	28.83	...	...	...	...	...	...
.01	...	.01	...	...	...	163.40	...	161.29	1.63	...	1.61	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.49	.75	23.24	9	...	9	708.06	804.74	711.20	32.04	31.77	32.03	12.82	...	12.40	12.82	...	12.40
17.61	.01	17.62	4	...	4	460.41	1,470.59	461.51	28.45	14.71	28.43	6.46	...	6.45	6.46	...	6.45
.10	...	.10	1	...	1	329.82	...	323.42	6.60	...	6.47	65.96	...	64.68	65.96	...	64.68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.71	.01	17.72	5	...	5	457.28	1,020.41	458.15	27.93	10.20	27.90	7.88	...	7.87	7.88	...	7.87
7.43	.37	7.80	2	1	3	421.27	1,101.32	430.91	23.53	81.50	24.36	6.33	220.26	9.37	6.33	220.26	9.37
...	.02	.02	...	...	...	...	3,225.81	122.10	...	64.52	2.44	...	...	...	...	...	...
.02	...	.02	...	...	...	50.86	...	50.86	1.02	...	1.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.45	.39	7.84	2	1	3	390.39	1,237.11	402.18	21.70	80.41	22.52	5.83	206.19	8.62	5.83	206.19	8.62

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

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.		
11	District Jails—concl.														
	Tanjore	Convicts ...	320	...	320	268-64	...	268-64	284	...	284	253	...	253	
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	84	...	84	3	...	3	...	...	...	
		Civil prisoners.	78	...	78	41-56	...	41-56	66	...	66	27	...	27	
	Total ...	398	...	398	310-84	...	310-84	...	...	...	280	...	280		
12	Palamcottah...	Convicts ...	313	...	324	357-26	...	357-26	399	...	399	213	...	213	
		Under-trials ...	30	...	30	22-35	...	22-35	72	...	72	8	...	8	
		Civil prisoners.	12	...	12	14-58	...	14-58	27	...	27	2	...	2	
		Total ...	363	...	366	394-19	...	394-19	...	...	...	223	...	223	
13	Madura	Convicts ...	413	16	329	383-89	18-07	401-96	438	21	459	91	11	102	
		Under-trials ...	40	3	43	48-93	1-09	50-62	90	1	91	17	2	19	
		Civil prisoners.	36	...	36	31-18	...	31-18	63	...	63	2	...	2	
		Total ...	389	19	408	464-00	19-76	483-76	...	...	...	110	13	123	
14	Berhampur	Convicts ...	118	15	133	193-38	4-69	198-07	233	8	241	57	6	63	
		Under-trials ...	28	...	28	9-05	...	9-54	36	2	38	1	1	2	
		Civil prisoners.	7	...	7	4-42	...	4-42	13	...	13	1	...	1	
		Total ...	153	15	168	206-85	5-18	212-03	...	...	...	59	7	66	
15	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	9,305	365	9,670	9,295-76	188-09	9,483-85	...	...	...	3,925	78	4,003	
	Under-trials ...	301	8	309	251-08	8-21	259-29	...	...	...	88	7	95		
	Civil prisoners.	377	...	377	276-58	...	276-69	...	...	...	76	...	76		
	Total ...	9,983	373	10,356	9,823-42	196-41	10,019-83	...	...	...	4,089	85	4,174		
	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	71	...	71	30-13	...	30-13	44	...	44	3	...	3	
		Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	397-54	16-51	414-05	...	...	...	405	23	428
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1,648-43	51-75	1,700-18	...	...	...	875	48	923
	Civil prisoners.	...	...	...	3-58	...	3-58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	4,512	1,743	6,255	2,049-55	68-26	2,117-81	...	...	...	1,280	71	1,351	...	
	Grand Total.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	9,693-30	204-60	9,897-90	...	...	...	4,330	101	4,431	
Under-trials ...		...	...	...	1,899-51	59-96	1,959-47	...	...	...	963	55	1,018		
Civil prisoners.		...	...	...	310-29	...	310-40	...	...	...	79	...	79		
	Total of all ...	14,566	2,116	16,682	11,903-10	264-67	12,167-77	...	...	...	5,372	156	5,528		
	Grand Total for 1910 ...	14,634	2,144	16,778	12,966-07	330-50	12,996-57	...	...	...	6,361	170	6,531		

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A.			B.			C.			D.		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
9-43	...	9-43	1	...	1	941-78	...	941-78	35-10	...	35-10	3-72	...	3-72	3-72	...	3-72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	70	...	...	...	649-66	...	649-66	16-84	...	16-84	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-13	...	10-13	1	...	1	900-78	...	900-78	32-59	...	32-59	3-22	...	3-22	3-22	...	3-22
8-98	...	8-98	4	...	4	596-20	...	596-20	25-14	...	25-14	11-20	...	11-20	11-20	...	11-20
37	...	37	1	...	1	357-94	...	357-94	16-55	...	16-55	44-74	...	44-74	44-74	...	44-74
04	...	04	...	...	...	137-17	...	137-17	2-74	...	2-74	...	...	...	...	...	...
9-39	...	9-39	5	...	5	568-72	...	568-72	23-82	...	23-82	12-68	...	12-68	12-68	...	12-68
3-69	67	4-36	18	1	19	237-05	608-74	253-76	9-61	37-08	10-85	41-68	55-34	42-29	46-89	55-34	47-27
1-17	17	1-34	...	...	...	347-44	1,183-43	375-35	23-91	100-59	26-47	...	...	...	...	...	...
09	...	09	...	...	...	64-14	...	64-14	2-89	...	2-89	...	...	...	...	...	...
4-95	84	5-79	18	1	19	237-07	657-89	254-26	10-67	42-51	11-97	34-48	50-61	35-14	38-79	50-61	39-28
4-98	18	5-16	6	...	6	294-76	1,279-32	318-07	25-75	38-38	26-05	31-03	...	30-29	31-03	...	30-29
01	01	02	...	...	...	110-50	2,040-82	208-64	1-10	20-41	2-10	...	...	...	...	...	...
02	...	02	...	...	...	226-24	...	226-24	4-52	...	4-52	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-01	19	5-20	9	...	6	285-23	1,351-35	311-28	24-22	36-68	24-52	29-01	...	28-30	29-01	...	28-30
197-94	3-64	201-58	130	3	133	422-24	414-70	422-09	21-29	19-35	21-26	13-77	15-95	13-81	13-98	15-95	14-02
3-93	35	4-28	4	1	5	350-49	852-62	368-39	15-65	42-63	16-51	15-93	121-80	19-28	15-93	121-80	19-28
1-81	...	1-81	1	...	1	274-78	...	274-68	6-54	...	6-54	3-62	...	3-61	3-62	...	3-61
203-68	3-99	207-67	135	4	139	416-25	432-77	416-57	20-73	20-31	20-73	12-54	20-37	13-67	13-74	20-37	13-67
08	...	08	...	...	...	90-57	...	99-57	2-66	...	2-66	...	...	...	...	...	...
8-44	60	9-04	4	...	4	1,018-77	1,393-10	1,038-69	21-23	36-34	21-83	10-06	...	9-66	10-06	...	9-66
18-79	1-51	20-30	18	3	21	530-81	927-54	542-88	11-40	29-18	11-94	9-10	67-97	10-59	10-92	57-97	12-35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27-23	2-11	29-34	22	3	25	624-53	1,040-14	637-92	13-29	30-91	13-85	9-27	43-95	10-39	10-73	43-95	11-80
206-38	4-24	210-62	134	3	137	446-70	493-65	447-67	21-29	20-72	21-28	13-62	14-66	13-64	13-82	14-66	13-84
22-72	1-86	24-58	22	4	26	506-97	917-28	519-53	11-96	31-02	12-54	10-09	66-71	11-74	11-58	66-71	13-27
1-89	...	1-89	1	...	1	254-60	...	254-51	6-09	...	6-09	3-22	...	3-22	3-22	...	3-22
230-99	6-10	237-09	157	7	164	451-31	589-41	454-31	19-41	23-05	19-49	12-77	26-45	13-07	13-19	26-45	13-48
248-11	8-05	256-16	184	4	188	502-21	514-37	502-52	19-59	24-36	19-71	14-37	12-10	14-31	14-53	12-10	14-47

No. XV.—(VITAL).

Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

1		2		3			4																
		Jails.		Ratio of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from																			
Serial number.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Anæmia and Debility.		F		G		H		I		J	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cananore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Jails.																							
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Palaucottah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total		3	2	313	16,625	6,126	36	61	3	758	10	42	7,261	5	354	17	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1910.		...	...	486	40,970	6,96	28	104	1	890	13	57	18,242	2	435	13	360	1	...	...	...	...	...

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelae such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, etc.
† All the diseases shown under the 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 according to the length of original sentences.

Abolished under the order of the Government of India, communicated in G.O. No. 1571, Judicial, dated 10th October 1911.

No. XVII.—(VITAL.)

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911, according to the length of time passed in Jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	2			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-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.	Average num-ber.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average num-ber.
1	Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	520-00	2	3-85	205-33	2	9-74	142-83	2	14-00	67-84	1	14-74	72-00	1	14-74	6-83	1	14-41	6-83	1	14-41
2	Vellore	385-25	4	10-38	214-42	3	12-27	104-25	6	33-36	108-58	2	18-42	135-33	6	34-23	27-00	1	25-48	27-00	1	25-48
3	Trichinopoly	325-17	5	15-38	253-83	5	15-70	152-42	6	33-36	140-08	5	34-23	135-33	6	40-22	39-25	1	25-48	39-25	1	25-48
4	Coimbatore	338-17	7	17-68	185-25	1	5-28	152-42	1	7-70	112-67	1	9-44	109-83	2	17-40	18-38	1	25-48	18-38	1	25-48
5	Penitentiary	385-83	4	10-37	130-58	1	9-58	129-83	1	8-92	101-42	1	9-44	114-92	2	17-40	18-38	1	25-48	17-40	1	25-48
6	Cananore	418-09	7	16-74	104-42	1	21-33	139-67	2	14-32	50-83	1	9-44	87-42	2	22-88	7-42	1	25-48	7-42	1	25-48
7	Salem	282-42	2	7-08	140-67	3	21-33	139-67	2	14-32	50-83	1	9-44	87-42	2	22-88	7-42	1	25-48	7-42	1	25-48
8	Bellary	308-42	6	19-58	157-33	1	6-38	103-67	1	9-05	81-32	1	9-44	65-00	1	15-38	15-38	1	25-48	15-38	1	25-48
9	Vizagapatnam	203-00	3	14-78	191-42	1	6-38	163-25	1	6-05	45-42	1	9-44	44-08	1	22-88	1-08	1	25-48	1-08	1	25-48
10	District Jails.																					
10	Cuddalore	155-42	1	6-43	95-08	1	10-52	38-83	1	25-75	10-58	1	18-32	12-33	1	1-33	1-33	1	25-48	1-33	1	25-48
11	Tanjore	98-75	1	10-19	55-08	1	18-16	57-33	1	25-75	10-58	1	18-32	23-67	1	5-84	5-84	1	25-48	23-67	1	25-48
12	Palamcottah	99-08	2	20-19	87-88	1	11-42	66-17	1	47-43	36-00	1	18-32	43-58	1	5-84	5-84	1	25-48	43-58	1	25-48
13	Madura	206-58	16	77-45	75-92	1	13-17	42-17	2	150-04	9-33	1	18-32	32-08	1	9-17	9-17	1	25-48	32-08	1	25-48
14	Berhampur	129-17	4	30-97	37-00	1	13-33	13-33	2	150-04	9-33	1	18-32	9-17	1	9-17	9-17	1	25-48	9-17	1	25-48
	Total, Central and District Jails	3,911-34	63	16-11	1,967-91	20	10-16	1,510-34	18	12-58	964-84	14	14-51	905-58	15	16-56	141-33	2	14-15	905-58	15	16-56
	Subsidiary Jails	444-75	4	8-99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total	4,356-09	67	15-38	1,967-91	20	10-16	1,510-34	19	12-58	964-84	14	14-51	905-58	15	16-56	141-33	2	14-15	905-58	15	16-56
	Grand Total for 1910	4,912-97	84	17-10	1,976-30	27	13-86	1,547-43	16	10-34	877-82	23	23-52	956-16	14	14-04	197-03	4	20-30	956-16	14	14-04

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1911.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.																				
1	Rajahmundry	12	33	6	45	51	2-89	3-25	23	21	2	20	4	24	1	1	1	4	1	4	1
2	Vellore	100	20	2	100	102	6-38	8-57	45	45	2	54	6	54	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
3	Trichinopoly	63	1	16	644	660	42-85	1-61	376	244	2	216	2	216	4	4	4	1	1	1	1
4	Coimbatore	24	1,033	66	1,057	1,127	37-66	2-09	39-75	271	30	741	37	778	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	Penitentiary	...	3	3	3	3	29	29	29	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Cananore	...	469	...	492	492	32-13	39-13	248	209	1	209	1	209	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Salem	...	223	15	254	270	23-44	24-60	119	10	129	94	4	98	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
8	Bellary	31	1	223	254	270	23-44	24-60	119	10	129	94	4	98	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
9	Vizagapatnam.	30	...	7	250	257	15-16	15-46	94	2	36	154	5	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	District Jails.																				
10	Cuddalore	19	163	12	182	194	7-88	8-19	111	10	121	45	1	46	24	24	24	2	2	2	2
11	Tanjore	...	3	...	3	3	64	64	1	1	1	143	...	143	85	85	85	1	1	1	1
12	Palamcottah.	23	359	...	382	382	22-35	22-36	151	...	151	178	3	181	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
13	Madura	46	510	35	556	593	48-93	50-62	365	31	396	178	3	181	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
14	Berhampur	12	184	8	196	204	9-05	9-54	98	4	102	86	4	90	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
	Total, Central and District Jails	283	3,801	166	4,181	4,358	251-08	259-29	1,864	105	1,969	1,975	60	2,035	134	134	134	4	4	4	4
	Subsidiary Jails	1,576	35,346	1,248	36,522	38,213	1,648-43	1,700-18	10,774	549	11,323	6,733	240	6,982	17,757	440	440	4	4	4	4
	Grand Total	1,859	51,30,247	1,414	41,105	42,571	1,899-51	1,959-47	12,068	654	13,322	8,708	300	9,017	17,891	444	444	5	5	5	5
	Grand Total for 1910	2,028	110	42,451	1,697	44,479	2,071-48	2,151-71	13,652	719	14,371	9,554	373	9,927	19,387	663	663	8	8	8	8

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21				
Serial number.			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1911, in the part of the Jail devoted to																					
Jails.			Hospital.			Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.		Female Convicts.		Male Convicts.		Grand Total.				
			M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	9	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	334	400	141	Rs. A. P.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.			
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	42	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total ...	50	...	77	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	100	862	1,129					...	...	
		Total average population ...	1739	57	6051	136	1973	93	...	...	...	...	...	136	4412	89231	1,04077					...	...	
2	Vellore	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	204	291	148	Rs. A. P.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.			
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	12	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total ...	64	12	88	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	1,217	1,490					...	...	
		Total average population ...	1615	70	4509	311	1484	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	3988	280737	1,12781					...	...	
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	191	152	Rs. A. P.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.			
		Do. without do. ...	72	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total ...	72	...	40	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total average population ...	4132	...	2881	...	2150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
4	Colabature.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	376	458	126	Rs. A. P.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.			
		Do. without do. ...	147	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total ...	147	...	76	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total average population ...	1331	...	5553	...	5207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
5	Pentlenty.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	Rs. A. P.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.			
		Do. without do. ...	59	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total ...	59	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...
		Total average population ...	1040	75	3385	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	...	...

(a) Block of 4 wards for 40 civil debtors was provided during the year.

(b) Reduced by 223 by the demolition of block No. 4 and of the convict warder block.

(c) Increase due to what were called the sailor's rooms having been brought into use for the confinement of prisoners.

(a) A block of 4 wards for 40 civil delinquents was constructed during the year.

(b) Reduced by 223 by the demolition of block No. 10 of the convict water block.

(c) Increase due to what were called the sailor's rooms having been brought into use for the confinement of prisoners.

6	Cannanore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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(d) The old quarantine block inside the jail has been set apart for male convicts, in consequence of the construction of wards extramurally for observation.

(e) Represents accommodation for 24 men in the lower ward of the jail.

(f) Population of criminal lepers confined in the lower ward.

(g) Increase due to the construction of an additional block of 15 cells for quarantine purpose, due to the conversion of the Cook's association ward which had accommodation for 24 men into a granary.

(h) Increase due to the construction of extra-mural wards for 48 civil delinquents.

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 1911—concluded.

1	2	3	Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1911, in the part of the Jail devoted to												17	18	Spent on Jail Buildings during the year.		Remarks.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Description of Accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation Cells.		Civil Prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile Convicts.	Female Convicts.	Male Convicts.	Grand Total.	Superintendent's office per prisoner within enclosing walls to the Jail yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									M.	F.
9	Madura	District Jails—concluded. Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation .. Do. ... without do. Total ... Total average population...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	68	90	114	2,226 14 7	2,455 5 5	RS. A. P.	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
14	Berhampur.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation .. Do. ... without do. Total ... Total average population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	327 5 7	4,426 3 1	RS. A. P.	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
15	Civil Jail, Madras.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation .. Do. ... without do. Total ... Total average population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,480 5 10	100,244 10 1	RS. A. P.	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
Total for 1910.	Total	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation .. Do. ... without do. Total ... Total average population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,480 5 10	101,727 7 6	RS. A. P.	
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners discharged from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
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 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
	Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry ...	2,175	264	165	738	432	272	1,607	85	151	49	19	394
2	Vellore ...	2,000	152	129	474	546	475	1,624	67	93	47	17	224
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,411	211	...	233	183	67	543	...	397	212	48	657
4	Coimbatore ...	1,582	195	126	506	266	98	996	107	190	80	14	391
5	Penitentiary ...	1,905	118	332	663	416	...	1,411	228	116	32	...	376
6	Cannanore ...	1,680	294	183	334	153	84	754	150	357	104	21	632
7	Salem ...	1,194	244	101	264	271	181	817	41	59	27	6	133
8	Bollary ...	1,343	118	97	559	295	80	1,031	45	103	40	6	194
9	Vizagapatam ...	1,140	90	78	347	294	182	911	22	83	28	6	139
	District Jails.												
10	Cuddalore ...	638	85	...	245	138	78	461	...	73	13	6	92
11	Tanjore ...	323	18	14	61	100	90	265	2	22	15	1	40
12	Palamcottah ...	875	138	121	241	161	86	609	43	61	18	6	128
13	Madura ...	1,254	250	211	354	159	51	775	145	62	18	4	229
14	Berhampur ...	549	91	29	169	137	63	398	27	23	9	1	60
	Grand Total ...	18,069	2,268	1,586	5,248	3,551	1,817	12,202	862	1,790	692	155	3,589
	Total for 1910 ...	17,921	2,190	1,569	5,672	3,682	1,743	12,666	625	1,684	607	149	3,065

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.
			Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
			One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	One year.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Central Jails.																
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	211	94	39	16	36	123	279	439	29	56	147	320	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	Vellore ...	...	213	95	68	28	35	79	268	505	28	47	119	215	15 6 3	0 12 0
3	Trichinopoly ...	3	149	37	86	29	36	78	223	397	26	54	133	205	11 6 10	0 15 9
4	Coimbatore ...	2	135	93	95	13	38	81	246	329	26	48	132	260	7 5 2	0 13 8
5	Penitentiary ...	1	93	113	120	91	38	79	239	462	28	51	115	279	11 8 3	1 13 1
6	Cannanore ...	...	62	55	87	20	35	89	260	578	28	40	140	281	19 0 9	1 3 6
7	Salem ...	1	90	51	32	25	33	76	225	386	27	54	120	238	8 9 6	0 14 4
8	Bellary ...	...	103	56	25	13	34	99	210	499	28	44	135	290	10 7 3	0 12 7
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	134	155	47	11	36	104	252	443	28	54	166	258	7 8 3	0 10 8
District Jails.																
10	Cuddalore ...	...	91	32	12	5	34	77	233	619	26	44	122	394	27 13 0	0 11 0
11	Tanjore ...	...	68	50	39	5	36	77	240	516	30	55	129	313	15 1 0	0 12 4
12	Palamcottah ...	...	91	34	12	6	38	75	168	335	25	43	95	270	7 0 7	0 9 3
13	Madura ...	...	67	31	9	2	31	87	198	410	27	60	125	329	10 14 11	0 8 4
14	Berhampur ...	...	55	10	8	1	34	75	150	159	26	50	125	159	3 2 6	0 5 8

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

STATE

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

Sections of Penal Code classified.		Convicts admitted into							
		A.		B.		C.		D.	
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Chap. VI, all sections.	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VII, all sections.	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. VIII, all sections.	Offences against the public tranquillity ...	298	5	322	2	185	...	64	4
Chap. IX, Secs. 162, 163, 170 and 171.	Offences by or relating to public servants ...	15	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
All other sections ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	...	8	...	7	...	1	...
Chap. X, all sections.	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ...	176	2	31	1	5	...	10	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 193, 194, 200 and 205.	False evidence and the like and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding ...	40	6	32	7	30	2	16	4
Chap. XI, Secs. 201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform, or giving false information regarding an offence ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 206 to 210.	Fraudulent claims, decrees and disposals of property ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Sec. 211 ...	Making false charge ...	5	2	29	2	23	2	11	1
Chap. XI, Secs. 212, 216, 224 to 227.	Harbouring offenders, compounding of offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like ...	37	4	37	3	26	...	3	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	1	...	18	1	5	...	...	...
Chap. XI, Secs. 228 and 229.	Interrupting public servant and personating juror or assessor ...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XII, Secs. 241 to 254.	Lighter offences relating to coin ...	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
All other sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Chap. XIII, all sections.	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 264 to 289.	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	25	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 290 and 291.	Nuisances ...	89	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XIV, Secs. 292 to 294-A.	Obscene books and lotteries ...	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XV, all sections.	Offences relating to religion ...	6	1	5	1	3	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 302, 303 and 307.	Murder and attempt to murder ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 304, 304-A, 305, 306 and 308.	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same and abetting suicide ...	3	...	4	...	7	...	4	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 309.	Attempt to commit suicide ...	16	9	9	6	2	1	1	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 311.	Being a Thug ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 312 to 318.	Causing miscarriage, exposing children and concealment of birth of child ...	...	6	1	4	...	12	...	2
Chap. XVI, Secs. 323, 334, 352 and 355.	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	339	8	228	8	108	3	50	...
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 ...	112	1	221	2	163	3	84	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 341 to 348.	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	26	3	36	...	3	...	10	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 353 to 357.	Aggravated assault ...	78	4	99	...	40	...	7	...
Chap. XVI, Secs. 363 to 373.	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	5	1	6	3	23	2	18	1
Chap. XVI, Sec. 374.	Unlawful compulsory labour ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 376.	Rape ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Chap. XVI, Sec. 377.	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chap. XVII, Secs. 379 to 381, 461 and 462.	Theft, including theft in a building, and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle ...	1,700	103	1,928	111	1,663	40	495	13

MENT D.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911.

2														3		
jail during the year 1911 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.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940	11	951
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	3	230
7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	19	146
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	7	78
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	7	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	6	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
6	...	16	3	8	...	1	...	139	13	21	...	50	3	14	2	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244	19	263
10	...	19	...	17	...	...	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	80	...	80
5	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	5	...	...	...	61	18	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	30
7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	733	19	752
35	...	46	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	6	672
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	3	78
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	4	235
12	1	10	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	9	86
7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	12	176	6	67	1	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	6,409	286	6,695

STATEMENT D—

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

Sections of Penal Code classified.		Convicts admitted into									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
		One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.			
										M.	F.
Chap. XVII, Secs. 384 and 385.	Extortion unaggravated	9	1	15	...	7	...	1	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 386 to 389.	Do. aggravated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 382, 392 and 394.	Robbery and aggravated theft ...	6	4	15	1	59	...	92	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 395, 396, 400 and 402.	Dacoity	8	...	42	...	7	...	5	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 403 and 404.	Dishonest misappropriation	29	2	14	...	9	1	...	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 406 to 409.	Criminal breach of trust	62	8	98	3	85	6	38	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 411 to 414.	Receiving and concealing stolen property	63	3	112	10	83	6	34	1		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 417 to 420.	Cheating	16	...	34	...	45	4	26	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 421 to 424.	Fraudulent deeds and distribution of property	8	...	7	...	10	...	1	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 426 to 440.	Mischief	55	...	55	1	60	...	21	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 447 and 448.	Simple trespass and house-trespass ...	97	7	69	...	18	...	..	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 449, 450, 459 and 460.	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	...	...	31	...	18	...	5	...		
Chap. XVII, Secs. 451 to 458.	House-breaking and house-trespass ...	96	6	455	16	601	10	226	...		
Chap. XVIII, Secs. 465 to 489.	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	6	...	7	...	5	...	7	...		
Chap. XIX, Secs. 490 to 492.	Criminal breach of contract	2	...	...	...	7	...	7	...		
Chap. XX, Secs. 493 to 498.	Offences relating to marriage	7	...	29	3	18	...	5	...		
Chap. XXI, Secs. 500 to 502.	Defamation	3	...	4	...	2	...	2	...		
Chap. XXII, Secs. 504 to 510.	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	30	1	10	...	4	...	1	...		
C.C.P., Chap. VIII, and I.P.C., Sec. 401.	Failure to give security and belonging to wandering gang of thieves ...	...	...	2	...	116	1	908	15		
	Offences against other laws ...	4,110	492	526	19	97	2	22	1		
	Total for Central and District Jails {	1,515	102	4,372	202	3,508	94	2,184	44		
	Add for Subsidiary Jails ...	6,081	588	183	3	51	1	...	...		
	Grand Total ...	7,596	690	4,555	205	3,559	95	2,184	44		
	Grand Total for 1910 ...	9,310	984	5,319	225	4,268	130	2,418	89		

* Excludes two criminal lunatics

concluded.

Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911—concluded.

2														3			
Jail during the year 1911 under sentences not exceeding																	
E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.			
Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas				Sentenced to death.					
								For life.		For a term.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	1	34	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
99	..	15	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	6	303	
29	...	162	...	99	...	9	...	11	...	13	...	...	...	385	...	385	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	3	55	
21	...	7	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	18	331	
24	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	20	345	
18	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	155	4	159	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	
9	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	1	219	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	7	193	
8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	65	
142	3	56	2	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,603	37	1,640	
10	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	44	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	3	62	
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	1	46	
86	...	67	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	17	1,196	
12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,768	514	5,282	
979	19	686	16	248	1	11	...	161	15	63	...	50	3	13,777	496	14,273	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,315	582	6,897	
979	19	686	16	248	1	11	...	161	15	63	...	50	3	20,092	1,088	21,180	
1,016	13	766	5	148	1	5	...	134	12	48	...	50	2	23,482	1,461	24,943	

admitted during the year.

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

No. XII-A.—

Statement of Assets of the Manufacturing Departments of the Jails in the

Serial number.	Jails.	Opening balance on 1st January 1911.							Closing	
		Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.	Raw materials in hand.	Plant and machinery.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail.	Total of columns 3 to 7 minus column 8.	Cash in hand.	Manufactured articles in hand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	221 8	5,810 2	4,794 4	4,043 1	2,313 13	...	17,182 12	282 2	7,026 13
2	Vellore ...	262 0	45,133 1	10,505 8	7,461 5	4,489 7	1,047 8	66,803 13	614 11	57,652 14
3	Trichinopoly ...	273 9	6,961 5	6,002 15	4,559 7	3,385 10	760 5	20,422 9	62 5	7,302 1
4	Coimbatore ...	435 7	55,907 6	46,836 11	1,09,097 3	43,049 9	14,860 0	2,40,466 4	451 15	1,22,241 12
5	Penitentiary ...	30 12	7,931 12	14,755 11	5,136 3	16,340 0	16 4	44,178 2	53 0	9,833 7
6	Canmanore ...	273 2	13,625 12	8,800 3	20,806 1	4,949 15	1,221 15	47,233 2	59 8	7,732 4
7	Salem ...	80 2	10,539 10	4,767 4	8,018 3	1,293 6	580 5	24,118 4	501 15	11,351 10
8	Bellary ...	44 4	2,645 9	1,788 11	1,395 1	1,297 10	212 9	6,958 10	7 8	5,318 2
9	Vizagapatam ...	66 11	2,176 4	1,828 11	1,033 13	881 9	57 3	5,929 13	93 7	2,549 14
	<i>District Jails.</i>									
10	Cuddalore ...	333 14	1,759 3	2,489 7	5,284 5	196 10	206 12	9,856 11	146 1	1,441 10
11	Tanjore ...	864 12	3,965 5	5,127 0	1,261 7	863 5	438 4	11,643 9	16 9	2,178 8
12	Palamcottah ...	171 2	1,953 0	1,052 11	722 12	5,296 1	101 1	9,094 9	41 3	4,249 4
13	Madura ...	671 7	1,546 11	1,038 11	1,108 11	359 10	96 4	4,628 14	734 15	1,137 1
14	Berhampur ...	69 14	894 11	643 8	550 14	158 12	...	2,317 11	152 3	1,537 7
	Total ...	3,798 8	1,60,849 11	1,10,431 3	1,70,478 6	84,875 5	18,598 6	5,10,834 11	3,217 6	2,41,552 11
	Total for 1910 ...	3,138 9	1,48,489 14	1,20,212 14	1,70,349 0	79,967 0	20,530 8	4,95,626 13	3,798 8	1,60,849 11

NOTE.—The figures in columns 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for

FINANCIAL).

Madras Presidency at the commencement and close of the year 1911.

Balance on 31st December 1911.					Difference between columns 9 and 16.	Amount			Total increase (+) or decrease (−) in assets of jail manufacturing departments during the year 1911 (total of columns 17 and 20).	Remarks.
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 minus column 16.		Paid into the Treasury during 1911 by cash or invoice.	Received from the Treasury during 1911.	Plus or minus difference between columns 18 (+) and 19 (−).		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
5,737 7	4,183 11	4,594 1	67 11	21,756 7	4,573 11	17,924 12	16,374 0	+ 1,550 12	+ 6,124 7	
2,446 6	7,274 6	2,311 5	1,635 10	78,664 0	11,860 3	52,213 9	44,629 7	+ 7,584 2	+ 19,444 5	
1,499 5	4,522 6	4,883 2	1,107 7	27,161 12	6,739 3	35,494 15	30,083 0	+ 5,411 15	+ 12,151 2	
12,270 8	1,05,722 2	16,073 13	13,111 4	2,93,648 14	53,182 10	1,81,529 1	2,06,302 0	− 24,772 15	+ 28,409 11	
2,145 1	5,414 14	23,300 3	600 7	60,146 2	15,968 0	57,557 9	60,423 2	− 2,865 9	+ 13,102 7	
6,805 3	3,023 0	5,266 14	345 6	22,541 7	− 24,691 11	40,623 5	23,069 11	+ 17,553 10	− 7,138 1	
6,816 11	8,027 10	1,892 12	136 6	28,454 4	4,336 0	9,144 10	9,497 12	− 353 2	+ 3,982 14	
1,954 5	1,678 2	5,017 2	1,256 8	12,018 11	5,060 1	20,520 15	15,613 4	+ 4,907 11	+ 9,967 12	
3,039 10	978 11	969 2	122 0	7,508 12	1,578 15	5,816 8	4,853 1	+ 963 7	+ 2,542 6	
2,069 12	5,101 11	978 1	49 0	9,686 3	− 168 8	10,232 13	7,062 15	+ 3,169 14	+ 3,001 6	
7,597 13	1,339 11	343 8	...	11,476 1	− 167 8	19,715 15	16,217 2	+ 3,498 13	+ 3,331 5	
2,681 11	619 9	5,803 5	36 10	13,358 6	4,263 13	19,382 15	17,114 3	+ 2,269 12	+ 6,533 1	
1,436 10	1,430 8	214 15	213 9	4,740 8	111 10	10,790 1	7,877 7	+ 2,912 10	+ 3,024 4	
612 12	582 13	355 3	14 15	3,225 7	907 12	2,815 14	1,798 1	+ 1,017 13	+ 1,925 9	
47,113 2	1,49,899 2	72,003 6	10,398 13	5,94,388 14	83,554 3	4,83,763 14	4,60,915 1	+ 22,848 13	+ 1,06,403 0	
10,431 3	1,70,478 6	84,875 5	19,598 6	5,10,834 11	+ 15,207 14	5,34,238 0	3,92,601 14	+ 1,41,636 2	+ 1,56,844 0	

preciation have been made and those in columns 7 and 14 the amount of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL).

Comparative Statement of Manufactures.

Serial number.	Jails.	Total value of articles manufactured during the year		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of General statement No. XI).	
		1910.	1911.	1910.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	24,134 14 6	28,735 7 9	35.17	38.23
2	Vellore	61,355 6 10	68,039 3 6	45.96	44.27
3	Trichinopoly	42,456 13 6	38,952 6 5	33.39	31.98
4	Coimbatore	2,25,425 4 5	2,05,003 5 0	53.17	49.76
5	Penitentiary	69,470 0 0	48,491 0 0	65.63	64.39
6	Cannanore	26,712 4 7	28,451 7 0	30.88	41.98
7	Salem	27,814 6 1	19,896 5 5	21.76	25.49
8	Bellary	23,427 10 8	27,625 15 1	38.06	39.55
9	Vizagapatam	11,268 15 1	11,228 0 6	7.89	13.15
	<i>District Jails.</i>				
10	Cuddalore	11,520 12 0	10,186 6 5	33.22	27.30
11	Tanjore	13,513 6 0	15,312 5 10	45.23	48.08
12	Palamcottah	21,975 8 4	23,490 8 6	50.10	44.65
13	Madura	9,006 0 0	9,350 0 0	40.74	45.80
14	Berhampur	2,684 3 11	3,370 5 3	27.21	26.82
	Total ...	5,70,765 9 11	5,38,132 12 8	38.99	39.97

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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Rajahmundry	24 14 1	27 0 4
Vellore	31 1 7	29 6 11
Trichinopoly	30 4 5	30 5 1
Coimbatore	32 10 2	31 8 8
Penitentiary	35 8 10	35 5 0
Cannanore	33 5 5	31 3 4
Salem	28 2 6	29 12 0
Bellary	30 6 9	29 7 7
Vizagapatam	31 4 2	43 14 8
<i>District Jails.</i>		
Cuddalore	38 4 0	34 10 3
Tanjore	29 15 10	35 4 3
Palamcottah	33 13 6	31 0 8
Madura	39 8 0	35 0 2
Berhampur	34 7 6	34 2 7
Total Central and District Jails ...	31 9 6	31 4 9
Civil Jail, Madras	0 2 8	0 2 8
Total, Jails ...	31 7 11	31 3 2

STATEMENT F.

Showing population, sickness and mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during 1911 (vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1896).

Serial number.	Districts.	1 2 3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
		Number of Subsidiary Jails.			Total number of prisoners confined during the year.			Daily average population.			Average period of confinement of convicts.			Daily average number of sick.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Death rate per mille of average strength.			Total number of visits paid to Sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.			Total number of visits paid to Sub-jails by District Medical officers.		
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil Prisoners.	Total.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to Sub-jails by District Medical officers.										
1	Ganjām	14	1,121	...	2,080	54,50	46,62	...	101,02	21,88	1,31	...	188,44	1,31	1	9,90	38	10										
2	Vizagapatam	22	3,081	...	5,412	63,08	45,36	...	108,44	9,92	3,74	...	188,44	3,74	4	21,23	48	12										
3	Godāvari	16	1,667	...	2,549	19,11	62,34	...	81,45	7,61	1,64	...	81,45	1,64	3	36,83	44	5										
4	Kistna	16	1,667	...	2,549	19,11	62,34	...	81,45	7,61	1,64	...	81,45	1,64	3	36,83	44	5										
5	Gunur	13	1,138	...	2,502	13,28	17,58	...	30,86	4,84	1,35	...	30,86	1,35	1	7,37	38	30										
6	Nellore	12	1,509	...	2,304	13,15	17,58	...	30,73	4,84	1,35	...	30,73	1,35	1	7,37	38	30										
7	Kurnool	10	1,205	...	1,605	5,52	14,73	...	20,25	3,55	5,51	...	20,25	5,51	1	16,30	29	10										
8	Bellary	10	1,205	...	1,605	5,52	14,73	...	20,25	3,55	5,51	...	20,25	5,51	1	16,30	29	10										
9	Anantapur	9	884	...	1,028	4,26	36,47	...	40,73	8,66	1,63	...	40,73	1,63	1	16,30	29	10										
10	Cuddapah	14	1,670	...	2,080	18,08	63,81	...	81,89	7,00	2,53	...	81,89	2,53	1	12,21	39	13										
11	Chittoor	11	1,184	...	1,606	7,88	38,12	...	46,00	7,00	2,53	...	46,00	2,53	1	12,21	39	13										
12	Salem	14	1,670	...	2,080	18,08	63,81	...	81,89	7,00	2,53	...	81,89	2,53	1	12,21	39	13										
13	Chingleput	10	1,003	...	1,722	10,68	39,80	...	50,48	5,37	5,0	...	50,48	5,0	1	15,76	34	13										
14	South Arcot	14	2,156	...	3,944	11,11	108,78	...	119,89	5,15	1,33	...	119,89	1,33	2	18,24	58	15										
15	Tanjore	19	2,038	...	3,029	9,45	94,61	...	104,06	3,48	3,79	...	104,06	3,79	1	18,11	31	9										
16	Trichinopoly	13	1,008	...	2,862	10,46	97,70	...	108,16	6,92	5,3	...	108,16	5,3	1	18,11	31	9										
17	Madura	10	1,189	...	1,955	14,51	61,77	...	76,29	6,19	1,6	...	76,29	1,6	1	18,11	31	9										
18	Ramanud	12	1,484	...	2,049	9,59	73,18	...	82,77	6,19	1,6	...	82,77	1,6	1	18,11	31	9										
19	Tinnevely	12	1,589	...	2,651	10,91	83,32	...	94,23	5,24	6,4	...	94,23	6,4	1	10,61	32	11										
20	Malabar	22	2,217	...	4,322	36,87	113,41	...	150,28	6,41	1,93	...	150,28	1,93	2	13,30	60	106										
21	Anjengo	9	752	...	1,308	15,17	39,84	...	55,05	9,98	2,59	...	55,05	2,59	2	36,33	24	11										
22	South Canara	14	2,326	...	3,545	23,71	103,06	...	126,77	7,10	1,46	...	126,77	1,46	1	7,89	40	3										
23	Coimbatore	3	509	...	847	3,72	12,89	...	20,65	4,56	...	...	20,65	4,56	...	...	9	167										
24	Pin Nilgiris	311	38,213	49	60,833	41,405	1,700,18	3,58	2,117,81	6,70	29,34	25	2,117,81	29,34	25	11,80	824	744										
Total for 1910		312	42,408	38	70,099	521,19	1,943,15	2,15	2,436,49	6,88	31,62	27	2,436,49	31,62	27	11,13	902	586										

STATEMENT G.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	4			5			6			7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.			Hospital charges.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy ex-	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bed-ding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy ex-	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1	Ganjām	...	...	...	101-02	3,272	23	3,295	32 9 11	4,089	16	18	...	...	4,723	46 12 1	39	8	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1911 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	8			9			10			11							12			
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.			Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.							Travelling allowances.			
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	
Districts—cont.																				

STATEMENT H.

Experimental scales of diet for labouring prisoners tentatively tried in the Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Cannanore Jails.

						Ounces daily.	Ounces weekly.
1. Cereal	...	...	...	...	Ragi Cholum or Cumbu	15 15 15	105 105 105
2. Rice	...	...	...	...	...	5	35
3. Pulse (dhol)	...	...	...	...	...	* 5	35
4. Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	6	42
5. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Tamarind	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
8. Curry powder	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
9. Onions	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—25 ounces of cumbu to be considered as equivalent to 25 oz. of ragi or cholum.

* 2 oz. of which may be replaced thrice a week by 2 oz. of smoked or dried fish or 4 oz. of fresh fish.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Inspector-General of Prisons.

To—the Chief Secretary to Government.

Dated—the 21st March 1912.

No.—A.

Order—No. 1159, Judicial, dated 16th July 1912.

The most important features of the prison administration of the Presidency during the year 1911 are—

- (1) a marked decline in the jail population;
- (2) a further decline of the sick rate and death rate, the figures being the lowest on record; and
- (3) a heavy falling off in the sale of jail manufactures.

2. The number of convicts admitted during the year was 21,182, or a decrease of 3,762 as compared with 1910; the number of under-trial prisoners was 24,236 which shows a decrease of 2,000; while the number of civil prisoners admitted was 2,678, which is 25 more than in 1910. The new convicts amount to 1 in 1,955 of the total population of the Presidency, the corresponding ratio for the under-trial prisoners being 1 in 1,708. The total jail population at the beginning of the year was 13,042 but by 31st December this has fallen to 10,277. This decline is in part due to the release of 1,655 convicts and 95 debtors in connection with the Delhi Darbar towards the end of the year.

The daily average prison population was 12,168, or 1 in every 3,403 of the population. This total was made up of 9,898 convicts, 1,960 under-trial prisoners and 310 civil prisoners.

3. It is observed that the proportion of convicts belonging to the agricultural population fell from 52 per cent. to 49 per cent. On the other hand there was an increase in the proportion of convicts drawn from the educated classes, the ratio of literates being 15.83 per cent. against 13.58 per cent. in 1910. The census of 1911 showed that the proportion of literates in the general male population was 13.8. These figures suggest that the educated classes furnish slightly more than their proper numerical share of offenders.

4. In reviewing the Jail Report for 1910 the Governor in Council remarked on the unwisdom of sending young boys and girls to prison. He is glad to notice that the number of convicts under the age of 16 admitted in 1911 fell from 619 to 435. He cannot, however, accept even this figure as satisfactory. As pointed out last year the proper method of treatment of youthful offenders is release on probation of good conduct, a whipping after the manner of school-discipline or detention in a reformatory school. District Magistrates were instructed to exercise the closest supervision over such cases and the Governor in Council now directs that every case in which a boy or girl under 16 is sent to prison shall be examined by the District Magistrate who must satisfy himself that there existed exceptional circumstances which justified the commitment to jail or obtain the explanation of the convicting Magistrate and submit the case with the least possible delay for the orders of the Government. These instructions apply also to the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

5. The Governor in Council has learnt with satisfaction that the experiment of collecting adolescent convicts in the Tanjore jail, where they receive special treatment, promises well. Endeavours should be made to obtain information about the

subsequent career of youths confined in this jail. The Government will be glad to consider proposals for giving them on discharge small money grants to enable them to start in life.

6. The number of previously-convicted prisoners admitted during the year was 2,977, against 3,374 in 1910; but though the number has fallen the proportion has risen from 13.53 to 14.05 per cent. of the total. The Inspector-General suggests that a number of old offenders escape recognition as such, but in the absence of evidence in support of this opinion the Government doubt whether the finger-print system fails to secure the identification of any but an inconsiderable proportion of those who have been previously convicted of offences of the kind committed by habitual offenders. The thirty-four cases of "habituals," who were so classified after admission to jail should be examined by the Inspector-General of Police with a view to see whether there was any failure or neglect on the part of the police.

7. The Government notice that in some jails the association of habitual with other prisoners by day cannot be avoided. The Inspector-General should specify these jails and report what action he is taking to remedy this defect.

8. In reviewing the report for 1910 the Governor in Council drew attention to the fact that no less than 609 of the previously-convicted prisoners were confined in sub-jails and presumably had received sentences not exceeding one month. The corresponding number in 1911 was 586, of whom 191 had more than one previous conviction. These cases must be further scrutinized and District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate should now examine the record in respect of each conviction of an old offender who was confined in a sub-jail in 1911. If any errors in the returns or special circumstances are discovered, they should be reported to the Government.

9. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners was slightly less than in 1910, but there is still room for further improvement and the matter is one which requires the unremitting attention of the magistracy. A person under trial should never be detained in custody unless it is absolutely necessary and then the period of detention should be as short as possible. Of the under-trial prisoners whose trial was concluded within the year, 13,322, or no less than 55 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. That figure certainly suggests that arrest in many cases was not justified and District Magistrates should examine the records of one or more typical courts and then deal with all cases in which unjustifiable arrests have been made.

10. *Jail offences and escapes.*—Four escapes from jails and eight from sub-jails took place during the year but all the prisoners were recaptured, as also three others who had escaped during previous ten years. Discipline was well maintained during the year and there was a considerable decline in the number of punishments awarded. Whippings were administered in only twelve cases, the offenders being all habituals. The ratio of punishments per head of jail population was only 1.15.

11. *Financial.*—The total expenditure for the year, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 24,185, was Rs. 14,74,247. The increase is chiefly due to the growth in manufactory charges, which rose from Rs. 3,96,076 to Rs. 4,65,012. On the other hand, owing to the smaller prison population there was a saving of Rs. 46,491 in dietary expenses. The net cash earnings of the industries carried on in the jails by convict labour amounted to Rs. 24,118 only, compared with Rs. 1,43,934 in the previous year. This large falling off in profits is due chiefly to a regrettable decline in the number of orders for manufactured goods from public departments. The Inspector-General should address the Government separately on this matter and report in detail the nature of the decline. It is essential that the convicts should be kept at labour and it is important that that labour should be made as remunerative as possible within the limits laid down by the Government of India. The total value of the articles manufactured was Rs. 5,38,132, a decrease of Rs. 3,26,333 when compared with 1910. The total cost per head shows a slight increase from Rs. 73-8-1 to Rs. 73-14-5, but in the net cost the increase has been considerable as a result of the falling off in the earnings on jail manufactures.

12. *Health.*—The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good throughout the year. The death-rate which, in 1908 was as high as 9.3 per mille, was only 13.48 per mille, the lowest rate hitherto recorded. The improvement is most noteworthy in the case of the Jail at Vizagapatam where the death-rate has declined from 33.91 per mille in 1910 to 7.87 in 1911. Although in this respect the working of the year may be considered as highly satisfactory, there still remains room for improvement in the jails at Madura, and Trichinopoly. In the former jail, measures are being taken to introduce better ventilation and drainage, and strict orders should be given at once to prevent over-crowding. With the total jail population so low as it has been recently, over-crowding for more than a day should be impossible, if the Inspector-General is informed immediately by telegram and takes prompt action. The relatively high death-rate in Trichinopoly is no doubt due in part to the fact that the inmates comprise a large number of old and decrepit prisoners. There is also a tuberculosis ward in that jail and there were 10 deaths from that cause. Tubercle is the cause of more deaths than any other disease and the Governor in Council desires to have the opinion of the Surgeon-General upon the possibility of taking measures for its more effective treatment.

13. *Accommodation.*—At the close of the year accommodation was provided in the Central and District Jails and the Civil Jail at Madras for 11,884 prisoners, while the average daily population of these prisons was 10,050. A further advance was made during the year in the provision of cellular accommodation.

14. In conclusion His Excellency notes with approval the good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 78 of the report and congratulates Lieut.-Col. Macnamara upon the many satisfactory features of this year's report and the continued progress of his department.

(True Extract.)

A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

The Government note with dissatisfaction that the average detention of an under-trial prisoner was 30·8 days in 1909, against 28·4 in 1908 and 30·8 in 1907. In paragraph 3 of their review of the 1907 report, the Government observed that considering that about 60 per cent. of the under-trial prisoners were eventually acquitted, the period of detention disclosed by these statistics was unduly long, and they called the attention of the magistracy to the matter. These remarks seem to have produced a temporary improvement in 1908, but there has now been a fresh relapse. The attention of the Presidency and District Magistrates is again drawn to this important matter.

9. *Civil Prisoners.*—The daily average of civil prisoners was 284, against 271 in 1908 and 272 in 1907, and forms the highest on record.

10. *Escapes.*—The number of escapes from jails was only 5, against 20 in 1908, but the escapes from sub-jails, where the building and guarding securities are inferior, rose from 8 to 17. Ten of the convicts who escaped during the year were recaptured, as well as 5 who had escaped in previous years.

11. *Jail discipline.*—The number of offences committed by convicts was 13,532, against 12,969 in 1908, but the offences requiring to be dealt with by criminal courts, as apart from internal jail discipline, fell from 122 to 27. Sixty-one per cent. of the recorded offences related to matters of work, 14 per cent. to use or attempted use of prohibited articles, and 25 per cent. to other breaches of discipline. It is satisfactory to note that while offences generally show an increase, those relating to assault have diminished. The Vellore jail shows by far the largest number of offences, which the Inspector-General explains in paragraph 18 of the report as mainly due to the fact that in that jail the principal industry, carpet making, enables the authorities to measure each convict's task to a nicety, while probably also discipline was maintained there and the rules enforced, with a degree of exactitude which did not obtain elsewhere.

The increase in the number of offences involves an increase in the number of punishments which was 13,742, against 13,160 in 1908. The number may seem large, but as the Inspector-General points out, when compared with the number of criminals concerned, each man got on an average only 1·28 punishments during the year, and of these warnings formed more than one-fifth of the total.

12. The Government note that the infliction of separate and solitary confinement and corporal punishment for jail offences fell off, and they observe this fact with special satisfaction as regards corporal punishment, in regard to which they have recently laid down the policy that whipping should only be inflicted when it is absolutely necessary as a deterrent. They have also desired that a Jail Superintendent shall not inflict sentences of whipping for false charges made against himself without reference to the Inspector-General.

13. Penal diet was inflicted more often in the Vellore jail than elsewhere, but in consequence of the Inspector-General's instructions to the Superintendent, a substantial reduction may be anticipated in the figures for the current year. Certain modifications have been recently made in the nature of this diet and the Inspector-General remarks (paragraph 18 of report) that he has taken steps to restrict this form of punishment. A revised scale of ordinary task work intended, *inter alia*, to lessen the present inequality in the quantity of work exacted by different Superintendents (with its corresponding lack of uniformity in punishments) has recently been provisionally approved and is on its trial. This matter is, however, one of great difficulty.

14. The discouragement of whipping and penal diet has led to some increase in the use of fetters (paragraph 21 of report). The Inspector-General states that the authorized pattern of chain fetters is in his belief unsuitable. If he thinks that it is in grave need of modification, he should address Government separately on the subject.

15. *Ordinary diet.*—The experimental scale of diet introduced in 1908, into the jails at Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Rajahmundry is still on trial, and the Government have not as yet been able to form a final opinion as to its suitability. A further report on the subject has been received and is under consideration.

16. *Remissions.*—During the year under review more liberal rules regulating the remission obtainable by convicts were introduced. While the Inspector-General considers these a boon to the ordinary offender, he regards their application to "instinctive and professional criminals" as open to question. This is no doubt the case. Unfortunately as things stand at present, the classification in jails of convicts into the two classes of those who are professional and instinctive criminals and those who are not criminal by nature, is so rough as probably to make it impossible to apply a different set of remission rules to each without running the risk of doing great injustice. However, if the Inspector-General thinks that some change is necessary he is at liberty to address the Government on the subject.

17. *Health of prisoners.*—The following statement shows for each of the last five years the ratio *per mille* of daily sick in jails, the total number of deaths, the death-rate *per mille*, and the corresponding death rate for the Presidency as a whole:—

Year.	Ratio <i>per mille</i> of daily sick.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate <i>per mille</i> in jails.	Death-rate <i>per mille</i> in the Presidency.
1905	19·0	184	15·0	21·4
1906	18·5	262	20·8	27·4
1907	18·1	227	18·3	24·3
1908	21·6	385	22·3	25·2
1909	23·2	310	22·2	21·8

The increase of the sick ratio is ascribed by the Inspector-General to more prompt admissions to the hospital rather than to any unusual degree of sickness. The jail death-rate, though considerably lower than in 1908, which was an abnormally unhealthy year, is still heavier than in the three previous years, but as will be seen from the last column of the above statement, the death-rates in jails compare favourably with those of the Presidency as a whole. In paragraphs 44-62 of the report, the Inspector-General furnishes interesting statistics as to the death-rate in particular jails.

18. *Financial statistics.*—The Inspector-General gives the total expenditure of the department for the year 1909, excluding the outlay by the Department of Public Works, as 14·7 lakhs, but he does not state the corresponding receipts. Taking receipts and expenditure under the head JAILS from the financial statement figures for the official years 1907-1908, 1908-1909 and 1909-1910, the figures work out as follows, in lakhs of rupees:—

	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	Revised Estimate 1909-1910.
Expenditure—			
Jail manufactures	3·53	4·01	3·85
Other Jail charges	10·02	11·12	11·02
Total	13·55	15·13	14·87
Receipts—			
Jail manufactures	5·00	5·88	5·01
Other receipts	0·27	0·28	0·28
Total	5·27	6·16	5·29
Net expenditure	8·28	8·97	9·58

19. Reverting to the calendar year statistics furnished by the Inspector-General, the following statement shows the principal heads of charge during each of the three years ending 1909, in lakhs of rupees:—

Year.	Charges.			Total.
	Establishment.	Dietary.	Hospital, sanitation, manufactures and miscellaneous.	
1907	2·84	4·50	6·82	13·66
1908	2·98	5·13	7·02	15·11
1909	2·96	5·12	6·62	14·70

Excluding manufacturing charges, the average cost per person was Rs. 74-5-2 in 1909 as against Rs. 75-2-2 in 1908, and Rs. 73-2-0 in 1907.

20. *Jail manufactures.*—The Government have recently prescribed an amended form for the local statement XII-A attached to the report so as to indicate that the figures in this statement relate to jail assets and are not of the nature of a profit and loss return. On the credit side, the statement in its new form compares the opening and closing balances on the first and last days of the year, taking into account cash in hand, the value of manufactured articles, raw materials, plant and machinery, outstanding bills and transactions with the treasuries. The result for 1909 shows that there was a total increase of about Rs. 1,68,000 in the jail assets, which accrues mainly in the Madras Penitentiary and in the Coimbatore and Vellore central jails. The Inspector-General is, however, in error (paragraph 40 of his report) in treating the results of this statement as being true commercial profits. They are in large part only potential profits, the actual realization of which will depend on the disposal of the goods in stock. When prescribing this new form of statement, the Government had under consideration the possibility of obtaining a true profit and loss account of jail manufacturing transactions, but they came to the conclusion that the attendant calculations would be too complicated to make it worth while attempting them.

The number of men actually employed on jail manufactures declined from 4,176 to 3,973, and with the recent abolition of the tent industry, the figures appear likely to fall still further. The general question of the competition of jail manufactures with private enterprise has formed the subject of a recent memorial from the Madras Chamber of Commerce which is under consideration.

21. *General.*—The total number of visits to jails by official and non-official visitors was 305 against 368 in 1908. His Excellency the Governor visited the Penitentiary and Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam and Berhampur jails. The Inspector-General visited all the central and district jails, the Lunatic Asylums at Waltair, Calicut and Madras, the Reformatory School at Chingleput, and 12 sub-jails. The Surgeon-General visited all the central and district jails and the Sanitary Commissioner visited six jails. The Sessions Judges of Trichinopoly and Tanjore did not visit the jails at those stations. The Government note this remissness with dissatisfaction, and they observe that in reviewing the report for 1907, it was recorded that the Sessions Judge at Trichinopoly had not then visited the central jail during the past two years. Inspections by District Medical Officers show an improvement on last year's figures.

22. The acknowledgments of Government are again due to M.R.Ry. T. Narasinga Rao of Salem and M.R.Ry. Muthukumara Muppanar of Tanjore for the interest taken by them in visiting the jails in their districts.

23. His Excellency in Council notes with satisfaction the record of good work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 72 of the report, and desires to express his continued approval of Colonel Macnamara's administration of the department.

(True Extract.)

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.